LEVEL II

(3)

AD-AFIT-LS-3-81

AD A100655



DTIC
ELECTE
JUN 26 1981
S D
C

COMPENDIUM OF AUTHENTICATED SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
AIR UNIVERSITY (ATC)
AIR FORCE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS & LOGISTICS
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

DTIC FILE COPY

81 6 22 062

Best
Available
Copy

DTIC
ELECTE
JUN 26 1981
S

STUART H. SHERMAN, JR., Major General, USAF
Commandant, Air Force Institute of Technology

CHARLES R. MARGENTHALER, Colonel, USAF
Dean, School of Systems and Logistics

JOHN M. DERESKY, Major, USAF
Dept. Head, Non-resident Programs — Mar 78 - Aug 80

R. DALE LAUTZENHEISER, Lt Colonel, USA
Dept. Head, Non-resident Programs

RICHARD M. DAVIS, Ph.D.
Dept. Head, Communications and Humanities

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for public release;
Distribution unlimited

THIS PUBLICATION HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY COMPETENT PERSONNEL OF THE PREPARING COMMAND
IN ACCORDANCE WITH CURRENT DIRECTIVES ON DOCTRINE, POLICY, ESSENTIALITY, PROPRIETY, AND POLICY.

(12) 832

(11) 1 Apr 81

(6)

COMPENDIUM OF AUTHENTICATED SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

PUBLISHED BY THE
SCHOOL OF SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS
AIR FORCE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

(14) AFIT-LS-3-81

Accession For
NTIS GRA&I
DTIC TAB
Unannounced
Justification
By
Distribution/
Availability Codes
Dist | Avail and/or Special
A

012250

FOREWORD

The words and definitions used by students, managers, planners, and operators engaged in systems and logistics activities are of the English language. However, in many instances the meaning ascribed to certain words and terms is singular to the "trade". Thus, one of the reasons for this compendium.

In this publication, Military Services' and Federal Agencies' official publications, directive in nature, have been researched to identify that vocabulary pertinent to logistics and systems activities. Assembled into a single document with references to sources, this compendium of authenticated terms, definitions and acronyms provides a resource for improving communications and advancing the effectiveness of systems and logistics operations.



CHARLES R. MARGENTHALER, Colonel, USAF
Dean
School of Systems and Logistics

PREFACE

Prior to the advent of World War II, people engaged in activities, now considered to be within the scope of logistics, had time to learn the vocabulary of their occupation by close association with the hardware and actual operational experience with the processes. The tremendous expansion of logistics' operations in the past 50 years vastly increased the number of words, terms, definitions and acronyms singular to this effort. The development of the systems concept of management, not only by governmental agencies but by business and industry, also brought significant additions to the language by which effective communications are achieved, in support of the U.S. military establishment and its allies, by commerce and industry.

We are now well into the third generation of the men and women who practice the art and science of U.S. Systems and Logistics. Today these people no longer enjoy learning by doing but rather must rely heavily on reading and understanding what has been set in the records. Just as a dictionary opens the way to both formal learning and to the daily self-instruction that modern living requires, so is a source of ready access to officially authenticated terms, definitions and acronyms needed for the beginners as well as the professional in Systems and Logistics.

To provide ~~such~~ a source for the logistics community, a research effort was initiated (in 1968-69) by the School of Systems and Logistics to develop a glossary of logistics terms. The product of the research entitled "A Compendium of Authenticated Logistics Terms and Definitions" is (was) designed to set forth not only the words and terms but also to clarify the semantics and the changes of nuance that persist within these terms.

During the ensuing ten years the "Compendium" established its worth within the "Logistics Community" as a reliable tool for both planners and operators. When the initial distribution of 2,000 copies was exhausted, the Defense Documentation Center of the Defense Logistics Agency undertook a reproduction effort to make additional copies available.

Colonel Lewis M. Israelitt, USAF, shortly after he was appointed Dean of the School of Systems and Logistics, presented to the faculty a list of objectives he wished to achieve while he was to be with the School. One of these objectives was to update the 1970 edition of the Compendium. He called for volunteers to assume this responsibility, in addition to their normal faculty duties. Those who responded and worked on the "Compendium Project" are identified as "Associate Editors" in the Editorial Staff pages that follow. It should be noted that not only Air Force personnel but other services' members of the faculty joined in the effort.

A "Compendium Committee" was established which included the Editor-in-Chief and Associate Editors that undertook the twin tasks of deleting old items, no longer supported by current official regulations, directives, manuals, pamphlets, etc. and identifying the new items, qualified for entry into the 1980 edition of the Compendium.

Several factors influenced the committee to select the CPT Word Processing System and the "CREATE" computer system to process this formidable volume of terms, definitions and acronyms. Foremost was the availability of the equipment and the assurance that time would be made available to use these facilities for this project. Of equal importance was the willingness of AFIT's Computer Resource Management personnel and members of the 2750th Air Base Wing/DAH, Electronic Printing Branch to make their expertise available to help process this voluminous project. Individuals

of these two offices who furnished this important contribution are identified as "Contributing Specialists" in the Editorial Staff Section. The Compendium Committee is most grateful for this important help which was graciously provided.

The typing and machine editing tasks consumed enormous amounts of time for which the Compendium Committee is deeply grateful to the several secretaries for their sustained diligence and expertise. The indiviudals who participated in this splendid effort are identified as "Secretarial Assistants" in the Editorial Staff Section which follows.

Only official publications, such as service regulations, pamphlets, manuals and instructions were used as sources for the contents of the 1980 Compendium. These sources are to be found with the date of publication for each at the back of the book. After each term, definition and acronym the source is listed. If the user wishes to further explore the source he/she can match up the word or term source with the list of publications to determine the date of the source of the publication. It was decided to adopt this sytem in order to conserve on space, keep the preparation of the work within the present skill of the computer art, and still retain a tracking device for those who need more in-depth consideration of an item.

One of the conventions adopted by the Compendium Committee was that all the terms, definitions and acronyms would be presented exactly as they appear in the original document from which they were extracted. In those instances where an item is duplicated in two or more documents, reference is made to all the sources. No attempt was made to edit or change any of the items to avoid any charge of unauthorized opinion or interpretation by the Compendium editors.

This second edition of the Compendium of Authenticated Logistics Terms and Definitions, like its predecessor, is designed primarily for Air University (ATC) use only and to provide a comprehensive, concise, reference source to assist students and faculty of the Air Force Institute of Technology, School of Systems and Logistics, in their research and comprehension of the current language of their career field.

Major General Gerald E. Cooke, former Commandant of AFIT and the Institute staff provided guidance and help in various stages of the production of this effort for which the Compendium Committee is most grateful. Colonel Israelitt, former Dean of the School of Systems and Logistics, played a very important role throughout all phases of making this revision possible. He took a personal interest and made available the assets necessary to move this project well on its way to completion. Colonel Charles R. Margenthaler, currently Dean of the School of Systems and Logistics, took an interest in this project early after his appointment and since has provided meaningful guidance and support.

Major John M. Deresky, USAF, Lieutenant Colonel R. Dale Lautzenheiser, USA, and Dr. Richard M. Davis are all entitled to a very large measure of gratitude for outstanding efforts in managing their departmental resources in order to provide the considerable administrative support this endeavor required.

April 1, 1981

Compendium Committee
JOHN A. McCANN, Chairman

EDITORIAL STAFF

EDITOR IN CHIEF

Colonel John A. McCann, USAF (Ret.)

ASSOCIATE EDITOR IN CHIEF

Mr. Ernest R. Keucher

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Maj Max E. Furrer, USAF
Lt John W. Hensley, USN
Dr. Herbert G. Hoel
Mr. Ernest R. Keucher
Maj Joel B. Knowles, USAF
Maj James T. Lindsey, USAF
Lt Col Jack L. McChesney, USAF
Maj Thomas E. Peoples, USA
Lt Col William C. Pursch, USA
Mr. Lewis J Williams

ASSISTANT EDITORS

Mr. Warren S. Barnes
Lt Col Ronald D. Blackledge, USAF
Maj Thomas L. Bowman, USAF
Capt Lloyd L. Carter, USAF
Maj William G. Cembor, USA
Maj George T. Crum, USAF
Mr. Jeffrey C. Daneman
Dr. John W. Demidovich
Lt Col Ronald J. Dierker, USAF
Capt Douglas W. Edgar, USAF
Capt Larry W. Emmelhainz, USAF
Lt Col Loren E. Exley, USAF
Capt George M. Farnell, USAF
Maj John R. Folkeson, USAF
Lt Col Glaston J. Ford, USA
Mr. Charles R. Feeley
Mr. Jack R. Hale
Maj Thomas C. Harrington, USAF
Mr. Charles C. Jackson
Capt Roland D. Kankey, USAF
Lt Col Arthur T. King, USAF
Lt Col Wayne D. Kirk, USAF
Lt Col Ronald E. Knipfer, USAF
Maj Joel B. Knowles, USAF
Capt Steven C. Lathrop, USAF
Lt Col William C. Letzkus, USAF
Mr. B. Joseph May
Mr. Dyke McCarty
Dr. Leslie M. Norton
Capt Elaine R. Pyant, USAF
Lt Michael Roberts, USAF
LCDR David L. Rutherford, USN
Capt Thomas A. Sandman, USAF
Dr. Samuel F. Stebelton
Maj Matthew D. Shields, USAF
Lt Col Alan R. Stout, USAF
Maj William F. Stevens, USAF
Maj Harold K. Smith, USAF
Dr. Richard T. Taliaferro
Mr. Roy Wood, Jr.
Maj Leslie J. Zambo, USAF

CONTRIBUTING SPECIALISTS

Mr. Richard J. Balk
Mr. J. David Bigl
Lt Edmund L. Laugel, USAF
Mr. Donald E. Murray
Mr. David W. Thomson
Mr. Raymond E. Wheaton
Capt Larry L. Whiting, USAF
Mrs. Nancy I. Wiviott
Mrs. Patricia E. Knopp

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANTS

Ruth Alexander
Millie Carman
Virginia Crawford
Vickie Davis
Linda Dow
Brenda Hensley
Jean Kricker
Peggy Limbach
Kim Mann
Renita Rapp
Waneta Tarlton
Julie Williams
Ginny Zahara

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	iv
Preface	v
Explanation of Abbreviated Sources	x
SECTION I	
Terms and Definitions	1
SECTION II	
Acronyms	750
SECTION III	
List of References	809

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATED SOURCES

AFLCM	Air Force Logistics Command Manual
AFLCR	Air Force Logistics Command Regulation
AFLC/AFSC	Air Force Logistics Command/Air Force Systems Command
AFM	Air Force Manual
AFR/AF Reg	Air Force Regulation
AFP	Air Force Pamphlet
AFSCM	Air Force Systems Command Manual
AFSCR	Air Force Systems Command Regulation
AFSC/AFLC	Air Force Systems/Air Force Logistics Command(s)
AR	Army Regulation
ASOINST	Aviation Supply Office Instruction
ASPM	Armed Services Procurement Manual
ASPR	Armed Services Procurement Regulation
ASR	Armed Services Regulation
BUSANDAINST	Bureau of Supply and Accounts Instruction
BUSHIPSINST	Bureau of Ships Instruction
BUWEPSINST	Bureau of Weapons Instruction
DAC	Defense Acquisition Circular
DAR	Defense Acquisition Regulation
DARCOM Reg	Army Materiel Development & Readiness Command Regulation
DISR	Defense Industrial Supply Regulation
DLA Handbook	Defense Logistics Agency Handbook
DLAR	Defense Logistics Agency Regulation
DODI/D	Department of Defense Instruction/Directive
DPC	Defense Procurement Circular
DSAH	Defense Supply Agency Handbook
DSAM	Defense Supply Agency Manual
DSAR	Defense Supply Agency Regulation
FASOINST	Fleet Aviation Supply Office Instruction
FED MAN	Federal Manual

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATED SOURCES (Continued)

FSC	Federal Supply Catalog
HOI	Headquarters Operating Instruction
JCS PUB	Joint Chiefs of Staff Publication
MCO	Marine Corps Order
MIL-P	Military Pamphlet
MIL-STD	Military Standard
NAVAIRINST	Naval Air Systems Command Instruction
NAVMAT	Naval Material Command
NAVSUPINST	Naval Supply Command Instruction
NAVSUPMAN	Naval Supply Manual
NAVSUPPUB	Naval Supply Systems Command Publication
OPNAVINST	Operating Naval Instruction
SECNAVINST	Secretary of the Navy Instruction
TACM	Tactical Air Command Manual
TM	Technical Manual
TO	Technical Order

SECTION I

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

PRECEDING PAGE BLANK-NOT FILMED

-A-

ABANDONED OR UNCLAIMED PRIVATE PROPERTY

Any privately owned personal property which has come into the possession, custody or control of any agency or activity of DOD through loss or abandonment, and which is unclaimed by the owner thereof. (DOD 4160.21-M)

ABANDONED PRIVATE PROPERTY

Property which has been lost, abandoned, or unclaimed and has been turned over by the disposal officer for sales action. (AFM 67-1)

ABANDONMENT

Mainly used when referring to the cessation of service on a particular segment of the lines of a common carrier by railroad; sometimes, refusal to receive freight so damaged in transit as to be worthless and render carrier liable for its value. (AR 320-5)

ABBREVIATED TECHNICAL ORDER

This is primarily a work simplification device, such as, a checklist, inspection work card, lubrication chart, and sequence chart. (AFR 66-7)

ABLATION

The removal of a solid material by friction of a flowing gas. (AFM 127-201)

ABORT

Failure to accomplish a mission for any reason other than enemy action. It may occur at any point from initiation of operation to destination. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

ABOVE TERMINATION

That condition where the quantity of an item of materiel on hand exceeds the quantity authorized or required to be on hand. This does not create a classification of supply but merely requires a further determination as to that quantity to be retained (economic reserve or contingency reserve) and that which is to be processed as excess. (AFM 67-1)

ABOVEGROUND MAGAZINE

Any type of magazine above ground, other than earthcovered types of magazines. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

ABSOLUTE ALTITUDE

The height of an aircraft directly above the surface or terrain over which it is flying. See also altitude. (JCS Pub 1)

ABSOLUTE ZERO

The temperatures at which all molecular motion ceases, minus 459.69 degrees F. (AFM 127-201)

ABSTRACT

A brief and factual summary of a document. An indicative abstract tells what the author wrote about; it refers to the purpose, the method, the results, and the conclusions. For greatest usefulness in this program, the abstract of a classified report should be unclassified, or should include only descriptive statements with the lowest possible security classification. (AFR 80-29)

ABSTRACTING

The act of selecting information from a source document and the method of transcribing and/or encoding it for subsequent input to the system. (AFLCR 70-11)

ACCELERATED DELIVERY

The advancing, in whole or in part, of the scheduled contractual delivery of material on order to meet emergency requirements. Accelerated delivery does not pertain to or involve the establishment of precedence or sequence of shipments for material on order. (FASOINST 4330.1)

ACCELERATED-ITEM-REDUCTION PROGRAM

A DOD program to (1) accelerate the reduction of items in the supply system of the military services, (2) provide for an increase in item commonality among the military services, (3) provide for establishment of control of future introduction of items into the military supply systems to assure minimum number of items consistent with supplysupport requirements, and (4) provide for continuous recording and reporting item reductions, additions, and status data at a central point in the Department of Defense. (DOD 3000.8)

ACCELERATION

The maintenance facility follows essentially the same procedure as in the compression of maintenance production, except that all peacetime work specifications will be accomplished. (AFLCR 65-46)

ACCELERATION (DEPOT LEVEL MAINTENANCE)

The maintenance facility follows essentially the same procedure as in the compression of maintenance production, except that peacetime work specifications will not normally be altered. (AFR 66-3)

ACCEPTABLE ALTERNATE PRODUCT

One which may be used in place of another product for extended periods without technical advice. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

ACCEPTABLE QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM

A contractor's quality control system that complies with the requirements of the contract and demonstrates by operating practice his continuous ability to conform to his established system. (AFR 74-15)

ACCEPTABLE QUALITY LEVEL(S) (AQLs)

A nominal value expressed in percent defectives or per hundred units specified for a given group of defects for a product. (MIL-STD-105)

Acceptance of one hundred percent error free item identifications entering into the mechanized processes to achieve acceptability in the Federal Catalog System (DSAR 4130.4/ AR 708-4/NAVSUPINST 4120.36/AFR 72-11/MCO 4410.16)

The AQL is the maximum percent defective (or the maximum number of defects per hundred units) that, for purposes of sampling inspection, can be considered satisfactory as a process average. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

The maximum percent defective or the maximum number of defects per hundred units that for the purpose of sampling inspection, can be considered satisfactory as a process average. (AFLCR 74-13)

ACCEPTABLE SUBSTITUTE

An item of materiel acceptable to an item manager (IM) in lieu of a specifically requested stock-numbered item of supply. (AFM 67-1)

An item of materiel acceptable in lieu of a specifically requested stock-numbered item of supply. (DSAM 4140.2, AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5002/MCO P4460.101)

ACCEPTANCE

The procedural action that transpires between a movement control authority and a shipment/transhipment activity that results in the determination that a release unit may be shipped. (DOD 4500.32-R)

The act of an authorized representative of the Government by which the Government assents to ownership by it of existing and identified supplies, or approves specific services rendered, as partial or complete performance of a contract. (AR 320.5)

Assumption of responsibility for, or legal title to, an aircraft from another party. Receipt of new aircraft from a manufacturer (or of any aircraft from a non-Navy custodian) by the Navy representative authorized to do so. OPNAVINST P5442.2A)

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. (DAR 14-001.6, DAC 76-17, AFLCR 74-13, DAR 14-001.6, AFR 74-15)

ACCEPTANCE AT DESTINATION

The taking of title to property by the AF at the specified delivery point. Generally is similar to the commercial term, "FOB destination." (AFM 67-1)

The taking of title to property at the specified delivery point. Generally is similar to the commercial term "f.o.b destination." This does not imply that payment has been made at the time title passed to the purchaser and does not mean that the Government by taking title gives up the right to reject articles not conforming to contract specification. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

ACCEPTANCE AT ORIGIN

The taking of title to property by the AF at the point of shipment. This corresponds generally to the commercial term, "FOB carrier." This does not imply that payment has been made at the time title passed to the purchaser and does not mean that the government by taking title give up the right to reject articles not conforming to contract specification. (AFM 67-1, DSAM 4140.2, AR 735-110, NAVSUP Pub, MCO P4400.101)

ACCEPTANCE DATE

The date which appears on the acceptance portion of DD Form 1513 and indicates the calendar date on which a foreign buyer agrees to accept the items and conditions contained in the FMS offer portion. (DOD 5105.38M)

ACCEPTANCE LETTER OF OFFER

U.S. Department of Defense (DD) Form 1513 Offer and Acceptance by which the U.S. Government offers to sell to a foreign government or international organization defense articles and defense services pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act, as amended. The DD Form 1513 lists the items and/or services, estimated costs, the terms and conditions of sale, and provides for the foreign government's signature to indicate acceptance. (DOD 5105.38M)

ACCEPTANCE OF MIPR (DD FORM 448-2)

A form used by a procuring department to notify a requiring department of the action taken or to be taken upon a MIPR. (AFM 67-1)

ACCEPTANCE OF SUPPLIES OR SERVICES

The act of an authorized representative of the Government by which the Government assents to ownership by it of existing and identified supplies, or approves specific services rendered, as partial or complete performance of the contract. Acceptance may occur prior to, at the time of, or after delivery, but not prior to inspection. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCEPTANCE OFFICE/FUNCTIONAL MANAGER

The office designated by the commander/director that accepts in-house technical orders and overall responsibility for their performance (that is, quasi-production control office/program control office). (AFSCR 177-2)

ACCEPTANCE TESTS

Those tests performed to demonstrate that a specific lot of articles have been manufactured to specification tolerances. (AFR 80-14)

ACCEPTANCE TRIALS

Trials carried out by nominated representatives of the eventual military users of the weapon or equipment to determine if the specified performance and characteristics have been met. (JCS Pub 1)

ACCEPTED CASE

An FMS offer and acceptance for definitized requirements signed by the designated representative of the eligible recipient. (DOD 5105 38M)

ACCEPTED ENGINE

An engine which was accepted during the report period on the first test. (AFLCR 74-3)

ACCESS

Access as applied to nuclear weapons means physical access in such manner as to allow the opportunity to cause a nuclear detonation. The context of access in this definition relates to the physical ability to perform detailed circuit modification or retrofit on the internal components of nuclear weapons for the performance of official duties in authorized facilities and units. (AR 320-5)

ACCESS TIME

The time between the instant at which information is called for from storage and the instant at which it is delivered. (FASOINST P 5600.2E)

The time between the instant at which information is ready for storage and the instant at which it is stored. (ASOINST P4440.60)

ACCESSIBILITY

A measure of the relative ease of admission to the various areas of an item. (MIL-STD-721B)

ACCESSION NUMBER

A number assigned by the responsible data preparation activity to each new MASIS record. The first five digits identify the work effort; the sixth identifies individual records within the work effort. Related data in the MASIS fiscal publications and narrative master files are linked with this number. Assigned accession ranges are listed in AFSCR 80-14 (for laboratories only). (AFSCM 177-2)

ACCESSORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES

Charges added to the sale of materiel to cover expenses associated with the administration, preparation, and delivery of the materiel or services. (AFR 400-3)

ACCESSORIAL CHARGE

Charge by carrier for rendering service in addition to the line-haul, such as transit, sorting, packing, cooling, heating, switching, diverting, and reconsigning. (DSAR 4500.3)

Expenses of packing, crating, and transportation (including port handling and stevedoring) added to the sales price of materiel in effecting reimbursement therefor. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

ACCESSORIAL CHARGES

Costs incurred in furnishing materiel and additional services. They are billed to foreign governments or organizations by adding factors to the standard prices of materiel. These costs cover the following:

(1) Packing, crating and handling.

(2) Port loading and unloading.

(3) Transportation other than first destination. (AFSCR 177-1)

A separate charge for packing, crating, port handling and loading, and transportation (PCH&T) associated with preparation and delivery of materiel. (DOD 5105.38M)

ACCESSORIAL COSTS

Those expenses incurred in connection with the distribution of supplies which are authorized by statute or regulation to be reimbursed and included in the billing price. (AR 735-7)

Certain expenses incurred by a shipping activity which will be charged to the consignee. (FASOINST P 5600.2E)

These costs represent certain expenses incident to issue, sale, and transfer of materiel. They are defined to include packing, handling and crating costs. (AFR 172-5, AR 37-60)

Certain expenses incident to issues and transfers of materiel including packing, crating, handling and transportation costs, port charges, and prepositioning cost. (AFR 400-20)

Costs incident to the positioning of supplies and materials in the Air Force supply system. Such costs include packing, crating, handling, transportation (in some cases), and water port loading and unloading. When applicable, accessorial costs are recoverable from non-Air Force customers as an additional cost to the standard price for the item, or an assessment of accessorial costs actually incurred, based on established rate tables shown separately on the total billing (AFR 172-5). (AFSCR 170-9)

ACCESSORIAL SERVICES

1. Land: Those services which are in addition to a line-haul. 2. Ocean: Those services which are not a responsibility of the ocean carrier to provide under the terms of the applicable commercial tariff or Military Sea Transportation Service contract rate but which are required for completion of the receipt and delivery of freight between common carriers and consignor or consignees. (DOD 4500.32-R)

Services in addition to transportation, rendered by carriers and others. They include crating, packing and handling, storage, switching, diversion, lighterage, wharfage, cartage, recoopering, loading and unloading railroad cars, port loading and unloading and processing. (AR 320-5)

ACCESSORIES

Items designed to be attached to or used in connection with a motor vehicle to add to its utility or ornamentation. (AFM-67-1)

ACCESSORY

A part, subassembly or assembly designed for use in conjunction with or to supplement another assembly, or a unit or set, contributing to the effectiveness thereof without extending or varying the basic function of the assembly or set. An accessory may be used for testing, adjusting or calibrating purposes. (Examples: Test instrument, recording camera for radar set, headphones, emergency power supply.) (FASOINST P5600.2E, MIL-STD-280)

ACCESSORY EQUIPMENT

Any nonexpendable item of equipment which has been fixed in place or attached to a craft, vehicle or other equipment, but which may be severed or removed without impairing the item removed or affecting the basic function of the object to which it is fastened. (AR 320-5)

ACCESSORY ITEM

An item which facilitates or enhances the operation of plant equipment but which is not essential for its operation, such as remote control devices. (DAR B-102.13)

ACCESS-ROAD (DEFENSE ACCESS ROAD)

An existing or proposed public highway which is needed to provide essential highway transportation services from a military reservation or Defense industry or activity to suitable transportation facilities. (This definition may include public highways through military installations when such roads are dedicated to public use and, by fee simple or easement, are owned, operated, and maintained by civil authority). (AR 55-80/OPNAVINST 11210.1A/AFR 75-88/MCO 11210.2B, DLAR 4500.19)

ACCIDENTAL LOSS

Accidental loss includes all losses except wearout and those resulting from enemy action. Included in accidental loss are pilferage, loss through fire, loss through accident resulting in unrepairable physical damage, and others. (AR 710-60)

ACCIDENT, AIRCRAFT

A mishap involving one or more aircraft that occurs while the aircraft is being operated incident to flight and results in Strike, Overhaul, substantial or minor damage. (OPNAVINST 5442.2B)

ACCOMPANYING CARGO

All classes of cargo carried by units into the objective area (JCS Pub 1)

ACCOMPANYING SUPPLIES

All classes of supplies carried by units into the objective area. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

ACCOUNT

The rendering of an accounting . (DOD 5000.8, AR 320-5)

A classification of stock balances according to the purpose for which the stocks are held or according to the ownership of the stocks. (AR 320-5)

A summarized presentation of transactions in a financial statement in ledger-account form. (DOD 5000.8, AR 320-5)

An appropriated fund or other fund, or the title thereof. (DOD 5000.8, AR 320-5)

A record (usually one of a number of similar

records in a book called a "ledger", or in some comparable system) of transactions relating to a person, an item of property or other asset, a liability, another unpaid obligation, capital, available fund balances, or to elements of revenues, or funds made available, and obligations. costs, or expenditures, for a given fiscal period. May also include a summary record of such transactions. (DOD 5000.8, AR 320-5)

ACCOUNT BALANCE

The net excess of debits over credits in an account, or vice versa—described as "debit balance" or "credit balance" —or in case of equality, "zero balance." (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT CODE

Numerical designations assigned to each account for the purpose of segregating status of stock by broad purposes or intended use. (AR 320-5)

A numerical designation assigned to each account for the purpose of segregating status of stock by required purpose. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT IDENTITY CODE

A numeric code 0-9 in JOCAS which separate one organization from another when serviced by a single A&F office and computer. Zero (0) will be used by centers, test wings or ranges with 1-7 used by laboratories. Code 8-9 is reserved for divisions and other organizations. (AFSCM 177-265)

ACCOUNT OF ADVANCES

Formerly, an account for moneys advanced by the Treasurer of the United States to accountable disbursing officers for official disbursements when not advanced directly under appropriations. It was charged with amounts so advanced, and credited with amounts disbursed which were charged to various specific appropriation and fund accounts. Became obsolete with elimination of disbursing officers' checking accounts. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT RECEIVABLE SALES CODE

A two-digit code which identifies the appropriation, fund, governmental department or agency, or other source from which reimbursement is received (See AFM 300-4, volume X). (AFLCM 172-1)

A code used to identify the customer or appropriation from which reimbursement has been made or is anticipated. (AFLCM 400-2)

ACCOUNT TITLE

The name assigned to a specific account in a system of accounts to facilitate identification and classification. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTABILITY

The obligation imposed by law or lawful order or regulation on an officer or other person for keeping accurate record of property or funds. The person having this obligation may or may not have actual possession of the property or funds. Accountability is concerned primarily with records, while responsibility is concerned primarily with custody, care, and safekeeping. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

The degree of responsibility for property which exists when a record of property is maintained on a numbered stock record account which is subject to audit. (AFM 67-1)

ACCOUNTABILITY FOR DISPOSABLE PROPERTY

The obligation accepted by a person for keeping accurate records to ensure control of property, with or without possession of the property. The person who is accountable is concerned with control while the person who has possession is responsible for custody, care and safekeeping. (DOD 4160.21-M)

ACCOUNTABLE

Requiring accountability (property or funds require accountability). (AR 320-5)

Having accountability (individuals have accountability). (AR 320-5)

Having the duty, when officially so designated, to render an accounting for money or other property placed in ones custody. (DOD 5000.8)

Being answerable to a superior element of management for the satisfactory discharge of assigned responsibility. Applies to performance in terms of cost and accomplishment, as well as to responsibility for quantities of cash or property entrusted to a custodian. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTABLE DEPOT

A depot maintaining a formal set of accountable records. (AR 320-5)

ACCOUNTABLE DISBURSING OFFICER

Any commissioned officer of the Army who receives and disburses public money in his own name for purposes specified by law. (AR 320-5)

ACCOUNTABLE OFFICER

Individual required to maintain accounting including records thereof, of property and funds, whether public or quasi public. The accountable officer may or may not have physical possession of the property or funds. (AR 320-5)

An individual, either civilian or military, required to ensure that accurate recording of property transactions are accomplished and current records pertaining thereto are maintained. (Accountability

is concerned primarily with records, while responsibility is concerned with custody, care, and safekeeping.) (AFR 144-1)

ACCOUNTABLE PROPERTY

The phrase "accountable activity" is properly related to accounting for material and means the activity which is required to account for government property which has not been expended for use. Technically, any activity which maintains records on government equipment and supplies such as the inventory account on ships with central storerooms or equipage records is an "accountable activity." Will refer to activities which will receive and issue materials in and out of a stores account and, thus will be used only with transfers between Supply Officers. (FASOINST P5600.2E, NAVSUP Pub. 437)

ACCOUNTABLE PROPERTY OFFICER'S BOND

A bond executed by an individual who is charged with the responsibility of protecting and maintaining Government property or keeping records for such property. (AR 320-5)

ACCOUNTABLE SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION ACTIVITY

An activity which maintains a formal stock record account for purposes of receipt, storage, and issue of property and receives requisitions directly or indirectly from requisitioners. (AR 320-5)

A depot, ICP, or stock control point which maintains a formal stock record account for purposes of receipt, storage and issue of property and receives requisitions directly or indirectly from requisitioners. (AR 725-50)

ACCOUNTANCY

The profession, the members of which, by virtue of their general education and professional training, are skilled in application of the art of "accounting." (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTANT

One who qualifies as a member of the "accountancy" profession. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTING

The science of recording, classifying, summarizing (reporting), verifying, analyzing, and interpreting the economic data of a business, governmental, or other social-group enterprise or undertaking for the purpose of promoting effective control and administration. (DOD 5000.8)

The rendition of a report by an operating executive at any level showing economic data evidencing his performance in discharging assigned responsibilities. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE ACTIVITY

As used in this regulation, the term refers to the accounting or finance organizations of the Military Services or DSA to which performing contract administration services (CAS) offices or activities will report the hours worked and other authorized special costs incurred in the performance of CAS on direct procurements for foreign governments or international organizations. (AR 715-23)

ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE OFFICER IDENTIFIER

The code in AFM 300-4 which identifies the specific AFO when the accounting records of more than one base installation are maintained on the same computer. (AFSCM 177-265)

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION

Fiscal code number indicating in sequence the appropriation symbol, the allotment number, the project account number, the object class code, and the fiscal station number of the station authorized to obligate the particular funds. (AR 320-5)

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION REFERENCE NUMBER

A two position alpha/numeric control code assigned (in accordance with DAR 20-308) to each accounting classification used in a single contract. (DOD 4105.63-M)

ACCOUNTING DATA

Appropriation and related financial data which provide an accounting base for the total financial management system. Accounting data components vary with the specific purpose for which they are used. These data will include basic components such as:

Appropriation and appropriation subheads
Object Class
Bureau Control Number (Budget Project and Allotment Number)
Suballotments
Authorization Accounting Activity
Transaction Type
Property Accounting Activity
Cost Code (Chargeable Activity) (NAVSO P-2468, FASOINST P-5600.2E)

ACCOUNTING PERIOD

A definite period of time (month, quarter, year) for which financial transactions are recorded. May be fixed by legislative or other regulatory action. In business, the accounting year may be fixed to coincide with natural annual seasonal cycle of an enterprise. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTING STATION

Any organization unit at a specific location responsible for maintaining accounts for funds or property. Generally designated by a number for use in codifying transactions in accounting documents. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTING SYMBOL

Combination of letters used in the message heading to identify the agency, service or activity which is financially accountable for the message. (AR 320-5)

ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

A plan, including methods, procedures, and forms for recording, classifying, and summarizing (or reporting) economic data for a given enterprise or undertaking. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTING-SYSTEM DESIGN

The constructive phase of accounting [illegible] to developing and prescribing accounting [illegible]ns. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTING-SYSTEM SURVEY

An inspection, study, and evaluation of accounting practices and procedures of an accounting entity from the standpoint of designing improvements in the system or appraising compliance with prescribed policies and procedures. Evaluation should include consideration of management usefulness of data developed under the procedures. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTING, BUDGETARY

The accounting for commitments, obligations, costs, and expenditures, and for revenues or reimbursements (anticipated as well as earned), in relation to budget estimates and limitations. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTING, COST

A system of accounting analysis and reporting on costs of production of goods or services, or of operation of programs, activities, functions, or organizational units. The system also may embrace cost estimating, determination of cost standards based on engineering data, and comparison of actual and standard costs for the purpose of aiding cost control. The system may deal in non-financial (statistical) measures in lieu of or to augment financial measures. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTING, FINANCIAL PROPERTY

The establishment and maintenance of property accounts in monetary terms; the rendition of property reports in monetary terms. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTING, FUND

That branch of accounting which emphasizes reporting and supporting recordkeeping of financial transactions in terms of the separate funds or kinds of funds established, with recognitions of the special features of reporting on the use and status of expendable funds and related property acquired therefrom, as distinguished from capital funds. In the Federal Government includes budgetary accounting. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTING, INVENTORY

The establishment and maintenance of accounts for materiel in storage, in process of manufacture, on hand, in transit, and on consignment, in terms of cost and/or quantity, including the rendition of inventory reports. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTING, PROPERTY

The establishment and maintenance of property accounts, in terms of either cost or quantity, including the rendition of property reports. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTING, PROPRIETARY

That branch of accounting devoted to reporting and supporting recordkeeping of financial transactions of capital funds (as distinguished from expendable funds) based upon the principal concepts of: (1) Maintenance of fund capital; (2) Measurement of operating results (profit or loss) through relating revenues and costs of operations by fiscal period. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTING, RESPONSIBILITY

The development and use of reporting in terms of accounts related directly to officials and supervisors who have assigned responsibilities for performance; applicable particularly in the area of budgetary accounting. (Primary emphasis on organizational assignments of responsibility should not mean lack of data by functions performed). (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTING, STORES

That part of property accounting concerned with materials, supplies, and equipment in storage as distinguished from capital property and equipment in use. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Amounts owed to creditors, other than on loans. May include amounts appropriately billed or billable under contracts for progress payments, or earnings of contractors held back, as well as amounts due upon actual deliveries of goods and services. (Part of direct liabilities and unpaid obligations.) (DOD 5000.8)

The balances due to Government agencies and to commercial vendors and common carriers for materials received or services performed. (DOD 4100.31)

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The uncollected balances (both billed and unbilled) which are due the Agency for reimbursable issues (sales) or for services rendered. (DOD 4100.31)

Amounts owing from debtors on open accounts. (DOD 5000.8)

Under appropriated funds, amounts owing from debtors for reimbursements earned, or for appropriation refunds due but not offset against amounts payable under vouchered invoices, payrolls, etc. (DOD 5000.8)

An amount due from a customer for goods delivered or services performed. In terms of the Air Force Accounting System, it represents the amount of reimbursements earned less collections. (AFLCM 172-1)

ACCOUNTS, BUDGET

Summary accounts for costs and obligations incurred required to be used in budgets and reports. Includes "budget-program" and "budget-activity" accounts. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTS, BUDGETARY

A category of special accounts required in accounting for expendable funds (other than those accounts which would also be required under the accrual bases of accounting) in order to show balances available for obligation. Includes "anticipated reimbursements (or revenues)", "contracts and orders outstanding," and "balance available for obligation" (broken down as desired, such as "commitments outstanding," and "budget reserves"). Distinguished from "proprietary accounts". (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTS, BUDGET-ACTIVITY

In Department of Defense, term is limited to describing types of budget accounts, subclassifications of budget-program accounts (second level of subclassifications) of appropriation accounts for operation and maintenance. Each such account should represent a primary operating function; wherever feasible it should be identified with a class of activity in an organizational sense. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTS, BUDGET-PROGRAM

Summary subclassifications of appropriation accounts required for budget purposes in terms of "obligations" or "costs." Use of term generally confined to first level of subclassification of an appropriation. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTS, CHART OF

A complete list of account symbols and titles which are to be used in reporting and recording financial transactions. The accounts should be arranged in an orderly manner, as for example, in the order required for report presentation. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTS, COST

In appropriation accounting, subclassifications of budget accounts. Accounts which are used to classify costs of acquisition of property, expenses of operation of an activity (or performance of functions) or of carrying out a project; maintained on the accrual basis-i.e., costs are recorded in the fiscal period when materiel or services are used or consumed, but generally exclusive of depreciation of facilities and equipment used. (DOD 5000.8)

In industrial and commercial type activities refers to all accounts related to cost of production of goods and services. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTS, FINANCIAL PROPERTY

Summary ledger accounts in monetary terms, generally by property category, of property transactions and remaining balances related to all Government property, including inventories of consumable materiel and equipment, work in process, real property, and equipment installed or in use. May include subsidiary item accounts of each category of property to the extent they are maintained in monetary terms. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTS, FUND

A balanced group of accounts designed to set forth the financial status and transactions with respect to each specific fund or fund subdivision-either an "expendable fund" or a "revolving fund." (a) In the case of an expendable fund, includes the accounts for its resources, unpaid obligations, balance available for obligation, sources of obligational authority (including reimbursements), and costs and obligations incurred. (b) In the case of revolving fund, includes the accounts for its assets (including property), liabilities, capital, and revenues and costs, on the accrual basis of accounting. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTS, NOMINAL

Those accounts which are used to record and classify financial transactions which result in changes in the capital of a "capital fund" or available balances of an "expendable fund."

Includes revenues and other sources of funds and costs and obligations incurred. (Distinguished from real accounts.) These accounts are closed out at the end of an accounting period (at least each fiscal year) into the related real account for the capital investment or balance of an available expendable fund. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTS, PROPRIETARY

Those accounts for assets, liabilities, and capital (or proprietorship equity), including revenues and costs. Distinguished from budgetary accounts. In Government, concept is applicable in accounting for revolving funds, including Government corporations; in expendable funds "proprietary" and "budgetary" accounts must be integrated, but with separation of "fund" and "property" accounts. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNTS, REAL

These accounts which concern resources, liabilities, other unpaid obligations, and capital investment or available balances of expendable funds. (Distinguished from "nominal accounts"). All of the accounts which appear on a balance sheet are real accounts. They are accounts whose balances are not closed out at the end of an accounting period but are brought forward to the next accounting period. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT, ACCOUNTABILITY

An account used to establish and release an individual's responsibility for property and/or money received and expended. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT, ADMINISTRATIVE

An account which is maintained for the administrative use of the agency and which is not included in the accounts subject to the control of the Treasury in connection with the administration of official funds. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT, BUDGET-PROJECT

A budget account at the second level of subclassification of any appropriation account. More appropriately called a "budget-activity account" in the case of an appropriation in the operations-and-maintenance areas. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT, CLASSIFIED PROPERTY

A formal record of property and property transactions, which in the public interest, must be safeguarded in the manner and to the extent required by its importance. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT, CONTROL

A summary account, usually kept in the general ledger, which reflects the aggregate of transactions in a number of similar or related accounts called subsidiary accounts, so that its balance equals the aggregate of the balances in these accounts. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT, DEPOSIT-FUND

An account on the books of the Treasury established to record receipts to be held in suspense, pending a determination of their disposition, or moneys which are held by the Government as fiscal agent or banker, and expenditures therefrom. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT, GENERAL-FUND RECEIPT

An account on the books of the Treasury in which are recorded receipts by the Government from a designated source other than those specific sources required by law to be covered into other designated funds or accounts (appropriation repayments, special funds, trust funds, and revolving funds). Includes taxes, customs, and "miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury." (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT, INTERAGENCY

An account reflecting transactions with another agency and the resulting balance due to or from it. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT, INTRA-AGENCY

An account reflecting transactions with another bureau or office within an agency and the resulting balance due to or from it. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT, MEMORANDUM

An account, usually stated in financial terms but not a part of the basic double-entry system of accounts, used for obtaining data required for control, reporting, or other purposes. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT, OFFICIAL DEPOSIT

An account established by the deposit of collections with the Treasurer of the United States to the official credit of an accountable officer or Government corporation. Such accounts, for sums in the custody of the Treasurer, are thus distinguished from "appropriation accounts": Includes "special deposit accounts", "checking accounts" established with non-appropriated-fund moneys, etc. Two classes of these accounts are: (a) Expendable for Government programs. (b) Trust funds in nature, for refunds, payment into Treasury or for carrying out the terms of a trust. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT, PROJECT

An account covering the cost of a specific "project." (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT, PROPERTY

A formal record of property and property transactions in terms of quantity and/or cost, generally by item. (DOD 5000.8)

An official record of Government property required to be maintained. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT, REPLACING

Formerly, an appropriation account on the books of the Treasury to which was credited proceeds from the sale of certain specified items, which proceeds were available for financing procurement of replacement items during the fiscal year in which the disposition was effected and one fiscal year thereafter. (Legal authority repealed.) (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT, SPECIAL-FUND RECEIPT

An account on the books of the Treasury in which are recorded receipts by the Government from a source designated by law and restricted for use to a purpose designated by law. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT, STORES

An account reflecting the cost and/or quantity of materials, supplies, and similar property on hand and available for issue. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT, SUBSIDIARY

An account in which is recorded in detail the applicable information entered in total in a "summary" or "control" account. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT, SUSPENSE

An account for the temporary entry of financial transactions, pending determination of their ultimate disposition or distribution to other accounts. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT, SYMBOL

A code, usually numerical, assigned to identify a specific account title. (DOD 5000.8)

Relates to a code for receipt and expenditure accounts on books of the Treasury for appropriations and funds. (Limited application.) (DOD 5000.8)

ACCOUNT, TRUST-FUND RECEIPT

An account on the books of the Treasury in which are recorded receipts by the Government which are held in trust for use in accordance with the terms of a trust agreement or statute. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING

Accrual accounting is the method of accounting whereby:

1. operating costs are accounted for in the fiscal period during which the benefits are received (cost of resources consumed or applied); 2. costs for which the benefits are applicable to future periods are deferred and considered as assets; 3. liabilities for unpaid costs are recorded in the accounts when goods or services are received. (NAVSO P-3006)

The basis of accounting whereby revenues are accounted for when earned, even though not collected; operating costs are accounted for in the fiscal period during which the benefits are received; costs for which the benefits applicable to future periods are deferred as assets; and liabilities for costs (or expenditures) are recorded when goods or services are received or payable. (AFSCM 177-265)

ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Is the recognition in the books and records of account of the significant and accountable aspects of financial transactions or events as they occur. Under this basis, the accounting system provides a current systematic record of changes in assets, liabilities, and sources of funds growing out of the incurrence of costs and expenses, the earning of revenues, the receipt and disbursement of cash, and other financial transactions. (DOD 7000.12)

ACCRUED EXPENDITURES

The amount of a liability incurred (whether or not paid) for goods or services received, or assets acquired. (AR 320-5)

Charges incurred for goods and services received or other assets acquired whether or not payment has been made and whether or not invoices have been received. Generally, goods will be considered received at the time title passes to the government. The accrued expenditures should be recorded at the time the liability arises or at the time payment is made, whichever is earlier. (AFM 11-1)

ACCRUED EXPENDITURES PAID

Goods and services and other assets acquired for which payment has been made. (AFM 11-1)

The dollar value of goods delivered or services performed for which payment has been made. (AFSCM 177-265)

ACCRUED EXPENDITURES UNPAID

Goods and services and other assets acquired for which payment has not been made. (AFM 11-1)

The dollar value of goods delivered or services accrued but not yet paid. (AFSCM 177-265)

ACCRUED INTEREST PAYABLE

Strictly, the portion of interest expense applicable to past accounting periods, but not yet paid or due for payment. Commonly may include all interest payable due but not paid. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE

Strictly, the portion of interest income applicable to past accounting periods but not yet received or due. Commonly may include all interest receivable due but not yet received. (DOD 5000.8)

ACCUMULATING ORGANIZATION

Any Army activity, other than radioactive material disposal facility, which generates, accumulates, and/or stores unwanted radioactive material. (AR 755-15).

ACCUMULATION TIME

The time interval between the return of an unserviceable repairable item to the supply system and scheduling the item for repair. (Normally, this time is required to accumulate sufficient items to constitute an economic lot size. (AR 320-5)

ACCURACY

The degree of conformity of a measure to a standard or true value. (AFSCM 78-1).

ACCURACY LIFE

The estimated average number of rounds that a particular weapon can fire before its tube becomes so worn that its accuracy tolerance is exceeded. (AR 320-5)

ACCURACY OF FIRE

The measurement of the precision of fire expressed as the distance of the mean point of impact from the center of the target. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

The measure of the deviation of fire from the point of aim, expressed in terms of the distance between the point of aim and the mean point of bursts. (JCS Pub 1)

ACHIEVED RELIABILITY

A statistically valid reliability factor based upon demonstration and related measurements of performance of a given configuration under specified conditions and expressed at a stated confidence level. (AFR 80-5)

ACOUSTIC JAMMING

The deliberate radiation or reradiation of mechanical or electro-acoustic signals with the objectives of obliterating or obscuring signals which the enemy is attempting to receive and of deterring enemy weapon systems. (JCS Pub 1)

ACQUIRE

When applied to acquisition radars, the process of detecting the presence and location of a target in sufficient detail to permit identification. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

When applied to tracking radars, the process of positioning a radar beam so that a target is in the beam to permit the effective employment of weapons. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

ACQUIRE OR ACQUISITION

Any purchase or retention by the contractor of any items of contractor inventory at an agreed price. (DSAM 8130.1)

ACQUISITION

The process consisting of quantification, procurement and distribution by means of which a system requirement is satisfied. Acquisition in this sense includes contract definition, development, test and evaluation, procurement, production, and installation. (NAVMATINST 4000.20)

The procurement of ownership of real property by any means exclusive of lease agreements. (AFR 85-6, DOD 7040.2)

The acquiring by contract with appropriated funds of supplies or services (including construction) by and for the use of the Federal Government through purchase, lease, or barter, whether the supplies or services are already in existence or must be created, developed, demonstrated, and evaluated. Acquisition begins at the point when agency needs are established and includes the description of requirements to satisfy agency needs, solicitation and selection of sources ces, award of contracts, contract financing, contract performance, contract administration, and those technical and management functions directly related to the process of fulfilling agency needs by contract. (DAC 76-18)

The process consisting of planning, designing, producing, and distributing a weapon system/equipment. Acquisition in this sense includes the conceptual, validation, full scale development, production, and deployment/operational phases of the weapon systems/equipment project. For those weapon systems/equipments not being procured by a project manager, it encompasses the entire process from inception of the requirement through the operational phase. (AFP 800-7)

ACQUISITION ADVICE CODE

A code denoting how, as distinguished from where, and under what restrictions an item will be acquired. (DOD 4160.21-M)

ACQUISITION AUTHORITY

Authorization made available to a division of the Army stock fund for obligational purposes for the procurement of material and services when such

authority is exempt from prescribed Bureau of the Budget apportionment process. (AR 320-5, AMCR 37-9)

ACQUISITION COST

The total expenditures incurred for the purchase, construction, or production, of an item of physical or intangible property, or the total acquisition cost of a group of such items. (AFSCM 27-1)

Total cost to the Air Force of acquiring a complete weapon system. (AFSCL 173-2)

A term used within DOD to denote the aggregation of costs to develop, produce, and deploy a weapon system in its operational environment. It commences with the conceptual phase and is completed when the last production unit is delivered to the using command. It excludes all operational activities associated with the mission application of the acquired weapon system. (AFSCR 27-6)

The actual or estimated value of an item of materiel or a service in terms of its original cost to the US, exclusive of any cost incurred subsequent to acquisition and without regard to the time at which actual acquisition occurred or the method by which financed. (AFR 400-20)

ACQUISITION ENGINEERING

The engineering required for development, design selection, procurement, production, installation, checkout, and testing during the acquisition phase of systems and equipment. This engineering also encompasses that required to support Requirements Action Directives per AFR 57-1, including certain Class V modifications. (AFLCR 80-5)

The engineering required for development, design selection, configuration management, procurement, production, installation, checkout, test, and evaluation (AFR 80-14), and qualification systems and equipment. This engineering encompasses that required to support program management directive (PMD) according to AFR 57-1, and to support those modifications approved according to AFR 57-4. (AFSC/AFLCR 80-17)

ACQUISITION LOGISTICIAN

An individual assigned to assist the Acquisition Manager. The Acquisition Logistician is directly responsible for the coordination of all organizational components providing logistic inputs to the system, and for ensuring that documents such as the Technical Development Plan include full provision for ILS planning. (NAVMATINST 4000.20)

ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A documented contract requirement which directs or constrains the way the contractor achieves the end product of the contract. It generally gives a detailed procedure which describes an orderly way of helping managers define or state policy, goals, and requirements; assign responsibility; achieve efficient and effective use of resources; periodically measure performances; compare that performance against stated goals and requirements; and take appropriate action. (AFLCR 310-1)

ACQUISITION MANAGER

An individual charged with overall responsibility for acquisition of weapons systems, individual items of equipment, and facilities as well as planning for logistic support of these end items. Examples of individuals regarded as Acquisition Managers are: Project Managers, system project engineers, and component project engineers. (NAVMATINST 4000.20)

ACQUISITION PHASE

That part of the materiel life-cycle from the concept stage to the development of the equipment. The acquisition phase includes the concept phase, the contract definition phase, the development phase, and the production phase. (AR 70-10)

The period starting with the OSD approval and allocation of resources to accomplish full scale development and/or production until the acceptance by the user of the last operating unit in a certain series, or until the specific capabilities have been demonstrated through category II testing and all required updating changes have been identified, approved, and placed on procurement, or until all warranties of the contract have been fulfilled; whichever occurs later. (AFM 11-1).

The period starting with issuance of the system program directive (end of the definition phase) until acceptance by the user of the last operating unit in a certain series or until the specific operational requirement has been demonstrated through category II testing and all required updating changes resulting from testing have been identified, approved, and placed on procurement, whichever occurs later. (AFSCR/AFLCR 66-9, AFR 375-1, AFSCR 57-2, AFLCR 57-24, AFSCM 177-3)

The period from the end of the conceptual phase until acceptance by the user of the last operating unit in the system program. (AFR 66-7)

The period starting after the issuance of the System Management Directive (end of Definition Phase) until the acceptance by the user of the last operational unit in a certain series, and all required

updating changes resulting from the testing have been identified, approved and placed on procurement, whichever occurs later. (AFSCM 27-1)

ACQUISITION PROCESS

Normally, it consists of five phases (Conceptual, Validation, Full Scale Engineering Development, Production and Deployment) with key decision points after each of the first three phases. A program may skip a phase, or may have program elements in any or all phases. (See AFR 800-2 for complete explanation.) (AFR 80-14)

ACQUISITION PROGRAM

An AFSC program managed under AFSC systems management procedures. An acquisition program consists of the total Government and contractual effort to define, develop, procure and produce, test and evaluate, install and check out, and turn over to a using agency items for the operational or test inventory. Acquisition programs may be in engineering development or operational systems development categories, and in certain cases advanced developments may also be included. Acquisition programs are of three types as follows:

(1) Type 1. Interservice programs for which the Air Force has management responsibility and AFSC is directed to provide management under the AFR 375 series (system programs).

(2) Type 2. Air Force programs directed to AFSC for management under the AFR 375 series (system programs).

(3) Type 3. Air Force programs for which HQ USAF direction does not specify compliance with the AFR 375 series but for which HQ AFSC directs that AFSC systems management procedures be used. (AFSCR 375-1)

ACQUISITION VALUE

The actual or estimated value of an item or service in terms of its original cost to the US, exclusive of any costs incurred subsequent to acquisition and without regard to the time at which actual acquisition occurred or the method by which it was financed. (AFR 400-3 DOD 5105.38M)

ACRID

An irritating, pungent odor. (AFM 127-201)

ACTION

A one or two character code which specifies action that has been or will be taken and is assigned by managers, buyers, and the computer. (AFLCR 171-2)

ACTION ACTIVITY

The HQ AFLC or ALC data automation organization which is responsible for the development and/or maintenance of the ADP system application or basic software programs. The action activity for AFLC-prepared basic software is HQ AFLC/ACTAO. (AFLCR 177-3)

ACTION CODE

Identifies to the system the action desired on a given input transaction. (AFLCR 70-11)

Two character code which specifies action taken, or to be taken. and is assigned both by managers and computers. (AFLCR 171-26)

ACTION OPR

The major staff office in HQ AFSC that has been tasked with primary follow-up responsibility for a specific action item directed by the Commander or Vice Commander. (AFSCR 177-1)

ACTION POINT

The activity responsible for resolution of a deficiency including necessary collaboration with support points. The action point will be the maintenance engineering management ALC designated in TO 00-25-115 or the designated program office for systems under test and evaluation and in operational transition. (TO 00-35D-54)

A focal point(s), identified within each component, responsible for resolution of a reported product quality deficiency including necessary collaboration with support points. The DOD action point is normally the same as the published DOD Source of Supply (SOS) Location. In a case where the product was procured by other than the DOD SOS, the procuring activity can be considered as the action point. The action point is authorized to transmit a deficiency report across component lines to a support point in another component. (Encl 1 DLAR 4155.24/AR 702-7/NAVMATINST 4855.8B, AFR 74-6/MCO 4155.5B)

The activity responsible for resolution of the deficiency, including necessary collaboration with support points. The action point will be the maintenance engineering management ALC designated in TO 00-25-115 or the designated program office for systems under test and evaluation and in operational transition. (AFSCR/AFLCR 66-71)

ACTION PRIORITY

1. Emergency
2. Urgent
3. Routine (AFR 67-1/AR 700-96/NAVMATINST 4000.35, MCO 4235.22)

ACTION/SUFFIX CODE

A predetermined code assigned to an input (DD Form 1348 series, AFLC Form 244, "Materiel Request/Turn-In," and inventory adjustment vouchers (IAVs), etc.,) for the purpose of identifying the action to be taken by the computer. (AFM 67-1)

ACTIVATE

To prepare for active service a naval ship or craft which has been in an inactive or reserve status. (JCS Pub 1)

To put into existence by official order a unit, post, camp, station, base, or shore activity which has previously been constituted and designated by name or number, or both, so that it can be organized to function in its assigned capacity. (JCS Pub 1 AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8).

ACTIVATION

The depreservation, servicing, inspection, test and replacement of assemblies or subassemblies as required to return an end item from storage or inactive pool status to operational use. (NAVMATINST 4850 89A)

The accomplishment of the necessary construction, the on-site assembly, installation, and checkout of all components and subsystems, culminating in the turnover of an operational system to a using command. (AFSCM 375-3)

ACTIVATION FUNCTIONS

System production, training, and I&C actions that are necessary to initially procure, fabricate, train, assemble, handle, store, and prepare for shipment the system or system elements at the point of acquisition, and to transport, receive, install, checkout, and, as required, store the system or systems elements at the use location. Such actions are normally nonrepetitive actions during the development program in preparation for system, subsystem, or end-item testing. (AFSCM 375-5)

ACTIVE

Operating or in Logistic Support: i.e., Operating, Operational Pool, and Non-Operational Support. (OPNAVINST 5442.2A)

ACTIVE AIR FORCE REQUIREMENTS

All AF initial and additive requirements which will require normal usage. MAP, WRM, retention, replacement requirements and requirements citing selected special ASCs are not included. (AFLCM 57-2)

ACTIVE AIRCRAFT

Those aircraft which are currently and actively engaged in supporting the flying missions either through direct assignment to aircraft units or in the preparation for such assignment or reassignment through any of the logistic processes of supply, maintenance and modification. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

ACTIVE COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE

A satellite which receives, regenerates, and retransmits signals between stations. (JCS Pub 1)

ACTIVE CONTRACT

Any contract which has been awarded and on which any element of contractor performance, payment, or administrative closing action is outstanding. (AFLCR 70-11)

ACTIVE LINE ITEM

Total of all line items which are not marked complete as of the report date. These include firm or nonfirm schedules and those line items which have been shipped complete, but are awaiting price definitization. (AFLCR 70-11)

ACTIVE LOCATION

A location in which a normal quantity of an item is stored and which may be replenished from reserve location. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

A bin, rack, bay, or other storage facility which may be replenished from reserve locations when the normal quantity is depleted because of normal shipments or issues. (AFM 67-1)

ACTIVE MAINTENANCE TIME

The time during which preventive and corrective maintenance work is actually being done on the item. (MIL-STD-778)

ACTIVE MATERIAL

Material, such as plutonium and certain isotopes of uranium, which is capable of supporting a fission chain reaction. (JCS Pub 1)

ACTIVE PLANT EQUIPMENT

An item of plant equipment is considered active for purpose of relation as long as workload is forecasted, is required for research, development and test assignments for which it was provided. (AFLCR 78-3)

ACTIVE REPAIR TIME

The time during which one or more technicians are working on the item to effect a repair. (MIL-STD-778)

ACTIVE TECHNICIAN TIME

That time expended by the technician(s) in active performance of a maintenance task. Expressed in man-hours, not calendar time. (MIL-STD-778)

ACTIVITIES

Activities which are primarily the responsibility of a Federal Government Agency outside the Department of Defense. (DSAM 4140.4)

ACTIVITY

A PERT and PERT cost term meaning an element of a program on a PERT network representing a process, a job to be performed, a procurement cycle, waiting time, etc. (AFSCM 375-3)

A function or mission, e.g., recruiting, schooling. (JCS Pub 1)

A unit, organization or installation performing a function or mission, e.g., reception center, redistribution center, naval station, naval shipyard. (AR 320-5)

A unit, organization, tenant, or account authorized to requisition on a supply source not located on the same installation, ship or receive material, and initiate or process documentation or billing for material. (DOD 4090.21)

In the military establishment, a physically identifiable organization unit responsible for management or execution of a function-combat, logistical, or administrative. Distinguished from an "installation," or an "operating unit" when it includes a number of activities. (DOD 5000.8)

In the supply area, may refer also to an operating agency or intermediate operating agency; e.g., a participating activity in the cataloging system. (DOD 5000.8)

A budget-activity account. (DOD 5000.8)

One of the organizational elements of the Army, Navy, Air Force Defense Supply Agency, U.S. Marine Corps, Coast Guard and other Activities of the Department of Defense. (DOD 4120.3-M)

ACTIVITY ADDRESS CODE

A six-position code assigned to identify specific units, activities, or organizations authorized to direct, ship or receive material, documentation or billing. Activity Address Codes with corresponding "in the clear" activity identification are contained in the DOD Activity Address Director. (DOD 4500.32-R, DSAH 4140.1)

A 6-digit alpha-numeric code identifying a specific activity and translatable to a clear text address. (DOD 4090.21)

ACTIVITY CONTROL NUMBER

A seven character code which identifies an item prior to the establishment of an FSN for the item. (ASOINST P4400.24)

ACTIVITY DIRECTOR

The head of a staff element responsible for development, supervision of execution, and review and analysis of a specified activity of the headquarters command and staff activities program. (AMCR 11-4)

ACTIVITY LEAD TIME

That time interval between the cut-off date at field activities for reporting stock status to the inventory control point and the time when the inventory control point determines and documents the form of stock action to be taken. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

ACTIVITY NAME AND LOCATION

The actual name or narrative designation used by a JOCAS reporting activity together with the geographical location. (AFSCM 177-265)

ACTIVITY ORDERING

An activity which originates a requisition for material or an order for procurement, production, or performance of work or services by another activity. (AFM 67-1)

ACTIVITY, ASSIGNEE

The activity to which the responsibility for standardization of a FSC or Area has been delegated by the cognizant Assignee. (DOD 4120.3-M)

ACTIVITY, INTERESTED

An activity with an interest in the coverage of a standard, specification or handbook as assigned by departmental regulations or one which provides appropriated funds in connection with the procurement, stocking, use or development of the item. "Interested activity" designation should not be requested or granted where interest is academic, or is an attempt to keep abreast of progress in a certain field, or where some indefinite future procurement may be contemplated Copies of reproduced standards, specifications and handbooks are available for such purposes. (DOD 4120.3-M)

ACTIVITY, MILITARY COORDINATING

The military activity responsible for coordinating, reconciling and collating the military comment for the Department of Defense on a Federal standard or specification prepared by a Federal civil agency under an established project. Military coordinating

activity also identifies the military activity responsible for coordination of an industry standardization document in the DOD. (DOD 4120.3-M)

ACTIVITY, PARTICIPATING

The activity designated by its Departmental Standardization Office to represent the department/agency in collaborative standardization effort usually for the purpose of planning standardization for an FSC Class or Area. (DOD 4120.3-M)

ACTIVITY, PERFORMING

An activity which is responsible for performing a function or service, including procurement of materiel or services from contractors or other activities or production of materiel or furnishing of service. (DOD 5000.8)

ACTIVITY, PREPARING

The military activity or the activity in a Federal civil agency (for Federal documents only), responsible for document and study projects and for maintenance of the resultant Standardization Documents. (DOD 4120.3-M)

ACTIVITY, REPORTING (IN SUPPLY MANAGEMENT)

An activity which is required to render stock status or financial inventory reports of designated categories of materiel to an inventory manager or other authority. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

ACTIVITY, REVIEW

An activity having Departmental, Service, Agency responsibility for the design, configuration or application of an item(s), material(s) or process(es) and which, for these reasons has an essential technical interest in the covering document that is not susceptible to waiver, thus requiring a review of all proposed actions affecting the document. Defense Supply centers may declare review interest in standardization documents covering items for which they have procurement, inspection and supply responsibilities and in those instances wherein advance knowledge and review of documents is necessary to assure procurability (including such factors as industrial capability, economics and inspection) of the described items to the specified requirements. Essential comments submitted in this capacity will be limited to the functional areas for which DSA has mission responsibility in management of the items. The decision to be, or not to be, a review activity will be made by the Defense Supply Center concerned. (DOD 4120.3-M)

ACTIVITY, USER

An activity having Departmental, Service or Agency responsibility for using a standardization document to acquire the item(s), material(s) or process(es) covered thereby, but whose interest is not sufficient to require active participation in the coordination of the document. (DOD 4120.3-M)

ACTUAL COST

An amount determined on the basis of cost incurred as distinguished from estimated cost. (AFSCR 177-4)

ACTUAL COST OF WORK PERFORMED (ACWP)

The costs actually incurred and recorded in accomplishing the work performed within a given time period. (AFSCP/AFLCP 173-5/DARCOM-P 715-5/NAVMAT P5240/DSAH 8315.2 DOD 7000.2)

ACTUAL DIRECT COSTS

Those costs identified specifically with a contract, based upon the contractor's cost identification and accumulation system as accepted by the cognizant DCAA representatives. (AFSCP/AFLCP 173-5/DARCOM-P 715-5, NAVMAT P5240/DSAH 8315.2, DOD 7000.2)

ACTUAL FLOW DAYS

When an aircraft/missile is completed, the G039 system computes an actual flow day value by subtracting the "In Work Date" from the "Date Completed" and passes it via mechanical interface to the G071 system. While the aircraft/missile is undergoing maintenance, the Production Management Specialist will input the values which the TRC estimates as the date for completion of the work. (AFLCR 65-46)

ACTUAL FLOW TIME

The average number of days experienced in processing the specific types of engines or modules reported from date of input into work to the final test and availability for delivery. (AFLCR 65-15)

ACTUAL OBLIGATED SPACE

Vacant space that is held for the storage of materiel for which shipment directives are actually on hand. (AFM 67-1)

ACTUAL PLACEMENT

A term generally applied to placing a car at designated loading or unloading area, (demurrage rules). (AR 320-5)

ACTUAL VALUE RATE

A rate based on the actual value of the property shipped, (In this case, the actual value of the shipment must be divulged to the carrier.) (DSAR 4500.3)

ACTUARIAL ENGINE LIFE (AEL)

The average engine hours attained before removal for major overhaul as determined by actuarial computation. (AFM 67-1)

ACTUARIAL LIFE EXPECTANCY (ALE)

This is an actuarial computed factor based on failures which require depot-level maintenance and is weighted average approach for measuring the item average life. It is developed from failure rates of the item and not from the item failures as such. It is the only average life that can be realistically computed for the item. There are non-actuarial techniques that approximate this value but are usable only under certain conditions. The life expectancy method is defined for calculation in TO 00-25-217. (AFLCM 66-2, AFLCM 66-17)

ACTUARIAL METHOD OF COMPUTING A REPLACEMENT FACTOR

Development of a rate of retirement for each age period of the life span of the item, through the use of standard survival curves. These retirement rates are then weighed by the age distribution of the items in use to obtain one weighted replacement factor for a future period of time. The replacement factor for each future period will vary in accordance with the age distribution of the property in use for each of future periods. (AR 320-5)

ACTUARIAL REMOVAL INTERVAL

A factor developed for use in forecasting engine removals. It is a ratio of operating hours to engine removals. An ARI expresses the forecasted average accumulation of engine operating hours by a group of engines, for each engine removal. Generally, a group of engines consists of the entire installed inventory of one type, model, and series and occasionally more than one series. (1) OHRI-Overhaul Removal Interval. An ARI factor developed for use in forecasting engine removals for major overhaul. (2) BMRI-Base Maintenance Removal Interval. An ARI factor developed for use in forecasting engine removals for base maintenance. (3) CMRI - Combined Maintenance Removal Interval. An ARI developed for forecasting total engine removals (i.e., removals for major overhaul and removals for base maintenance). (AFM 400-1, AFLCP 50-4)

ADAPTABILITY TEST

Test conducted to ascertain the adaptability of a standardized item of equipment to a particular unit or organization. An adaptability test differs from a user test in that the latter is conducted prior to standardization and tests the suitability of the equipment for service. (AR 320-5)

ADAPTER SKIRT

A flange or extension of a missile stage or section that provides a ready means of fitting another stage or section to it. (AFM 11-1)

ADDED WORK

An additional negotiated work requirement imposed on the repair facility after the initial negotiations of the original work package, for example, a new Time Compliance Technical Order (TCTO) requirement not included in the original work package. Schedules are adjusted in accordance with provisions of AFLCR 66-5 (AFLCR 65-46)

ADDITION TO AIRCRAFT INVENTORY

Navy acceptance of an aircraft. An OPNAV X report of the acceptance has been received by the CNO and the aircraft has been added to the List of Navy Aircraft (the official inventory of Navy aircraft for which the CNO is expressly responsible to the Secretary of the Navy.) (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

ADDITION-EXPANSION-EXTENSION

A physical increase to a real property facility which adds to the over-all external dimension of the facility. (DOD 7040.2, AFR 85-6)

ADDITIONS (PROPERTY)

As applied to real property and plant equipment in use, means costs of new acquisitions, and extensions and betterments of existing property, including conversions and modifications, which add to the permanent value of the property. (DOD 5000.8)

Only costs of extensions or expansions of existing real property facilities; a physical increase to a real-property facility which adds to the overall external dimension of the facility. (More restricted application to Defense.) (DOD 5000.8)

ADDITIVE

A substance added to a propellant to achieve some purpose, such as a more even rate of combustion. (AFM 11-1)

A substance added to a propellant to improve its performance, such as by providing smoother burning rate, increased energy output, or lower freezing point. (AFM 127-201)

ADDITIVE LEVEL OF SUPPLY

That authorized quantity of stock added to the demand level. (AFM 67-1)

ADDRESS MARKING

The application on shipping containers of data relative to movement and delivery as expressed in movement control documentation. (DOD 4500.32-R)

ADD-ON

Those standard data elements or codes utilized as additional inputs or extensions of the data base of an established Air Force automated data system. (AFM 11-1)

ADD-ON MILESTONE

A definitive event or act in the life-span time frame of a weapon/equipment system which provides a greater detail of information than that provided by a major milestone. Add-on milestones are more closely allied with the daily, detailed management of a weapon/equipment system and are required by project managers and other major items managers for planning and controlling the total system at their level of management. (AMCR 11-27)

ADJUSTED CEILING

Negotiated adjustments to the initial ceiling price for changes which reflect a changed negotiated maximum liability of the Government. (AFSCR 178-5)

ADJUSTED TARGET

Accumulated price resulting from changes to the basic contract for in-program change, change in scope, and/or terminations reflecting the current negotiated target price for work authorized. (AFSCR 178-5)

ADJUSTMENT

A correction supported by a prescribed voucher. (DOD 5000.8)

An entry or entries made in order to correct an account. (DOD 5000.8)

ADJUSTMENT AND CALIBRATION TIME

That element of active maintenance time required to make the adjustment and/or calibration necessary to place the item in a specified condition. (MIL-STD-778)

ADJUSTMENT CYCLE

The second phase of the two cycle computation. It provides file maintenance results, as well as additional products and index information not provided in the initial cycle. The adjustment cycle reports are used in developing the Stock Fund Operating Program and P-18 Exhibits. (AFLCR 171-51)

ADJUSTMENTS (DECREASED/INCREASED)

The changes in estimated manhour totals on the D057G901G thru D057G901L reports resulting from administrative decisions and the subsequent revision of former man-hour estimates through AFLC Form 904 change action. Decreased and increased manhours are computed for these reports. (AFLCR 171-91)

ADJUSTMENTS, PHYSICAL INVENTORY

The accounting transaction giving effect to the correction of a book balance to agree with a physical count of the items. Such adjustments may result from (1) a regularly scheduled physical inventory, (2) a potential discrepancy revealed by a materiel release denial or decapitalization actions. Excluded are adjustment transactions caused by (1) reidentification of stock, (2) standard price changes, (3) catalog data changes, (4) condition and purpose code changes, (5) condemnation of materiel resulting from rebuild and surveillance programs. Adjustment transactions directly attributed to computer malfunctions, program errors and correction of computer system time lags will not be categorized as adjustments due to physical inventory. All such adjustment transactions will be coded uniquely in accordance with reference (g) and the rate of occurrence monitored by supply system managers. (DOD 4140.35)

ADMINISTRATION

Internal management of units. (JCS Pub 1)

The management and execution of all military matters not included in tactics and strategy; primarily in the fields of logistics and personnel management. (JCS Pub 1)

Time spent on routine operation of the activity such as preparation and review of personnel records and job descriptions, career counseling, responding to non-S&E oriented surveys, inquiries and reporting requirements, fund drives, tours and publication information, typing, filing, stenographic duties, etc. (AFSCM 177-265)

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION

Action taken by one or more departments of the Federal Government to deny U.S. Government privileges, including defense contracts, to certain firms and individuals. Such action may be either formal suspension or debarment, or a temporary declaration of nonresponsibility resulting in the individual or firm being listed on the Security Trade Control Bidders Experience List. (DOD 4160.21-M)

ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY

The Military Department charged with the responsibility for the provision of logistical and administrative support to a DOD element in a foreign country or international organization. (DOD 5105.38M)

ADMINISTRATIVE AIRLIFT SERVICE

The airlift service normally provided by specifically identifiable aircraft assigned to organizations or commands for internal administration. (DOD 5160.2, JCS Pub 1 AR 329-5)

ADMINISTRATIVE AREA

The area in which administrative offices for the entire installation are located, excluding those offices located near and directly serving explosives storage and operating areas. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

ADMINISTRATIVE CHAIN OF COMMAND

The normal chain of command as determined by the administrative organization. (JCS Pub 1)

ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES

General overhead expenses and other costs of operating the DOD logistics system incident to the issue, sale, or transfer of materiel, supplies, and equipment, and are not included in the billing price or accessorial costs. (AFSCR 177-1)

Charges associated with the administration of the defense logistic system. Specifically excluded are administrative expenses charged directly to the body of the FMS case. (DOD 5105.38M)

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

A group designated to assist the Executive Director in identifying and overcoming problems concerning the operation of the Single Manager Airlift Service Assignment. The Committee shall be neither a policy board nor an executive directorate, but rather a group of specialists meeting to recommend solutions to particular problems and to promote the effectiveness and economy with which the Agency meets the needs of the Military Departments. Its membership shall be as follows: (1) Executive Director - Chairman. (2) A representative from the Army, the Navy (or Marine Corps at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy), and the Air Force. (3) The Assistant Secretaries of Defense (Supply and Logistics) and (Comptroller) or their representatives. (4) Such technical or professional personnel augmentation from the Military Departments as the Single Manager determines necessary and as airlift problems under consideration dictate. (AFR 76-33)

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRACTING OFFICER (ACO)

The individual who has authorization to administer the performance of contracts. (DSAM 8135.1)

Those contracting officers authorized to administer the performance of contracts. (AFM 11-1)

The individual(s) who is appointed under appropriate authority for the purpose of performing contract administration responsibilities as outlined in the appropriate procurement regulations and in chapter 6, Contract Administration. (AFM 66-18)

The AF contracting officer assigned the responsibility for administration of AF contracts or contracts of other Government departments for which the AF has assumed administrative cognizance. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

The individual responsible for overall administration of the contract. (AFLCR 65-22)

A contracting officer assigned the responsibility for administration of a US Government contract. (AFLCR 66-33)

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL

Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administrative matters, such as personnel management, supply, services, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations. (JCS Pub 1)

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

These costs represent the general overhead expenses and other costs in operating the DOD logistics system that are incident to the issue, sale, and transfer of materiel and are not included in the price of the materiel shipped or the accessorial expenses as defined above. (See DODI 7510.4, implemented by AFR 172-5; AR 37-60; NAVCOMPMANUAL, Volume III; DLAM 7000.1.) (DOD 4000.19-M)

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

Those elements of cost extracted from the average unit funded cost, which benefit the depot maintenance effort but do not directly contribute to the transformation of materiel or completion of jobs and are neither incurred nor controlled by the production activity or department to which allocated. Non-Army Industrial Funded installations will consider the above cost as unfunded. (AMCR 750-29)

ADMINISTRATIVE LEAD TIME

The time interval between initiation of procurement action and letting of contract or

placing of order. (DOD 5000 1, JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

Administrative lead-time is that time elapsed between the receipt of a procurement request by the Procuring Activity to contract award by the Procuring Activity, which is approximately 120 days. Emergency requirements will be telephoned (followed by written confirmation) to the PM-MEP for approval after proposed procurement has been coordinated between Requiring and Procuring Activities. All PM-MEP telephone approvals will be promptly confirmed in writing. (AR 700-101)

The time interval between initiation of procurement action and letting of contract or placing of order. (JCS Pub 1).

Period, in months, from the point in time when a decision is made to procure and the purchase request (PR) or military interdepartmental purchase request (MIPR) is prepared, to the date of contract or purchase order award. (AFM 67-1)

The actual elapsed time from initiation of a PR/MIPR action to award of a contract. (AFLCR 70-11)

ADMINISTRATIVE LOADING

A loading system which gives primary consideration to achieving maximum utilization of troop and cargo space without regard to tactical considerations. Equipment and supplies must be unloaded and sorted before they can be used. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

ADMINISTRATIVE MAP

A map on which is graphically recorded information pertaining to administrative matters, such as supply and evacuation installations, personnel installations, medical facilities, collecting points for stragglers and prisoners of war, train bivouacs, service and maintenance areas, main supply roads, traffic circulation, boundaries, and other details necessary to show the administrative situation in relation to the tactical situation. (JCS Pub 1)

ADMINISTRATIVE MOVEMENT

A movement in which troops and vehicles are arranged to expedite their movement and conserve time and energy when no enemy interference, except by air, is anticipated. (JCS Pub 1)

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

An order covering traffic, supply, maintenance, evacuation, personnel, and other administrative details. (JCS Pub 1)

ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

Plan proposed for handling the traffic, supply, evacuation and other administrative details of operations of a unit. It must be based on a survey of the situation, called the administrative estimate, and is put into effect by the administrative order. (AR 320-5)

A plan that relates to and accompanies the landing force operation plan and which provides information and instructions relating to the logistical and administrative support of the operation. (AR 320-5)

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

Reports which require financial information of any sort, or contract/production progress, socio-economic data, cost information, etc. (AFSCM/AFLCM 310-1)

ADMINISTRATIVE SHIPPING

Support shipping that is capable of transporting troops and cargo from origin to destination, but which cannot be loaded or unloaded without non-organic personnel and/or equipment; e.g., stevedores, piers, barges, boats. (JCS Pub 1).

ADMINISTRATIVE SPACE

The total floor area occupied by administrative or logistical office personnel, including space used for academic training. Necessary clear areas and areas occupied by equipment and appurtenances, which are adjunctive to occupancy by this type of personnel, are included in this term. Office space occupied by supervisors and their clerical staff within terminal warehouse or shop buildings and when such space is occupied for purposes incident to operations being performed within the building, is not included within the meaning of this term. Real Property Facility Basic Category Numbers in the 610 series and number 171-153 are applicable. (AFLCM 400-2, Vol IX)

ADMINISTRATIVE STORAGE

The placement of its organic equipment in a limited care and preservation status by a table of organization and equipment/table of distribution and allowances unit or activity for short periods of time to reduce the need for maintenance resources or because of the nonavailability of adequate resources to maintain the equipment in an operational status. (AR 310-25)

ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION OF FUNDS

An allocation allotment, suballotment, fund citation, or other authority to incur obligations, generally within a specified amount, without

further recourse to the office which granted the obligating authority. No officer or employee of the United States shall authorize or create any obligation or make any expenditure in excess of an administrative subdivision of funds (Section 3679 Revised Statutes, as amended USC 665). (AFSCR 27-6/AFSCR 27-1).

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

Support such as finance and accounting services, military personnel and administration, mail pick-up and delivery, civilian personnel servicing, legal services, comptroller services and safety. (DOD 4000.19)

The provision of personnel, space, facilities, supplies, equipment and aircraft maintenance services, including the related budgeting, funding, fiscal control, training, manpower control and utilization, personnel administration, security administration, mobilization planning and other administrative provisions and services necessary to carry out assigned missions. (AFR 76-33)

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

Equipment not essential to the performance of assigned operational missions and tasks. Included are administrative equipment, such as office machines, drinking fountains, laundries, and movie projectors. (NAVSUP MAN, AFM 67-1, AR 725-50, AR 735-35)

ADMINISTRATIVE TIME

That portion of non-active maintenance time that is not included in supply time. (MIL-STD-778)

ADMINISTRATIVE USE MOTOR VEHICLES

Motor vehicles, normally of commercial design, assigned on the basis of formal authorization documents, which are used for the purposes of providing the transportation support of an installation or separate location not classified as an installation. Motor vehicles of military design may also be designated and used for administrative purposes in which cases they are so classified. (AR 58-1)

The use of motor vehicles assigned, on the basis of formal authorization documents, for the purpose of providing the transportation support of an installation or separate location not classified as an installation. Generally, administrative use motor vehicles will be of commercial design. Data applicable to military design motor vehicles (exclusive of trailers and semi-trailers) used for administrative transportation support will be reported in Formats 4, 5 and 6 on the line identified as "Military design vehicles in administrative use." (DOD 4500.7)

ADMINISTRATIVE USE VEHICLE

Any use of a motor vehicle not directly connected with combat or tactical operations or for the training of troops for such operations. Vehicles for administrative use are normally of commercial design. Vehicles of military design may be used for administrative purposes when approved by Department of the Army in which case they are classified as administrative use vehicles. (TM 38-750-2)

ADMINISTRATIVE WHEELED VEHICLE FLEET

Motor vehicles used in support of motor pool services and not directly connected with combat or tactical operations or for the training of troops for such operations. The administrative wheeled vehicle fleet contains both military design and commercial vehicles. The administrative wheeled vehicle fleet is one of two categories of the wheeled vehicle fleet; the other category is the tactical wheeled vehicle fleet. (AR 310-25)

ADOPT CODING

Application of the approved IMC criteria by an ICP, to items of supply currently managed by a CIMM, wherein the ICP or another activity within the same Service is not currently recorded as a user in the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) Total Item Record (TIR) and desires to add user interest and obtain supply support from the appropriate CIMM. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

ADOPTED ITEMS OF MATERIEL

Items of materiel which are suitable for their intended military purpose; have been type classified; are suitable for inclusion in equipment authorization documents; and are described in adopted item lists published to provide the official nomenclature source and type classification status of such items. (AR 320-5)

ADOPTED TYPES

Required types of equipment that have been adopted as suitable for the use of the Army. (AR 320-5)

ADP PORTION

Some logistics systems are mechanized or automated to such an extent that it is necessary to separately identify those operations, processes, and procedures which are documented in the 300-series of publications from those which are documented in other series of publications. Those operations, processes, and procedures within a logistics system accomplished solely as data processing functions by data processing organizations according to the

300-series of USAF/AFLC publications are defined as the "ADP portion" of a logistics system. (AFLCR 400-5)

ADVANCE

Money paid by one party to another in contemplation of the receipt of goods, services or other assets, or in order to finance specific ensuing operations, which money must be accounted for in connection with such operations or returned. (DOD 5000.8)

ADVANCE ATTRITION

Basic aircraft inventory which is lost in the air or on the ground owing to accident, mishap, and/or because the aircraft are beyond economical repair. (AFM 67-1)

ADVANCE BUY

Procurement to provide for components that require a longer lead time than the system of which they are a part. (AFR 172-14, AFSCR 27-6, AFSCM 27-1)

ADVANCE DEPOT

Supply point in the forward part of the communications zone in a theater of operations, ahead of the intermediate and base depots. (AR 320-5)

ADVANCE FORCE (AMPHIBIOUS)

A temporary organization within the amphibious task force which precedes the main body to the objective area. Its function is to participate in preparing the objective for the main assault by conducting such operations as reconnaissance, seizure of supporting positions, minesweeping, preliminary bombardment, underwater demolitions, and air support. (JCS Pub 1)

ADVANCE GUARD

Detachment sent ahead of the main force to insure its uninterrupted advance; to protect the main body against surprise; to facilitate the advance by removing obstacles, repairing roads, and bridges; and to cover the deployment of the main body if it is committed to action. (JCS Pub 1)

ADVANCE LOGISTICAL COMMAND

A command normally located in the forward portion of the communications zone of a theater of operations, responsible for furnishing administrative support, except personnel replacement, civil affairs, and intersectional services, to forces in the combat zone as directed. (AR 320-5)

ADVANCE PAYMENT BOND

A bond which secures the performance and the fulfillment of a contractual provision for the making of advance payments. (DAC 76-17, DAR 10-101.1)

ADVANCE PAYMENT (CONTRACT)

A payment to a contractor in anticipation of, and for the purpose of, performance under a contract or contracts. May be treated as a continuing "fund" and replenished as expenditures are incurred by the contractor. Generally required to be deposited by contractor in a special bank account and accounted for separately from other funds. To be distinguished from partial, progress, and other payments made because of performance or part performance of a contract. (DOD 5000.8)

ADVANCE PROCUREMENT PLANNING

A series of decisions directed toward the integration of procurement, technical, and financial plans during the system (or commodity) acquisition cycle (NAVMAT P-4215)

ADVANCE TRAVEL

An advance to a military or civilian employee in anticipation of travel expenses, pursuant to statutory authority and specific administrative authorization. (DOD 5000.8)

ADVANCED ALLOTMENTS

Allotments made for deliveries in additional quarters beyond the current quarter. (AFM 78-4)

ADVANCED ATTRITION AIRCRAFT

Those aircraft purchased in anticipation of programmed future losses. As losses occur from operating units, they are replaced by advanced attrition aircraft in order to sustain authorized requirements (training, test, and other operating active assignments) throughout the first line life of the specific weapon system. (AFM 11-1)

ADVANCED BALLISTIC RE-ENTRY SYSTEMS (ABRES)

A portion of the MRS program designated as the DOD program for re-entry technology and devices, selected for management under the AFR 375 series, although not a system program in the usual sense. It is a functional area management tool, designated by the Secretary of the Air Force as a program to be prosecuted with maximum attention and urgency. (AFSCR 80-22)

That portion of the Deputy for Reentry Systems (D/RS) Program designated as the DOD program for advanced development of reentry and penetration technology and devices. Although not a system program in the usual sense, ABRES will be

managed in accordance with Air Force and AFSC 800-series publications. (AFSCR 80-22)

ADVANCED BASE

A base located in or near a theater of operations whose primary mission is to support military operations. (JCS Pub 1)

ADVANCED BASE FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT

A grouping of personnel and/or material designed to perform one of the specific tasks of an advanced base. A functional component contains the technical personnel and equipment necessary for the performance of their tasks, including, as pertinent, workshop housing, vehicles, boats, shop and office equipment and a 30-90 day initial supply of consumables. The functional components are given titles to indicate their functions and unclassified codes, each consisting of an alphabetic/numeric combination. (BUWEPSINST 4040.1)

ADVANCED BASE INITIAL OUTFITTING LISTS (ABIOLs)

Listings that contain detail item requirements in support of Advanced Base Functional Components that comprise NAVSUPSYSCOM's contribution to the functional components. The lists are the basis for computation of mobilization requirements, material positioning, assembly and pack up of components, and mobilization readiness status reports. ABIOLS are maintained on EAM cards by each Inventory Control Point for its cognizance material. NAVSUPSYSCOM consolidates each ICP's items by component to form the NAVSUPSYSCOM contribution. Header cards are added for interpretation and explanation of the subfunction codes for the utilization of material requirements and also for information to shipping and assembly activities. Consolidated listings are prepared from the ABIOL EAM cards for all commands, and activities requiring NAVSUPSYSCOM contribution information. (BUSANDAINST 4040.1)

ADVANCED BASE INITIAL SUPPORT LISTS

A detailed listing of all cognizance material required in support of the NAVAIRSYSCOM portion of each functional component. Initial Support Lists will be developed by the ICP as designated by NAVAIRSYSCOM and will contain a complete item breakdown, by components, of all cognizance material required in support of the specific functional component. The ICP's having assigned responsibilities for this function will also assume responsibility for the maintenance (updating) and dissemination of requirement/planning data to the appropriate inventory managers. (BUWEPSINST 4040.1)

ADVANCED BASE UNIT

A grouping of advanced base functional components so arranged as to establish an advanced base. It may be a repair base, supply base, an airfield, an airbase, a medium all-purpose naval base or any type of naval shore establishment of an overseas location. See also functional component. (BUWEPSINST 4040.1)

ADVANCED BUY

Procurement to provide for lead-time requirements for components that require a longer lead time than the system of which they are a part. (AFSCL 173-2)

ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS REQUIREMENTS PLAN

A plan prepared by major and designated responsible commands or executive management agencies to submit their quantitative CEM requirements to HQ USAF as specified in AFR 65-2 and AFM 100-18. (AFM 67-1)

ADVANCED CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The ACMS is a mechanized compliance status accounting system for Time Compliance Technical Orders issued against missiles, aircraft, systems, their installed components, spare components, and associated aerospace ground equipment. In addition, the ACMS accounts for the removal and replacement of items selected for configuration management. (T.O. 00-20-1)

ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT

Line item projects which have advanced to a point where the development of experimental hardware for technical or operational testing is required prior to the determination of whether these items should be designed or engineered for eventual service use. (AFM 11-1)

Includes all projects which have moved into the development of hardware for experimental or operational test. It is characterized by line item projects and program control is exercised on a project basis. A further descriptive characteristic lies in the design of such items being directed toward hardware for test or experimentation as opposed to items designed and engineered for eventual Service use. Examples are VTOL Aircraft, ARTEMIS, Experimental Hydrofoil, X-15 and Aerospace Plane Components. (OPNAVINST 3900.8B)

The category within the research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) program structure that includes all projects which have moved into the development of hardware for experimental or operational test. (AFSCR 70-2)

The advance development period is the period in which the major program characteristics (technical, logistic cost and schedule), through extensive analysis and hardware developments are validated, primarily by the contractor(s) who will do the full scale development. The validation includes commitments that contractors are willing to make (i.e., contracts they will sign on these major program characteristics). (AFP 300-7)

ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT (R&D CATEGORY)

Effort directed toward the building of test or experimental hardware (e.g., X-15). (HP 21-1)

ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

A document issued by HQ USAF to describe the general characteristics of a new effort designed to fulfill an anticipated long-term operational requirement beyond present technical capabilities and/or to exploit a significant technological advancement with potential military application. (AFM 11-1, AFR 375-1)

An ADO is a requirements document prepared by the CNO which states a need to conduct certain experimental studies, tests and development effort. The ADO states the overall mission to be performed and specifies the critical factors which need to be resolved before the full system development can proceed. (OPNAVINST 3900-8C)

A CNO document which outlines an experimental system or major component which is not yet assured as to military usefulness, technical feasibility, and financial acceptability. An ADO directs a Lead Bureau to prepare a TDP to accomplish the objective stated. The objective may be to conduct a feasibility study, develop an experimental warfare system or develop R&D test and evaluation equipment. (OPNAVINST 3900.8B)

A requirement document prepared by the CNO and addressed to the CNM or the cognizant bureau or office outside the NMSE that states a need to conduct certain experimental studies, tests, and development efforts. (NAVMAT P-4215)

ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS

Advanced development programs which are not designated for management under the AF 800-series regulations. These programs are considered part of the technology base program. (AFSCR 80-1)

ADVANCED FLEET ANCHORAGE

A secure anchorage for a large number of naval ships, mobile support units, and auxiliaries, located in or near a theater of operations. (JCS Pub 1)

ADVANCED GUARD

The leading element of an advancing force. The primary mission is to insure the uninterrupted advance of the main body. It has the following functions: a. to find and exploit gaps in the enemy's defensive system; b. to prevent the main body of the advancing force running blindly into enemy opposition; and c. to clear away minor opposition or, if major opposition is met, to cover the deployment of the main body. (JCS Pub 1)

ADVANCED LANDING FIELD

An airfield, usually having minimum facilities, in or near an objective area. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

ADVANCED PLANNING BRIEFING

A formal, classified or unclassified presentation to appropriately cleared representatives of the United States, Canada, and United Kingdom or non-Government industrial, scientific, technical and educational organizations describing mid- and long-range research and development plans and programs related to future military requirements. (AR 55-35)

Formal, classified presentations, to persons outside the U.S. Government, that describe long-range research and development plans and programs related to future military requirements. Such presentations save time and expense for industries by preventing unwarranted technical effort, and help them prepare better plans by concentrating efforts. The term "advanced planning briefings" does not apply to: any type of unclassified briefing, including briefings for industry sponsored by DOD and conducted by industrial associations; classified briefings related to current operational problems, procurement practices or policies, and management of research and development functions and activities; and informal classified briefings on current projects or impending contracts. (AFR 80-10)

ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECT AGENCY

ARPA is a separate agency under the Director of Defense Research and Engineering (DDR&E). It integrates and guides the efforts of the Department of Defense (DOD) and other Government agencies in its assigned area, to minimize duplication by these departments. In this scheme, ARPA performs the top management functions of planning, allocating funds, and evaluating progress. (AFSCR 80-30)

ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECT AGENCY (ARPA) ORDERS

These orders are normally received for effort to be placed on commercial contracts. Direct citation

of ARPA funds are used to support this requirement (AFSCR 170-5). However, if the intent of the ARPA order is to obtain inhouse technical support, the order may be accepted and controlled under the guidelines established by this directive. (AFSCR 177-2)

ADVERSE WEATHER

Weather in which military operations are generally restricted or impeded. (JCS Pub 1)

ADVERTISING COSTS

The costs of advertising media and corollary administrative costs. Advertising media include magazines, newspapers, radio and television programs, direct mail, trade papers, outdoor advertising, dealer cards and window displays, conventions, exhibits, free goods and samples, and the like. (DAR 15-205.1)

ADVICE CODES

A code used to transmit instructions considered by the creators of requisitions to be essential to the desired supply action. Insertion of an advice code is at the discretion of the initial document creator. Advice codes are opposite to status codes in that directional flow is reversed. (AFM 67-1, DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101, AR 725-50)

ADVICE CODES (MISTRIP)

Advice codes (2 digits) are codes used by the requisitioner to furnish data to supply activities. Insertion of Advice Codes is at the discretion of the initial document creator. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

ADVISERS

Government personnel officially assigned as participants to the Source Selection Advisory Council or Source Selection Evaluation Board, but not to a specific evaluation task or team, who assist SSAC and SSEB members during the source selection process by furnishing advice pertaining to specific matters. (AFR 70-15)

ADVISORY AREA (AIR TRAFFIC)

A designated area within a flight information region where air traffic advisory service is available. (JCS Pub 1)

ADVISORY SIGNAL

Used to indicate the configuration; a condition or performance; the operations of essential equipment; or to attract attention for routine purposes. (AR 310-25)

AERIAL MINING

The act or process of aerial minelaying on land or sea routes of communication, facility accesses, and areas of enemy force concentrations. (AFM 11-1)

AERIAL PORT

A facility located on an air base, consisting of one or more air terminals, and constituting an authorized port of entry to and clearance from a country. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

An airfield which has been designated for the sustained air movement of personnel and material and to serve as an authorized port for entrance or departure from the country in which located. (JCS Pub 1)

AERIAL PORT OF EMBARKATION (APOE)

A station specifically designated as an aerial port of embarkation from which aircraft (scheduled, tactical and ferried) and traffic are processed and cleared prior to moving to overseas destinations. (AFR 76-38/AR 59-8/OPNAVINST 4630.18D, MCO 4630.6C/DSAR 4540.9)

AERIAL PORT SQUADRON

An Air Force organization which operates and provides the functions assigned to aerial ports to include the processing of personnel and cargo, rigging for airdrop, packing parachutes and loading equipment, preparing air cargo and load plans, loading and securing aircraft, ejection of cargo for in-flight delivery, and supervision of units engaged in aircraft loading and unloading operations. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

AERODYNAMIC HEATING

The rise in the skin temperature of a vehicle due to the friction of the air through which the vehicle passes at high speeds. Aerodynamic heating reinforced by heat from the electronic components can also cause excessive internal temperatures and affect operation of the components. See also Re-entry. (AFM 11-1)

AERODYNAMIC MISSILE

A missile which uses aerodynamic forces to maintain its flight path, generally employing propulsion guidance. (JCS Pub 1)

AERODYNAMIC WEAPON SYSTEM

A weapon system in which the weapon vehicle flies entirely through the atmosphere, and is subject to aerodynamic guidance and control as it flies toward target. (AFM 11-1)

AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION

The movement of patients under medical

supervision to and between medical treatment facilities by air transportation. (JCS Pub 1)

AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION CONTROL CENTER

The control facility established by the commander of an air transport division, air force, or air command. It operates in conjunction with the command transport movement control center and coordinates over-all medical requirements with transport airlift capability. The center also assigns medical missions to appropriate aeromedical evacuation elements in the system, and monitors patient movement activities. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION CONTROL OFFICER

An officer of the air transport force or air command controlling the flow of patients by air. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION COORDINATING OFFICER

An officer of an originating, intransit, or destination medical facility/establishment who coordinates aeromedical evacuation activities of the facility/establishment. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION OPERATIONS OFFICER

An officer of the airlift force or command who is responsible for activities relating to planning and directing aeromedical evacuation operations, maintaining liaison with medical airlift activities concerned, operating an Aeromedical Evacuation Control Center, and otherwise coordinating aircraft and patient movements. (JCS Pub 1)

AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION SYSTEM

A system which provides: a. control of patient movement by air transport; b. specialized medical attendants and equipment for in-flight medical care; c. facilities, on or in the vicinity of air strips and air bases, for the limited medical care of in-transit patients entering, en route via, or leaving the system; and d. communication with destination and enroute medical facilities concerning patient airlift movements. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION UNIT

An operational medical organization concerned primarily with the management and control of patients being transported via an aeromedical evacuation system or system echelon. (JCS Pub 1)

AEROMEDICAL STAGING UNIT

A medical unit operating transient patient beds located on or in the vicinity of emplaning or deplaning air base or air strip that provides reception, administration, processing ground transportation, feeding and limited medical care for patients entering or leaving an aeromedical evacuation system. (JCS Pub 1)

AERONAUTICAL ALLOWANCE LISTS

Inclusive of publications identified as Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIRSYSCOM), Allowance Lists (except advanced base lists), NAVAIRSYSCOM Initial Outfitting Lists, and NAVAIRSYSCOM Tables of Basic Allowances. Aeronautical Allowance Lists are lists of Equipment and Material determined from known or estimated requirements as necessary to place and maintain aeronautical activities in a material readiness condition. In the case of aerological and photographic material, this requirement is extended to all applicable Naval activities. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

AERONAUTICAL CHART

A representation of a portion of the earth, its culture and relief, specifically designed to meet the requirements of air navigation. (JCS Pub 1)

AERONAUTICAL EQUIPMENT REFERENCE NUMBER

A number in the GFAE book maintained by ASD which identifies each item of Government-furnished aerospace equipment. Denotes interchangeability both functional and dimensional, irrespective of manufacturer. (AFLCM 57-7, AFSCM 57-2)

AERONAUTICAL EQUIPMENT SERVICE RECORD

An insert to the basic aircraft log book used as a service record for various aircraft equipment such as power plants and propellers. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

AERONAUTICAL EQUIPMENTS

Fixed wing aircraft, rotary wing aircraft, lighter than air aircraft, gliders, target pilotless aircraft, target drones, aircraft gasoline reciprocating engines, aircraft gas turbines and jet engines, aircraft armament and fire control equipment, air launched guided missiles (except those under the cognizance of the Naval Ordnance Systems Command), aircraft guided missile launchers, specialized aircraft maintenance and overhaul shop equipment, aircraft ground handling equipment, aircraft fire-fighting and crash equipment, aircraft refueler equipment, and airfield lighting equipment. Excluded are JATO units and cartridge actuated devices for release of ejection seats. (BUSANDA 4421.12)

AERONAUTICAL INFORMATION OVERPRINT

Additional information which is printed or stamped on a map or chart for the specific purpose of air navigation. (JCS Pub 1)

AERONAUTICAL MATERIAL

All material used in the operation and maintenance including overhaul of aircraft. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

AERONAUTICAL PROPERTY

Aircraft and/or components, parts, and accessories. (AFM 67-1)

AEROSPACE

The earth's atmosphere and the space beyond it, considered as one continuous expanse. (AFM 11-1)

Of, or pertaining to, the earth's envelope of atmosphere and the space above it; two separate entities considered as a single realm for activity in launching, guidance, and control of vehicles which will travel in both entities. (JCS Pub 1)

AEROSPACE ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT

Equipment other than organizational (AVE, OGE, or MGE) required to install, assemble, checkout, test, repair, or train personnel to operate, control, or maintain the system. In cases where multiple utilization is made of organizational equipment (e.g., where organizational MGE test equipment is used in the assembly process in the factory), the organizational categorization (MGE) will apply. Examples of AAE include flight test equipment (instrumentation equipment); depot tooling and depot test equipment (inertial measurement unit calibration test equipment); installation and checkout (I&C) equipment (initial balancing and adjustment equipment for environmental controls); safety-destruct; classes I, II and III training equipment (crew trainer, mission simulator, actual system equipment as parts of components thereof); and mobile training units. (AFSCM 375-5)

AEROSPACE CONTROL OPERATIONS

The employment of air forces, supported by ground and naval forces, as appropriate, to achieve military objectives in vital aerospace areas. Such operations include destruction of enemy aerospace and surface-to-air forces, interdiction of enemy aerospace operations, protection of vital air lines of communication, and the establishment of local military superiority in areas of air operations. (JCS Pub 1)

AEROSPACE DEFENSE

All defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy aircraft, missiles and space vehicles after they leave the earth's surface, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attacks; an inclusive term encompassing air defense and space defense. (JCS Pub 1)

AEROSPACE EQUIPMENT

Equipment which is of itself, or is part of the manned or unmanned vehicle which operates in the aerospace environment. Examples of aerospace equipment include: bomb/navigation computer, airplane, booster, orbiting space station, engines, re-entry vehicle, command module and guidance package. (AFM 11-1)

AEROSPACE EQUIPMENT REFERENCE NUMBER (AERNO)

Equipment Reference Number in the GFAE book maintained by ASD which identifies each item of government-furnished aerospace equipment, denotes interchangeability, both functional and dimensional, irrespective of manufacturer. (AFLC/AFSCR 57-7)

A numerical reference for an item of GFAE assigned by ASD, serving as a management control code for related items to denote interchangeability as to form, fit, and function, regardless of manufacturer. (AFSCR/AFLCR 57-8)

AEROSPACE FORCES

Includes all vehicles, their equipment, and where applicable, weapons and crews that operate in aerospace for military purposes. This includes aircraft, missiles, aerospacecraft and spacecraft. (AFM 11-1)

AEROSPACE FUELS LABORATORY

Provides testing services to bases on samples of petroleum and related products. Conducts specification tests to determine the quality of petroleum products under procurement and in the Air Force supply system. (AFR 144-1)

AEROSPACE GROUND EQUIPMENT

All equipment required on the ground to make a weapon system, command and control system, support system, advanced objective, subsystem or end-item of equipment operational in its intended environment. (AFR 57-4)

That support equipment (SE) necessary for preflight checkout, launch, or starting of flight vehicles; it does not accompany the vehicle on the flight. (NAVMAT P-4215)

All equipment required on the ground to make a weapon system, command and control system, support system, advanced objective, subsystem or end item of equipment operational in its intended environment. This includes all equipment required to install, launch, arrest, guide, control, direct, inspect, test, adjust, calibrate, appraise, gage, measure, assemble, disassemble, handle, transport, safeguard, store, actuate, service, repair, overhaul, maintain, or operate the system, subsystem, end item, or component. This definition applies

regardless of the method of development, funding, or procurement. AGE is functionally subclassified only as operating ground equipment (OGE) and maintenance ground equipment (MGE). OGE is that AGE which is a functional part of a system and which operates with the aerospace vehicle or end item as an essential operating element thereof. MGE is that AGE required to restore a system or end item to operating condition. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2, AFM 11-1, T. O. 20-1, AFSCM 57-2, AFLCM 57-7, AFLCM 72-2, AFM 67-1)

AEROSPACE GROUND EQUIPMENT OUT OF COMMISSION FOR PARTS

This term signified that an inservice AGE item is incapable of use, or has been declared unfit for use by competent authority because of the shortage of a specific part or parts. (AFM 67-1)

AEROSPACE VEHICLE

Specifically, an aerospace vehicle is one which functions both in the sensible atmosphere and in the space equivalent or space environment. In its general sense any vehicle manned or unmanned which operates in the aerospace environment. (AFM 11-1, AFLCR 171-91)

Any flight vehicle which is designed to operate in the atmosphere and/or space environment. (T.O. 00-20-1)

For the purpose of this regulation, an aerospace vehicle includes all USAF-owned aircraft and selected missiles (ADM, AGM-28, AQM, RQM, CIM, CGM, LGM, HGM, LV and SLV). (AFR 65-110)

Term used when referring to aircraft, missiles, and drones. (AFM 67-1)

Aircraft, missiles, or RPV (AFR 65-110). (AFSCR/AFLC REG 66-71)

AEROSPACE VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

Equipment which is, of itself, or is part of the manned or unmanned vehicle which operates in the aerospace environment. Examples of aerospace vehicle equipment include bomb/nav computer, airplane, booster, orbiting space station, engines, reentry vehicle, command module, and guidance package. (AFSCM 375-5)

AEROSPACE WEAPON

A weapon that travels through aerospace and is directed against an enemy target whether on the surface or in aerospace. (AFM 11-1)

AF CLOTHING AND TEXTILE OFFICE (AFC&TO)

The AFLC retail inventory control point assigned responsibility for AF worldwide inventory management for Federal Supply Classes (FSCs) 7210, 9420, and 9430, and Federal Supply Groups (FSGs) 83 and 84, except FSC 8475. (AFLCR 67-1)

AF STOCK LIST

AF stock lists are the official publications for all items procured, stored, issued, and used by the Air Force, grouped to conform with the Federal Supply classification system and specific AF management codes. (AFLCM 72-2)

AFCS CATALOG ITEM LEVEL

A 1-year stock level maintained by AFCS is authorized for those standard items appearing or awaiting publication in the AFCS Illustrated Catalog. Level will be based on an average of 8 quarters of consumption, and may be modified by forecasted programs, projects, or engineering determination that the item will be required for installation by AFCS. This level is not applicable to items ERRC coded "L" and "T". (AFSCR/AFLCR 57-49)

AFCS NET REQUIREMENTS

Gross requirements netted by AFCS gross assets. (AFSCR/AFLCR 57-49)

AFLC DISPLAY CABINET

A cabinet located in the AFLC Commander's office which displays aerial photographs of the AFLC Installations and general information on facilities, resources, personnel, workload and awards. (AFLCR 178-1)

AFLC FACILITY CODE

This code denotes the facility where the work is being performed; i.e., either an AFLC Facility, an AF Command or another Federal Agency. (AFLCM 400-2)

AFLC LOGISTICS STUDY PROGRAM

This program is comprised of all AFLC initiated or sponsored logistics research and study projects costing $25,000 or more and also provides visibility of those studies in which AFLC is involved with non-AFLC activities. This definition is not intended to exclude the reporting for visibility of those studies costing less than $25,000 which result in significant findings having long-range implication, and are of interest to other AFLC activities or DOD components. Progress on studies of this nature will be reported. (AFLCR 400-20)

AFLC MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

The AFLC Management Information System is composed of four separate but related methods of communication: the AFLC Management Summary, the AFLC Management Review, the ALC Status

Presentation, and the AFLC Performance Board. (AFLCR 78-1)

AFLC MANAGEMENT REVIEW

The AFLC Management Review is a detailed briefing to the Commander and staff evaluating the status of key resources and portraying the performance of key activities that affect AFLC mission accomplishment. Also included are items designated by the Commander for special attention. (AFLCR 78-1)

AFLC MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Summary is a loose-leaf compendium divided into sections which generally correspond with the AFLC organizational structure by subject matter. Portrayed are summary information and management indicators on Logistics Operations, Maintenance, Procurement, Comptroller, Personnel, Engineering and Services, Plans and Programs, Acquisition Logistics, International Logistics, Inspector General, Quality Assurance, and other support functions. Sections are revised at the direction of the Command Section. Each section contains a table of contents covering the management information items contained therein. (AFLCR) 178-1)

AFLC NUCLEAR WEAPONS RETARDATION DEVICE RELIABILITY

AFLC programs to provide reliability assessment and assurance of Air Force designed or procured textiles, components, and hardware associated with ERDA assemblies. These programs may complement or be independent of the ERDA NMLT SLT and ERDA-AF Joint Flight Test Program. (AFLCR 66-5)

AFLC ORGANIZATION CODE

A code used to identify every organization of the AFLC. (AFLCM 400-2)

AFLC PERFORMANCE BOARD

The AFLC Performance Board consists of a visual display of performance indicators in selected key management information areas. Also, adjectival ratings of the Test Management Effectiveness Inspection are shown. Performance is depicted on the Board by means of color coding. The Board is maintained in the AFLC Commander's Conference Room. (AFLCR 178-1)

AFLC PROGRAM DIRECTIVE

The official document by which AFLC/MMIG directs the approved MAP to the single point manager (SPM) for implementation. (AFLCR 400-23)

AFLC STATUS PRESENTATION

The AFLC Status Presentation is a briefing by the Commanders and staff of the ALCs, rotated among activities on a monthly basis. The briefing includes an overview of mission assignments and resources, performance measures for the mission directorates, and problem areas and interest items selected for presentation by the activity commander. The principal purposes of the briefings are to resolve problems and to identify areas where the help of the AFLC Commander and his staff is desired. (AFLCR 178-1)

AFLC SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAM DIRECTIVE (SPD)

Document initiated by AFLC/MMIG when a program line item (generic code M10 or M20) is to be assigned to two or more SPMs. (AFLCR 400-23)

AFLC WEAPONS SYSTEM LOGISTIC OFFICERS (WSLOs)

The individual employed by the appropriate system manager (SM) will be located permanently at each overseas and CONUS AF base having aircraft supported under this concept. The AFLC WSLO will be responsible for insuring adequate supply support to the assigned priority weapons to effect a high level of operational readiness at all times. This will involve all logistic elements within the base complex; such as, supply, maintenance, procurement, etc., and will require the individual to resolve all depot supply problems in support of the weapon with the SM. (AFM 67-1)

AF-MIPR MANAGEMENT OFFICE

An office located at or near procuring activities of the Department of the Army, Navy, or other governmental agencies empowered to transact MIPR matters directly between AFLC and AGSC central procurement activities and other governmental agencies. (AFLCM 57-7, AFSCM 57-2)

AFSC CONFIGURATION CONTROL BOARD

The functional element within the system program office (SPO) or equipment directorate composed of representatives of AFSC, AFLC, ATC, and the using commands responsible for configuration control during the acquisition phase. The board will be chaired by the program director or his designated representative. (AFSCR 57-2, AFLCR 57-24)

AFSC COUNCIL

The AFSC Council is the primary advisory agency to the Commander AFSC on major policies, programs, and problems of the command. It is composed of the Vice Commander, Deputy

Commanders for Global Range and Space. Chief of Staff, and the Deputy Chiefs of Staff or Systems, Plans, Procurement and Production, Comptroller, Personnel, Materiel, Foreign Technology, and Science and Technology. (AFSCM 27-1)

AFSC FACILITIES UTILIZATION BOARD

A board organized in accordance with AFR 86-7 to review and recommend approval of programs for utilization and acquisition of real property and industrial facilities, regardless of funding source. Approval of this board, with a recommendation pertaining to the command position regarding facility matters, is required prior to submission to the Commander or Vice Commander, AFSC, for final approval. (AFSCP 80-1)

AFSC INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT ITEM

An item designated by HQ AFSC that due to actual or anticipated AFSC-wide shortage will affect the supportability of AFSC weapon systems and/or support systems. (AFSCR 65-2)

AFSC LABORATORIES

For this regulation, the term laboratory includes Air Force Wright Aeronautical Laboratories (AFWAL), Air Force Avionics Laboratory (AFAL), Air Force Aero-Propulsion Laboratory (AFAPL), Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory (AFFDL), Air Force Materials Laboratory (AFML), Air Force Armament Laboratory (AFATL), Air Force Geophysics Laboratory (AFGL), Air Force Human Resources Laboratory (AFHRL), Air Force Office of Scientific Research (AFOSR), Air Force Rocket Propulsion Laboratory (AFRPL), Air Force Weapons Laboratory (AFWL), Rome Air Development Center (RADC), and Aerospace Medical Division (AMD) Laboratories, Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory (AMRL), USAF School of Aerospace Medicine. (AFSCP 80-1)

AFSC RESOURCE EVALUATION

A management data system which relates RDT&E funds and mission man-years to AFSC projects and systems for the current fiscal year and projects them for the next 5 years. (AFSCP 80-1)

AFSC S&T INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTS

Prepared or sponsored by AFSC DIs to provide:

a. Information on foreign S&T accomplishments, trends, and capabilities required by HQ AFSC or higher authorities.

b. Comprehensive reports as permanent references.

c. Required contributions to Air Force and national-level S&T intelligence projects, forums, and publications. (AFSCR 200-3)

AFSC TECHNICAL FACILITY PANEL

A panel established as a standing agency of the AFSC facilities as outlined in AFR 86-7. (AFSCP 80-1)

AFTERBURNING

The characteristic of some rocket motors to burn irregularly for some time after the main burning and thrust has ceased. (JCS Pub 1)

The process of fuel injection and combustion in the exhaust jet of a turbojet engine (aft or to the rear of the turbine). (JCS Pub 1)

AFTER-FLIGHT INSPECTION

General examination after flight for obvious defects, correction of defects reported by aircraft crews, replenishment of consumable or expendable stores, and securing aircraft. Also known as post flight inspections. (JCS Pub 1)

AGE

Measure of calendar time and/or utilization (flying hours) since acceptance into the inventory.

1. Calendar Age - Calendar time in months since Acceptance.

2. Service Age - Position in Standard Service Life prescribed by CNO in terms of a given number of Service Tours, Service Periods, or Cycles and Operating Periods the full completion of which renders the aircraft eligible for Retirement. (OPNAVINST P5442.2A)

AGE GROUP

The classification by age (time since approval or release) of the workload yet outstanding on TCTOs reported on the D057G901G thru D057G901L reports. As an example, if a TCTO has been released more than six months, but less than twelve, the applicable outstanding manhours will appear in age group "C". (AFLCR 171-91)

AGE GROUPING

Arrangement of items as to use age for the purpose of reflecting rates of replacement that will be in direct ratio to the use age of the item. (AR 320-5)

AGE (PECULIAR)

Items to be developed and procured specifically for support of a system as well as those commercial items that are being introduced into the Air Force inventory for the first time. (AFSCL 173-2)

AGENCIES

Independent organizations of the Executive Branch of the US Government, other than the executive departments. (AFSCR 200-5)

AGENCY

Loosely used to designate a subordinate organizational subdivision of the Department of Defense and the military departments. (DOD 5000.8)

As officially used for the government as a whole, any executive department, military department, commission, authority, administration, board, or other independent establishment in the executive branch of the Government, including any corporation wholly or partly owned by the United States which is an instrumentality of the United States. Excludes the District of Columbia. (DOD 5000.8)

AGENCY CODE

A code used to identify the kind of organization that will accomplish the work. Reference AFLCR 66-21 or attachment 5 for valid codes. (AFLCR 171-24)

AGENCY (OPERATING AGENCY)

The organization which, under its Executive Director, directs and controls all assigned functions of a supply management or other functions assigned to the Single Manager; it consists of all those organizations or organizational units thereof which are solely a part of the Agency. (DOD 4100.31)

AGENCY OFFICER, CLASS A

A commissioned or warrant officer, other than a duly appointed finance officer, appointed by a local commander for the purpose of making such payments as are specified in the appointing order, as an agent of a designated finance officer. (DOD 5000.8)

AGENCY, ASSIGNED

The Federal agency (including GSA) to which the responsibility for the coordination and maintenance of a Federal standard or specification is assigned by the General Services Administration. (DOD 4120.3-M)

AGENCY, DIRECTING (REPORTING)

In connection with reporting, the agency which issues the basic order for the establishment of a report or which provides the basic directive by which the necessity for a report is implied or established. May also be the "initiating agency." (DOD 5000.8)

AGENCY, FEDERAL

The Department of Defense (which includes as units, the Military Departments and Defense Agencies), General Services Administration, Department of Interior, Department of Commerce, Department of Agriculture, Treasury Department, Veterans Administration and similar Federal agencies. (DOD 4120.3-M)

AGENCY, INITIATING (REPORTING)

In connection with reporting, the agency which develops and prescribes a specific reporting requirement. (DOD 5000.8)

AGENCY, LOAN-GUARANTY

In Defense, that military department or other authorized Federal Government Agency which guarantees repayment of a percentage of a loan made to a contractor by a financing institution, pursuant to the Defense Production Act. (DOD 5010.8)

AGENCY, REPORTING-USING

In connection with reporting, an agency which is specifically required by the reporting directive to receive and take action on a copy of the report. This may be in addition to, or other than, either the "directing" or "initiating" agency. (DOD 5000.8)

AGENT

A military service or agency thereof which provides supplies or services to another military service or agency. (DOD 4140.6)

The service/agency which furnishes the depot maintenance support to another service/agency. NOTE: This term applies to the ALC which has management responsibility for the item rather than the item's Source of Repair (SOR). (AFLCR 65-14)

An activity which acts for, and by authority of the Preparing Activity (the Preparing activity, however, does not relinquish approval responsibility for the work accomplished). Examples of agent actions are: Preparation of standardization documents; performance of study projects; and administration of Qualified Products Lists. (DOD 4120.3)

AGENT OFFICER, CLASS B

A commissioned or warrant officer, other than a duly appointed finance officer, appointed by the head of a military department or by the local commander, to perform duties normally performed by a finance officer in the collection and disbursement of funds, as an agent of a designated finance officer. (DOD 5000.8)

AGENT OFFICER, CLASS C

A commissioned officer, warrant officer, airman (first three grades) or civilian, appointed by the local commander to take custody of an imprest fund and be responsible for disbursements from that

fund for small purchases of supplies and services (other than personal services), as an agent of a designated finance officer. (DOD 5000.8)

AGEOCP

This term signifies that an inservice AGE item is incapable of use, or has been declared unfit for use by competent authority because of the shortage of a specific part or parts. (AFM 67-1)

AGGREGATION LEVELS

A series of successively more detailed groupings of related resources, forces or requirements used to summarize similar data at different levels of detail for management review. (DOD 5105.38M)

AGING AND SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

A SA-ALC testing program designed to detect any significant degradation with time of textile material in stockpile parachutes. (AFLCR 65-6)

AGREED POINT

A predetermined point on the ground, identifiable from the air, and used when aircraft assist in fire adjustment. (AR 320-5)

AGREED VALUATION

The value of articles in a freight shipment agreed upon as the basis on which the freight rate is assessed. This valuation established a value beyond which recovery cannot be had in event of loss or damage in transit. (DSAR 4500.3)

AGREEMENT, BASIC

A term used in procurement to designate a written instrument of understanding between a Department or procuring activity and a contractor which sets forth the negotiated contract clauses which shall be applicable to future procurements entered into between the parties during the term of the basic agreement. Particular procurements are covered by the execution of a formal contractual document which will provide for the scope of the work, price, delivery, etc., and shall incorporate by reference or append the contract clauses agreed upon in the basic agreement. (DOD 5000.8)

AGREEMENT, SUPPLEMENTAL

A contract modification which is accomplished by the mutual action of the parties. The term is synonymous with contract amendment. (DOD 5000.8)

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY

A product resulting from the cultivation of the soil or husbandry on farms and in the form customarily marketed by farmers. (DOD 4160.21-M)

AIR ABORT

The failure of an airborne aerospace vehicle to complete its assigned mission due to equipment failure or condition. (AFSCR 60-2)

Any airborne aerospace vehicles that returns to point of departure or alternate base due to an aircraft malfunction before all assigned/briefed mission requirements are completed. (AFSCR 66-6)

AIR CHARTER SERVICE

Air Transportation procured under arrangements with carriers for the exclusive use of one or more aircraft between points in the United States for periods of less than 90 days. (DOD 4500.32-R)

AIR COMMAND

A major subdivision of the Air Force; for operational purposes it normally consists of two or more air forces. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR DEFENSE

All defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy aircraft or missiles in the earth's envelope or atmosphere, or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attack. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR DEFENSE CONTROL CENTER

The principal information, communications, and operations center from which all aircraft, anti-aircraft operations, air defense artillery, guided missiles, and air warning functions of a specific area of air defense reponsibility are supervised and coordinated. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR DEFENSE EARLY WARNING

Early notification of approach of enemy airborne weapons or weapons carriers obtained by electronic or visual means. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR DEFENSE READINESS

An operational status requiring air defense forces to maintain higher than ordinary preparedness for short periods of time. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR DEFENSE REGION

A geographical subdivision of an air defense area. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR DEFENSE WARNING CONDITIONS

A degree of air raid probability according to the following code. The term air defense division/sector referred to herein may include forces and units afloat and/or deployed to forward areas, as applicable.

1. Air Defense Warning Yellow
2. Air Defense Warning Red
3. Air Defense Warning White (JCS Pub 1)

AIR DEFENSE WARNING RED

Attack by hostile aircraft and/or missiles is imminent or is in progress. This means that hostile aircraft and/or missiles are within an air defense division/sector or are in the immediate vicinity of an air defense division/sector with high probability of entering the division/sector. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR DEFENSE WARNING WHITE

Attack by hostile aircraft and/or missiles is improbable. May be called either before or after air defense warning yellow or red. The initial declaration of air defense emergency will automatically establish a condition of air defense warning other than white for purposes of security control of air traffic. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR DEFENSE WARNING YELLOW

Attack by hostile aircraft and/or missiles is probable. This means that hostile aircraft and/or missiles are en route toward an air defense division/sector, or unknown aircraft and/or missiles suspected to be hostile are en route toward or are within an air defense division/sector. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR DELIVERY CONTAINER

A sling, bag or roll, usually of canvas or webbing, designed to hold supplies and equipment for air delivery. (AR 320-5)

AIR DELIVERY EQUIPMENT

Special items of equipment, such as parachutes, air delivery containers, platforms, tie downs, and related items used in air delivery of personnel, supplies, and equipment. (AR 320-5)

AIR DELIVERY PLATFORM

A metal or wood skid designed to hold bulk supplies and heavy equipment for air delivery. (AR 320-5)

AIR DELIVERY SYSTEM

A system designed to facilitate the delivery of personnel, supplies, and equipment from aircraft in flight. These systems are usually comprised of such items as parachutes, air delivery containers, platforms, tiedown, and related items. (AR 750-32)

AIR DIVISION

A unit or its headquarters, on a level of command above wing level, composed of two or more combat wings, but sometimes adapted to other organizational structures. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR DROP

Delivery of personnel or cargo from aircraft in flight. Airdrops are categorized in height bands as follows: a. Ultra low level. Ground level to 50 feet above grouund level. b. Low level. 51 feet above ground level to 500 feet above ground level. c. Medium level. 501 feet above ground level to 2,500 feet above ground level (the height dividing conventional parachuting or airdrop from stabilized fall or free drop). d. High level. 2,501 feet above ground level to 12,000 feet above ground level. e. Ultra high level. Above 12,000 feet above ground level. NOTE: When dropping above 5,000 feet mean sea level, consideration must be given to oxygen requirements for all personnel. Where any airdrop system overlaps two defined heights, exchange of information will be conducted on the basis of the level which is the more restrictive or dangerous. (AR 310-25)

AIR EVACUATION

Evacuation by aircraft of personnel and cargo. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR FACILITY

An installation from which air operations may be or are being conducted. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

AIR FORCE AEROSPACE FUELS FIELD OFFICE

This office is a decentralized element or field organization representing the director of AF Aerospace Fuels, SAAMA (SAO), with AF regional logistic support responsibility. (AFM 67-1)

AIR FORCE BASE

An air base for support of Air Force units consisting of landing strips and all components or related facilities for which the Air Force has operating responsibility, together with interior lines of communications and the minimum surrounding area required for local security. (AR 320-5, AFM 67-1, JCS Pub 1)

AIR FORCE BASE REFERENCE STANDARD

A type of standard in possession of and used by an Air Force base as a basic measurement reference for the base. (AFR 74-2)

AIR FORCE CLOTHING SALES STORES

The complete base clothing activity, including the retail outlet, bulk storage, and administrative office. (AFM 67-1)

AIR FORCE COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL (C-1) ACTIVITIES

Activities operated and managed by Air Force in-service personnel to provide, for Government use, products or services obtainable from private commercial sources. (AFR 26-12)

AIR FORCE COMPONENT HEADQUARTERS

The field headquarters facility of the Air Force Commander charged with the overall conduct of Air Force Operations. It is composed of the command section and appropriate staff elements. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR FORCE CONTRACTOR

An individual, industrial, commercial, educational, or other entity which has executed a contract or a DOD Form 441, DOD Security Agreement, with an Air Force activity. (AFSCR 200-5)

AIR FORCE CONTRACTOR DATA MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

A committee established at HQ USAF by charter that is authorized and approved as required by AFR 25-7. (AFR 310-1)

AIR FORCE CONTRACTOR DATA MANAGEMENT POLICY COMMITTEE

A committee which is established at HQ USAF by charter and is approved and authorized under AFR 25-7. (AFR 310-1)

AIR FORCE CONTRACT-MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

That portion of the total Air Force Maintenance program accomplished under contract. (AFR 66-7)

AIR FORCE CRITICAL ITEM

An item designated by AFLC according to AFLCR 67-21. (AFSCR 65-2)

AIR FORCE ELEMENT OF EXPENSE CODE

A code prescribed by the Air Force to identify services or items acquired for immediate consumption or investment. (AFSCM 177-265)

AIR FORCE ELEMENT OF EXPENSE DESCRIPTION

Narrative words or phrases describing the nature of a specific element of expense. (AFSCM 177-265)

AIR FORCE ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (AFETS) SPECIALISTS

Air Force military and civilian personnel technically qualified and specifically identified as AFETS to provide advice, instruction and training in the engineering, instaliation, operation and maintenance of Air Force weapons, equipment, and systems. (AFM 66-18)

AIR FORCE ENGINEERING RESPONSIBILITY

Accountability for the integrity of design and performance of Air Force systems and equipment (AFLCR 80-5)

AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AFEMS)

The system used at AF base, major command, AFLC, and HQ USAF to manage nonexpendable equipment, plus base level management of certain expendable items such as hand tools, individual issue equipment, and war reserve materiel, AFEMS includes the areas of allowances, authorizations, accounting, physical inventories, reporting and requirements computation. The system applies to both AFLC centrally procured and base funded items. AFEMS employs the concept of centralized equipment management office (EMO) at AF base level under the direction of the chief of supply. Centralized equipment management at major command level is assigned to the command equipment management office (CEMO). Centralized management of AF-wide equipment inventories is accomplished through the USAF Equipment Data Bank for AFLC and HQ USAF. (AFM 67-1)

AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT TEAM (AFEMT)

A team of AF representatives acting for and in the name of the Chief of Staff, USAF, which evaluates compliance with equipment management procedures and effectiveness of the AF equipment management system. (AFM 67-1)

AIR FORCE METROLOGY AND CALIBRATION PROGRAM

The composite of measurement standards, professional and technical metrologists, system of worldwide laboratory facilities, measurement users, calibration data, and integrated planning, to provide a disciplined Air Force program to assure the optimum reliability and accuracy of systems/subsystems/equipment. (AFR 74-2)

AIR FORCE MISHAP

An unplanned event which causes or creates a potential for damage to Air Force equipment or property, damage to public or private property, injury to Air Force military or on-duty civilian personnel or injury to non-Air Force personnel as a result of an Air Force operation. All Air Force accidents and incidents are included under the term Air Force mishap. Mishaps that do not meet Air Force accident criteria are either incidents, nuclear safety deficiencies, or nonreportable mishaps. (TO 00-35D-54)

AIR FORCE NUMBERS

Numbers used to designate parts manufactured in accordance with Air Force specifications. The number used is always the drawing number of the applicable specification number. The first two digits indicate the year the drawing was made, the following letter indicates the size of the drawing, and the remaining digits are used for identification purposes. (ASOINST P4400.24)

AIR FORCE PRELIMINARY EVALUATION (AFPE)

The AFPE is conducted to evaluate the system performance and the technical and engineering potential, identify any gross deficiencies, and determine the degree to which contract specifications are being met (will include an assessment of operational effectiveness and suitability). (AFR 80-14)

AIR FORCE PRIMARY REPRESENTATIVE

The commander or his designated representative having predominate interest in the federal supply group or class (FSG/FSC) assigned to the individual commodity coordination group. The AF primary representative of the field component may also be designated as the group chairman. (AFM 67-1)

AIR FORCE PROPERTY OFFICER

A commissioned or noncommissioned officer designated to assume responsibility for the AF property assigned. (AFM 67-1)

AIR FORCE QUALIFIED COMMERCIAL CEM EQUIPMENT

Equipment which has been developed by industry and is priced and offered for public sale. This includes equipment, supplies. and services of a class or kind which is sold or traded in the course of conducting normal business operations with the general public or other Government agencies; e.g., navigational aids, meteorological, specialized radars, aircraft, missile and/or satellite control and navigation, and communications equipment. This article must be in such a condition that the manufacturer can, upon request; and before issuance of a Government contract, demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Air Force procuring agency that the equipment satisfies or exceeds the manufacturer's design specification or statement. (AFLCR 80-6)

AIR FORCE RECOVERABLE ASSEMBLY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A logistic system for the management of recoverable assemblies defined as consumption type items which are subject to repair at base and/or depot level. (AFM 11-1)

AIR FORCE REFERENCE STANDARD

A type of standard in possession of and used by a central Air Force activity as a basic measurement reference for the AMA or depot. (AFR 74-2)

AIR FORCE REGIONAL CIVIL ENGINEERS

Field extensions of the Directorate of Civil Engineering. DCS/Operations, Headquarters USAF (established and organized as prescribed in AFR 93-17) and major air commands to whom AFRCE responsibility is officially delegated. (AFR 88-9)

AIR FORCE RESERVE AIR BASE SUPPORT GROUP

An AFRes sector monitored unit located at a regular AF long-term base with the mission of providing that base the augmentation support required during war or other emergency. (AFM 67-1)

AIR FORCE RESERVE RECOVERY GROUP

An AFRes sector monitored unit with squadrons located at selected civilian airports and having the primary mission of servicing USAF offensive and defense aircraft returning from combat missions. (AFM 67-1)

AIR FORCE RESERVE REGION

HQ USAF controlled units assigned directly to HQ AFRES for the purpose of directing activities of the AFRES within specified geographical areas and to exercise command jurisdiction over assigned units. (AFM 67-1)

AIR FORCE RESERVE SECTOR

A regular AF monitored unit established primarily for the purpose of exercising command jurisdiction, supervision, and inspection of assigned Air Reserve centers. (AFM 67-1)

AIR FORCE SECONDARY REPRESENTATIVE

The commander or his designated representative of the field component having an interest in only a segment of the FSG/FSC assigned to the commodity coordination group. (AFM 67-1)

AIR FORCE SECTION

That division of each military assistance advisory group (MAAG) responsible for AF programmed actions. (AFM 67-1)

AIR FORCE STOCK FUND

A stock fund is a system for holding in suspense the cost of consumable materials from the time of acquisition until the items are issued for use. The fuels division is one of seven within the Air Force stock fund. (AFR 144-1)

AIR FORCE SUPPLIES

Materiel/supplies made available to AF activities and/or facilities through defense military management agencies or other authorized supply sources, in order to support the USAF mission. (AFM 67-1)

AIR FORCE TECHNICAL OBJECTIVE DOCUMENT (TOD)

A compilation of technology planning objectives and efforts prepared for distribution to interested

Government and non-Government research and development (R&D) organizations. TODs are derived from technology plans or similar planning documents. (AFSCR 80-37)

AIR FORCE-NAVY NUMBERS (AN)

Numbers used to designate aeronautical Parts manufactured in accordance with Air Force-Navy aeronautical specifications. (ASOINST P4400.24)

AIR FREIGHTING

The non-tactical movement of cargo by air. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR LANDED

Moved by air and disembarked, or unloaded, after the aircraft has landed or while a helicopter is hovering. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR LANDED SUPPLY

The supply or resupply by air to ground units in which aircraft are landed and unloaded on the ground. (AR 320-5)

AIR LANDING

Moved by air and disembarked, or unloaded, after the aircraft has landed. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR LIAISON OFFICER

A tactical air force or naval aviation officer attached to a ground unit as air advisor. (JCS Pub 1)

An officer (aviator/pilot) attached to a ground unit who functions as the primary advisor to the ground commander on air operation matters. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR LOGISTICS CENTER DETACHMENT (ALC DETACHMENT)

An AFLC support group, under the operational control of the site activation commander, responsible for effective and responsive accomplishment on-site of logistical engineering responsibilities. (AFM 67-1)

AIR LOGISTICS CENTER (ALC)

An organization serving as a field agency of the Air Force Logistics Command in a specified geographical area. Its mission is to provide, within the limits of the designated area, technical and administrative assistance and support of USAF activities based within the area. (AFM 67-1)

AIR LOGISTICS SUPPORT

Support by air landed or airdrop delivery and including air supply, movement of personnel, evacuation of casualties and prisoners of war, and recovery of equipment and vehicles. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

AIR MATERIEL

Manned aircraft and aircraft drones, trainers, and flight simulators and expendable and nonexpendable supplies and equipment used in support thereof. (AR 320-5)

AIR MATERIEL AREA

An organization serving as a field agency of the Air Force Logistics Command in a specified geographical area. Its mission is to provide, within the limits of the designated area, technical and administrative assistance and support of USAF activities based within the area. (AFM 67-1)

AIR MATERIEL AREA DETACHMENT

An AFLC support group, under the operational control of the site activation commander, responsible for effective and responsive accomplishment on-site of logistical and engineering responsibilities. (AFM 67-1)

AIR MATERIEL AREA OR AIR FORCE DEPOT REFERENCE STANDARD

A type of standard in possession of and used by an AMA or Air Force depot as a basic measurement reference for the AMA or depot. (AFR 74-2)

AIR MATERIEL FORCE

The AFLC agency which monitors and maintains technical and supply surveillance over the AF portion of MAP for a particular theater. APRE-Air Procurement Region, European area. (AFR 74-2)

AIR MOVEMENT

Air transport of units, personnel, supplies, and equipment, including airdrops, and air landings and covering both operational and administrative movements. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

AIR MOVEMENT DESIGNATOR (AMD)

Any combination of letters and numerals assigned in accordance with established code to a shipment of materiel or passengers as an identification and priority authorization for movement by air. (AFM 67-1)

A combination of letters and numbers assigned by an activity to identify a passenger moving within the channel airlift system. See attachment 4 for detailed instructions relative to this item. (AFR 76-38/AR 59-8/OPNAVINST 4630.18D, MCO 4630.6C/DSAR 4540.9)

AIR MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS

The movement of patients to and between medical treatment facilities by air transportation that does not routinely provide in-flight medical treatment and whose primary mission and control prevents its

being marked as a medical aircraft. (AR 320-5)

AIR MOVEMENT/TRAFFIC SECTION

A section located on those airfields which serve transport aircraft. It is responsible for the loading and unloading of aircraft, and for the handling of passengers, mail, and material. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR MUNITIONS

All munitions such as bombs, dispenser munitions, rockets, missiles, flares, incendiary bombs, ammunition, aerial land mines, etc., which are delivered to the target by an aerospace vehicle. (AFM 11-1)

AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE SUPPLY OFFICER

A duly appointed officer of the ANG who maintains prescribed records for all federal property in possession of an ANG base. An ANG base supply officer, appointed as an assistant USP&FO (property), maintains accountable property records for and in the name of the USP&FO. (AFM 67-1)

AIR PICKET(S)

An airborne early warning aircraft positioned primarily to detect, report and track approaching enemy aircraft or missiles and to control intercepts. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR PLATFORM

Any weight carrying vehicle capable of navigating under its own power above the earth's surface (AR 320-5)

AIR PORTABLE

Denotes equipment which can be carried in an aircraft with not more than such minor dismantling and reassembling as would be within the capabilities of user units. This term must be qualified to show the extent of air portability. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

AIR PRIORITIES COMMITTEE

A committee set up to determine the priorities of passengers and cargo. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR RESERVE BASE

A base, operating under the Air Reserve Technician Program, which provides the personnel, equipment and facilities required to support training, including flying training, for designated AFRES individuals and units. (AFM 67-1)

AIR RESERVE CENTER

A regular AF monitored organization which provides the personnel, equipment and facilities required to conduct and supervise Air Reserve Center training, and to administer and support AFRes individuals and units assigned or attached thereto. (AFM 67-1)

AIR RESERVE FLYING CENTER

A regular AF monitored organization which provides the personnel, equipment, and facilities required to support training, including flying training, for designated AFRes individuals and units. (AFM 67-1)

AIR RESERVE FORCES

The Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard. (TACM 400-1)

AIR RESERVE TRAINING WING

A regular AF monitored organization established primarily for the purpose of exercising command jurisdiction, supervision, and inspection of assigned Air Reserve Centers. (AFM 67-1)

AIR ROUTE

The navigable airspace between two points, identified to the extent necessary for the application of flight rules. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR SHIPMENT

Transportation by air either inside or outside continental limits of the United States. (NAVSUP Pub. 284)

AIR STAGING UNIT

A unit situated at an airfield and concerned with the reception, handling, servicing, and preparation for departure of aircraft and control of personnel and cargo. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR STRIP

An unimproved surface which has been adapted for takeoff or landing of aircraft, usually having minimum facilities. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

AIR SUPPLY

The delivery of cargo by airdrop or air landing. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR SUPPORT

All forms of support given by air forces to forces on land or sea. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR SUPPORT FORCE

A task organization formed to include all Air Force units when such units constitute the preponderance of tactical aviation assigned to the amphibious task force. (AR 320-5)

AIR TERMINAL

A facility on an airfield which functions as an air transportation hub and accommodates the loading

and unloading of airlift aircraft and the intransit processing of traffic. The airfield may or may not be designated an aerial port. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL

A service operated by appropriate authority to promote the safe, orderly, and expeditious flow of air traffic. (AFLCR 23-7, AFLCR 23-28)

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL CENTER

A unit combining the functions of an area control center and a flight information center. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL CLEARANCE

Authorization by an air traffic control authority for an aircraft to proceed under specified conditions. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLER

An air controller especially trained for and assigned to the duty of airspace management and traffic control of airborne objects. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR TRAFFIC COORDINATING OFFICER

A representative of a military department assigned to an aerial port to insure the orderly flow of traffic into the MATS system and who acts in the name of his military service in accordance with AFR 76-36, AR 59-107, NAVMC 1170. (AFR 76-15)

AIR TRAFFIC SECTION

The link between the staging post and the local air priority committee. It is the key to the efficient handling of passengers and cargo at a staging post. It must include load control (including Customs and Immigration facilities), freight, and mail section. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR TRANSPORT ALLOCATIONS BOARD

The joint agency responsible within the theater for the establishment of airlift priorities and for space allocation of available aircraft capabilities allotted to the theater. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR TRANSPORT LIAISON OFFICER

An officer attached for air transport liaison duties to a headquarters or unit. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR TRANSPORT LIAISON SECTION (ARMY)

A subunit of the movement control organization deployed to airfields and responsible for the control of Service movement at the airfield in connection with air movement operations and exercises. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

The movement by aircraft of troops and their equipment for an operation. (AR 320-5)

AIR TRANSPORT SQUADRONS

Units designated by HQ USAF as airlift resources available for centralized scheduling and monitoring to provide transportation to authorized Army users for offical business. (AFR 76-4)

AIR TRANSPORTABLE

State of being suitable for transport by air. (AR 320-5)

Capable of being air landed. (AR 320-5)

AIR TRANSPORTABLE HOUSEKEEPING EQUIPMENT

A selected package of air transportable logistic support items consisting of housekeeping and station set equipment and supplies utilized to support deploying tactical units scheduled for operation as bases not possessing adequate logistic support capability to perform the required mission. (AFM 11-1)

AIR TRANSPORTABLE UNITS

Those units, other than airborne, whose equipment is adapted for movement and delivery by transport aircraft. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR TRANSPORTED OPERATIONS

The movement by aircraft of troops and their equipment for an assigned mission. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR WEAPONS CONTROLLER

An air controller especially trained for and assigned to the duty of employing and controlling weapons against airborne objects. (JCS Pub 1)

AIRBORNE

1. Applied to personnel, equipment, etc., transported by air, e.g., airborne infantry.

2. Applied to materiel being or designed to be transported by aircraft, as distinguished from weapons and equipment installed in and remaining a part of the aircraft.

3. Applied to an aircraft from the instant it becomes entirely sustained by air until it ceases to be so sustained. A lighter-than-air aircraft is not considered to be airborne when it is attached to the ground, except that moored balloons are airborne whenever sent aloft. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

AIRBORNE AIR COMMAND POST

Suitably equipped transport/tanker aircraft used by a commander for control of his force. Airborne Command Post aircraft are normally assigned to a commander to perform the function of an Alternate Command Post. (AFM 11-1)

AIRBORNE ALERT

A state of aircraft readiness wherein combat equipped aircraft are airborne and ready for

immediate action. It is designed to reduce reaction time and to increase the survivability factor. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

AIRBORNE ASSAULT WEAPON

An unarmored, mobile, full-tracked gun providing a mobile antitank capability for airborne troops. Can be airdropped. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

AIRBORNE FORCE LIAISON OFFICER

An officer who is the representative of the airborne units and who works with the Air Force on airfields being used for airborne operations. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

AIRBORNE INTERCEPT EQUIPMENT

A fire control system, including radar equipment, installed in interceptor aircraft used to effect air interception (JCS Pub 1)

AIRBORNE LIFT

The total capacities expressed in terms of personnel and cargo that are, or can be, carried by available aircraft in one trip. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

AIRBORNE OPERATION

An operation involving the movement and delivery by air, into an objective area, of combat forces and their logistic support for execution of a tactical or a strategic mission. The means employed may be any combination of airborne units, air transportable units and types of transport aircraft, depending on the mission and the overall situation. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

AIRBURST

An explosion of a bomb or projectile above the surface as distinguished from an explosion on contact with the surface or after penetration. (JCS Pub 1)

AIRCRAFT

A heavier-than-air vehicle, designed primarily for flight in the atmosphere, which has incorporated in its prime design the ability and/or requirement for human occupancy. (DOD 4505.6)

The Aircraft Accounting System limits its coverage to heavier-than-air fixed-wing and rotary-wing airplanes, target drones (man-carrying) and Drone Anti Submarine Helicopters. Excluded are free balloons, target drones (non-man-carrying), gliders, and guided missiles. (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

An air vehicle, designed primarily for flight in the atmosphere, which has incorporated in its prime design the ability and/or requirement for human occupancy. (AFR 66-1)

Any craft made for navigation of the air, such as an aircraft, helicopter, balloon or dirigible. (AR 320-5)

Includes whole planes and complete fuselages whether or not engines are installed. It will not include spare parts, engines, aircraft repair supplies, or any boxed aircraft that can be shipped as general cargo. (DOD 4500.32-R)

AIRCRAFT A TRAINER

A missile or an aircraft obtained from FSC group 14 or control point for ground training, personnel testing, demonstrator, or for exhibit purposes will be coded as an "S" item and recorded as such on base records when centralized accountability control is dropped by HQ AFLC at time of such transfers. (AFM 67-1)

AIRCRAFT ACCEPTANCE

Assumption of responsibility for, or legal title to, an aircraft from another party. Receipt of new aircraft from a manufacturer (or of any aircraft from a non-Navy custodian) by the Navy representative authorized to do so. (OPNAVINST 5442.2B)

AIRCRAFT ACCEPTANCE INSPECTIONS

Consists of an inventory of installed material and loose gear, configuration verification, functional test of appropriate emergency systems and a thorough daily inspection. Accepting activities may elect to increase the depth of inspection if the aircraft condition indicates such action is necessary. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

AIRCRAFT ACCESSORIES

Those Items of Equipment which are required for operation of the aircraft and which cannot be considered an integral part of the Airframe or Engine, such as: wheels, brakes, hydraulic equipment, fuel system, deicing equipment, anti-icing equipment, and other Items not an integral part of the Airframe, regardless of whether attached to Engine or Airframe. (BUWEPINST 4700.2)

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT

A mishap involving one or more aircraft than occurs while the aircraft is being operated incident to flight and results in Strike, Overhaul, substantial or minor damage. (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT, GROUND

An "aircraft ground accident" is a mishap involving aircraft not in operation or operating not incident to flight and results in damage to an aircraft. Includes damage to aircraft not in

operation caused by windstorm, floods, hangar fires, etc. (OPNAVINST 5442.2B)

AIRCRAFT AGE

Measure of calendar time and/or utilization (flying hours) since acceptance into the inventory.

Calendar age. Calender time in months since acceptance.

Service age. Position in standard service life prescribed by CNO in terms of a given number of service tours, service periods, or cycles and operating periods the full completion of which renders the aircraft eligible for retirement. (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT ALLOCATION

Division of a given number of aircraft into the quantities each operating command is intended to have. Allocations are set forth in OPNAVINST 03110.1 (Gray Book).

AIRCRAFT ALLOWANCE

The quantity and kind of aircraft an organizational unit is authorized to have. (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT ARRESTING BARRIER

A device not dependent on special modification to an aircraft used to engage and absorb the forward momentum of an emergency landing (or aborted takeoff). (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

AIRCRAFT ARRESTING COMPLEX

An airfield layout comprised of one or more aircraft arresting systems of the same or different types. (JCS Pub 1)

AIRCRAFT ARRESTING GEAR

A device dependent on special modification to an aircraft, used to engage and absorb the forward momentum of a routine or emergency landing. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

AIRCRAFT ARRESTING HOOK

A device fitted to an aircraft to engage arresting gear. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

AIRCRAFT ARRESTING HOOK WIRE

A wire engaged by an aircraft arresting hook used in certain types of aircraft arresting systems. (JCS Pub 1)

AIRCRAFT ARRESTING NET

A net like system used as an engaging device. (JCS Pub 1)

AIRCRAFT ARRESTING SYSTEM

A series of components used to engage an aircraft and absorb the forward momentum of a routine or emergency landing (or aborted takeoff). (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

AIRCRAFT ATTRITION RATE

The rate of aircraft losses based on past experience or an estimate of future losses, expressed as a percentage of the number operating. (OPNAVINST 3110.11)

AIRCRAFT CALENDAR INSPECTION

A thorough and searching examination of the aircraft conducted at predetermined calendar periods of time (60 days, 90 days, 120 days, etc.). (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

AIRCRAFT CARTRIDGE ACTUATED PERSONNEL ESCAPE SYSTEMS DEVICES (FSC 1375)

Explosive actuated devices used in conjunction with seat ejection systems, canopy removers, space parts, and components thereof. (AFM 67-1)

Is a single piece, or an assembly of single pieces or parent assemblies, complete within itself for the performance of the function for which it is designed (e.g., aircraft, automobile, peen hammer.) (AFLCM 72-2)

An entity of hardware which is not to be installed in another piece of equipment. The end item for airborne units is the aerospace vehicle itself. For aerospace ground equipment (AGE), it is that configuration of hardware not installed in, nor physically attached to another piece of equipment to the extent that it loses its end item identity.

A series of relatable tasks which, when summarized, represent an identifiable product of the supply, transportation or materiel management operations. (AFLCM 25-3)

A final combination of assemblies, components, parts, and materials which together perform a complete operational function. The term "End Item's" as used in this Instruction refers to such items as aircraft, ships, tanks, vehicles and missiles as identified by the sub-accounts under reference (b) of this instruction. (NAVMATINST 4859.89A)

A final combination of end products, component parts and/or materials, that is ready for its intended use. (JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1, SECNAVINST 4423-2A)

AIRCRAFT CLASS AND SUB-CLASS

Broad classification as to the general mission purpose of a Navy aircraft design, e.g., fighter, attack, patrol, transport, etc. Sub-Class refers to the next lower level of classification into a more specific mission purpose of design, e.g., all-weather, photographic, etc. (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT COMBAT READY

An aircraft capable of flight and which has all required equipment ready to carry out the mission for which assigned. (Runway conditions, loading facilities, munitions or other factors not a part of the aircraft will not be considered in determining the combat ready status.) (AFM 11-1)

AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

A system established to control and report the movement of aircraft. It consists of observation facilities (radar, passive electronic, visual, or other means), control centers, and necessary communications. (JCS Pub 1)

AIRCRAFT CRASH DAMAGE RATE

The percentage of an operating aircraft model expected to suffer crash damage of sufficient severity to require overhaul. (OPNAVINST 03110.11)

AIRCRAFT CUSTODY

Cognizance of aircraft, involving some responsibility therefor. (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT DAILY INSPECTION

Accomplished between the last flight of the day and within 72 hours prior to the next scheduled flight. Basically a combination of requirements to verify satisfactory functioning of equipment plus requirements to search for defects apparent as result of the previous flight. Detected chafing, leaks, and similar conditions are to be corrected to preclude progression to a state that would require major maintenance deficiency. Also includes those items which require inspection at intervals more frequent than prescribed for Intermediate Inspection. Items with frequencies such as "72 hours," "10 days," or "30 days," (Special Inspections) are inspected along with the daily items on the day on which they become due. Persons authorizing the accomplishment of such special inspections shall be governed by the accumulated calendar or operating time on the aircraft. (NAVAIRINST 4760.2)

AIRCRAFT DAMAGE

Impairment of aircraft by a physical force activated accidentally, or by unusually severe weather, enemy action, or sabotage. (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT DEFECTIVE

An aircraft suffering from any defect of material or personnel which precludes it from continuing its sortie with safety. (AR 320-5)

AIRCRAFT DELIVERY

The logistic process involved in readying an aircraft for transfer from the custody of a NAVAIRSYSCOM FR activity to the custody of an operating command. (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT DELIVERY POINT

A naval air activity specified by the CNO as a locale at which the controlling custody changes from either NAVIAIRSYSCOM FR to an operating command or vice versa. (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT DESIGNATION

Code assigned to an aircraft which designates the mission, modification, design number and series. (ASOINST P4460.24)

AIRCRAFT DISPERSAL AREA

An area on a military installation designed primarily for the dispersal of parked aircraft, whereby such aircraft will be less vulnerable in the event of an enemy air raid. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

AIRCRAFT ENGINE LIFE EXPECTANCY (ELE)

The worldwide average time (engine hours) that reciprocating engines can be expected to operate before they will fail and must be removed and overhauled. ELEs are determined by actuarial studies similar to those used by life insurance companies to determine human life expectancy. (AFLCP 50-4)

AIRCRAFT ENGINE MAXIMUM OPERATING TIME

The maximum time (engine hours) that an aircraft engine may be operated before it must be removed and overhauled even though its failure has not occurred. (AFLCP 50-4)

AIRCRAFT ENROUTE

The physical movement of aircraft incident to change in its custody. (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT CONFIGURATION LIST

A listing of the Avionics components installed in Aircraft cross-referenced to applicable initial outfitting lists that contain the support requirements for outfitting purposes. (FASOINST 4440.15)

AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENT SCHEDULE

A computer-run document derived from the MCL, which includes a planned delivery schedule for each item of GFE contained in the applicable MCL. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

AIRCRAFT FLAT PALLET

A stressed pallet capable of supporting and restraining a specifically rated load. It is

specifically designed for tiedown in an aircraft. (JCS Pub 1)

AIRCRAFT FLYABLE

An aircraft in such material condition as to be safe and capable of normal flight operations without regard to capability to perform a specific mission, or to weather, personnel availability, base condition, or to whether fueled, armed, or scheduled for flight. (OPNAVINST 5442.2B)

AIRCRAFT GROUNDED

Aircraft ordered grounded (non-flyable status) pending investigation or correction of structural or mechanical deficiencies in all aircraft, or a given group of aircraft, of a particular model. (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT HANDOVER

The process of transferring control of aircraft from one controlling authority to another. (JCS Pub 1)

AIRCRAFT INSPECTION

The process of systematically examining, checking and testing, aircraft structural members, components and systems, to detect actual or potential unserviceable conditions. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

AIRCRAFT INTEGRATED DATA SYSTEMS

Avionic systems used for monitoring, analyzing, fault isolation, display and recording of aircraft subsystem performance. (AFM 11-1)

AIRCRAFT INTERMEDIATE INSPECTION

A limited over-all examination of the condition of the aircraft. Includes certain requirements that are also applicable to the daily or preflight inspections and requirements that must be applied at periods occurring more frequently than Major Inspections. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

AIRCRAFT INVENTORY

All Naval Aircraft which have been accepted into, but not stricken from, the list of Navy Aircraft. (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT (CONTROLLING CUSTODY)

Administrative control of the assignment, logistic support, employment, and the responsibility to account for and otherwise provide information about the aircraft. Does not necessarily include physical custody or operational command control. (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT (LOSS-DAMAGE)

Damaged to the extent, that together with any other contributing factors, it is uneconomical or militarily impracticable to restore the aircraft to serviceability. The aircraft is eligible for a Category 1 Strike. (Class A damage). (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT (MINOR-DAMAGE)

Damage less than described for substantial. (Class D damage). (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT (OVERHAUL-DAMAGE)

Damaged to the extent that standard rework at a Naval Air Rework Facility or contractor's plant is necessary to restore the aircraft to serviceability. (Class B damage.) (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT (PHYSICAL CUSTODY)

Actual possession of the aircraft for a definite purpose. (JCS Pub 1)

AIRCRAFT (REPORTING CUSTODY)

Squadron (or other reporting unit) responsibility to account for and otherwise provide information about assigned aircraft. (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT (SUBSTANTIAL-DAMAGE)

Damaged to the extent that standard rework is not required, but removal and replacement of major components is required or the total direct man-hours for repair is in excess of the limits established for Minor-Damage by the current edition of OPNAV Instruction P3750.6. (Class C damage). (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT LANDING MAT

A prefabricated portable steel mat so designed that any number of planks (sections) may be [illegible]ly fastened together to form [illegible]gency runways. (AR 320-5)

AIRCRAFT LOADING TABLE

A data sheet used by the force unit commander containing information as to the load that actually goes into each aircraft. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE DELAYED FOR PARTS (AMDP)

A status of Not Flyable Aircraft on which Aircraft Maintenance is Delayed for lack of Parts which, if available and installed, would permit the aircraft to be flyable. An aircraft with outstanding AOCP's and/or awaiting fabrication of parts by an O&R is classified AMDP; and aircraft awaiting fabrication of parts at the squadron level will not be carried in AMDP status. AMDP status starts after a requisition has been submitted to the local supply source and will end when the parts are received for installation. (FASOINST 5600.2E)

AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE MATERIAL READINESS LIST PROGRAM

The title of an overall program which provides for the development of data and documentation needed to determine and establish requirements and inventory control of aircraft maintenance support equipment. (NAVAIRINST 4790.2)

AIRCRAFT MAJOR INSPECTION

A thorough and searching examination of the aircraft. Includes certain requirements that are also applicable to the daily, preflight and intermediate Inspections. (NAVAIRINST 4454.2)

AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURER'S PRODUCTION REPORT

A World War II report on aircraft production: reporting units produced, unit weight, and cost information. (AFSCM 173-2)

AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURER'S STANDARD PARTS

An aircraft part which is identified in a USAF supply catalog as an aircraft manufacturer's standard part i.e., "Douglas Standard." These parts are identified under a manufacturer's part number and may be used on more than one type of aircraft manufactured by a single manufacturer. (AFM 67-1)

AIRCRAFT MARSHALLING AREA

An area in which aircraft may form up before take-off or assemble after landing. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

AIRCRAFT MISSION EQUIPMENT

Equipment that must be fitted to an aircraft to enable it to fulfill a particular mission or task. (AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

AIRCRAFT MISSION ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT LISTS (MEEL)

This instruction lists, for each model, the equipment items/systems, which must be on board and in working order before an aircraft can qualify as Operationally Ready. (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT MODEL DESIGNATION

Aircraft model designations are specific codes designed to indicate by their composition: Aircraft basic mission; Modified mission; Design number; Series. (BUWEPSINST 13100.7)

AIRCRAFT MODIFICATION

A change in the physical characteristics of aircraft accomplished either by a change in production specifications or by alteration of items already produced. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

AIRCRAFT MONITORING AND CONTROL

That equipment installed in aircraft to permit monitoring and control of safing, arming, and fuzing functions of nuclear weapons or nuclear weapon systems. (JCS Pub 1)

AIRCRAFT NEWLY INTRODUCED

Aircraft initially introduced into the fleet, and in production or undergoing trials prior to Navy support date. (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT OPERATING WEIGHT

The basic weight of the aircraft plus the weight of the crew, equipment, and oil. (AFM 11-1)

AIRCRAFT OPERATIONAL POOL ALLOWANCE

An allowance of aircraft to the operating commands in addition to programs operating allowances for the purpose of maintaining the intended quantity and quality of the program operating allowances. Operational pool is divided into two major categories: In Service Period Pool and Out of Service Period Pool. (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT PERSONNEL EJECTION SYSTEM

A system incorporating propellant actuated devices designed to facilitate the escape of personnel from an aircraft. (AR 755-32)

AIRCRAFT PICKETING

Securing aircraft when parked in the open to restrain movement due to the weather or condition of the parking area. (JCS Pub 1)

AIRCRAFT POSSESSED

An aircraft physically available to a unit for operational use. Includes aircraft possessed by the units supporting maintenance facilities until the aircraft are lost from the unit. (AFM 11-1)

AIRCRAFT PRE-FLIGHT INSPECTION

Accomplished prior to each flight. Consists of checking the aircraft for flight preparedness by performing visual examinations and operational tests to discover defects and maladjustments which, if not corrected, could adversely affect safety or mission accomplishment. Also includes a check to determine that the aircraft has been properly serviced for the next flight. (NAVAIRINST 4790.2)

AIRCRAFT PROGRAM OPERATING ALLOWANCE

An allowance of aircraft for the purpose of flight operations in performance of a unit's mission (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT REPAIR

The process of restoring aircraft or aircraft

material after damage or wear to a serviceable condition. (AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1)

AIRCRAFT REPLENISHING

The refilling of aircraft with consumables such as fuel, oil, and compressed gases to predetermined levels, pressures, quantities, or weights. Rearming is excluded. (JCS Pub 1)

AIRCRAFT RETURN

Transfer of the controlling and/or physical custody of an aircraft from an operating command to NAVAIRSYSCOM FR. (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT ROCKET

A rocket-powered missile carried by, and launched from, an aircraft. It may be guided or unguided. (AFM 11-1)

AIRCRAFT SERVICING

The refilling of aircraft with consumables such as fuel, oil and compressed gases to predetermined levels, pressures, quantities or weights. (AR 320-5)

AIRCRAFT SPARE PARTS, ASSEMBLIES, AND COMPONENTS

Aircraft spare parts, assemblies, and components required for the first 12 months of operation of new types, models, or series of aircraft plus necessary quantities for stockage objective, and war reserve materiel. These include support tables and minimum quantities of insurance items, as authorized, and spare engines which are procured and budgeted for in accordance with the USAF materiel guidance and other related instructions. (AFM 67-1)

AIRCRAFT SPECIAL INSPECTION

One which either does not have a prescribed interval and depends upon occurrence of certain circumstances or conditions, or has an interval other than standard inspection cycle. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

AIRCRAFT STATUS

A classification of the employment or condition of an aircraft. (OPNAVINST 5442.20)

AIRCRAFT STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY PROGRAM (ASIP)

A systematic procedure (covered in AFR 80-133) applies to an aircraft system to enhance design, diagnose potential or impending structural failures, provide a basis for corrective action, and predict operational life expectancy of the weapon system. (AFR 66-28)

AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY

The survivability of an aircraft is its capability to withstand enemy actions, materiel deterioration or the effects of natural phenomena which singly or collectively result in the loss of its capability to perform the mission(s) for which it is designed. (AR 320-5)

AIRCRAFT TIEDOWN

Securing aircraft when parked in the open to restrain movement due to the weather or condition of the parking area. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

AIRCRAFT TRANSFER ORDER

A letter or message type directive used to effect all transfers of aircraft. (NAVIRINST 4700.2)

AIRCRAFT TURN AROUND

The process of replenishing an aircraft with consumables or expendable stores and equipment so as to render it fit for immediate operational readiness. (AR 310-25)

AIRCRAFT UTILIZATION

Average number of hours during each 24-hour period that an aircraft is actually in flight. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

AIRCRAFT VULNERABILITY

The vulnerability of an aircraft is its susceptibility to crippling damage by natural phenomena, equipment failure and any and all enemy countermeasures which may be employed against it. (AR 320-5)

AIRCRAFT VULNERABILITY MEASUREMENT

The measure of the factors affecting vulnerability to include built-in protective devices, design criteria, stability, reliability, retaliatory weaponry, and aircrew proficiency. (AR 320-5)

AIRCRAFT/STORES COMPATIBILITY

The ability of an aircraft, stores, and related suspension equipment to coexist without unacceptable effects of one on the aerodynamic, electromagnetic, structural, or functional characteristics of the others under all flight and ground conditions expected to be experienced by the aircraft/store combination. A particular store may be compatible with an aircraft in a specific configuration, but not necessarily with all pylons (or stations) or under all conditions. (AFLCR/AFSCR 80-28)

AIRCREW FLIGHT MANUALS CONTROL OFFICER

An officer or NCO responsible for the management of the flight manuals control system specified in AFR 60-9. (AFSCR 177-1)

AIRCREW MEMBER

All rated and nonrated crewmembers as defined in the AFR 71-13. It does not include noncrewmembers on flying status. Unless otherwise specified, it refers only to individuals who actively fly as opposed to those who are inactive by virtue of waiver, excusal, restriction, or extended grounding. (AFLCR 60-2)

AIRDROP CONTAINER

A sling, bag, or roll designed for airdrop of supplies and equipment. (AR 310-25)

AIRDROP EQUIPMENT

Special items of equipment used in airdrop of personnel, supplies, and equipment. (AR 310-25)

AIRDROP PLATFORM

A base on which vehicles, cargo, or equipment is loaded for airdrop or low altitude extraction. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

AIRFIELD

An area prepared for the accommodation, (including any buildings, installations, and equipment), landing and takingoff of aircraft. (JCS Pub 1)

AIRFIELD HELIPORT

An area designed and prepared for the accommodation landing and takeoff of both aircraft and helicopters. (AR 320-5)

AIRFIELD (MILITARY)

An area prepared for the accommodation, landing, and take-off of aircraft which is operated and controlled by a Military Service. (AFR 76-7)

AIRFIELD TRAFFIC

All traffic on the maneuvering area of an airfield and all aircraft flying in the vicinity of an airfield. (JCS Pub 1)

AIRFRAME

The framework, envelope, and cabin of an airship. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

The assembled principal structural components, less propulsion system, control, electronic equipments, and payload of a missile. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

The structural components of an airplane, including the framework and skin of such parts as the fuselage, empennage, wings, landing gear (minus tires), and engine mounts. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

AIRFRAME ACCESSORIES

Those items of equipment which are required for operation of the aircraft and which cannot be considered an integral part of the airframe or engine (such as: wheels, brakes, hydraulic equipment, fuel system, deicing equipment, anti-icing equipment, and other items not an integral part of the airframe, regardless of whether attached to engine or airframe.) (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

AIRHEAD

A designated location in an area of operations used as a base for supply and evacuation by air. (JCS Pub 1)

A designated area in a hostile or threatened territory which, when seized and held, insures the continuous air landing of troops and materiel and provides maneuver space necessary for projected operations. Normally, it is the area seized in the assault phase of an airborne operation. (JCS Pub 1)

AIRLAND SUPPLY

The supply or re-supply by air to ground units in which aircraft hover or are landed and are unloaded onto the ground. (AR 310-25)

AIRLIFT

1. The total weight of personnel and/or cargo that is, or can be, carried by air, or that is offered for carriage by air.

2. To transport passengers and cargo by use of aircraft.

3. The carriage of personnel and/or cargo by air. (JCS Pub 1)

AIRLIFT CAPABILITY

The total capacity expressed in terms of number of passengers and/or weight/cubic displacement of cargo that can be carried at any one time to a given destination by the available air transport service. (JCS Pub 1)

AIRLIFT CHANNEL

Two points between which common user airlift service may be provided on a scheduled basis. (AFLCM 171-119)

AIRLIFT CLEARANCE AUTHORITY

The activity designated by the Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service (MTMTS), oversea theater command or the service responsible for LOGAIR or QUICKTRANS to control the movement of traffic into the appropriate airlift systems. (DOD 4500.32-R, AR 55-16)

AIRLIFT CONTROL CENTER

An operations center where the detailed planning, coordinating, and tasking for tactical airlift

operations are accomplished. This is the focal point for communications and the source of control and direction for the tactical airlift forces. (AFM 11-1)

AIRLIFT CONTROL ELEMENT

A functional airlift organization (provisional) established to provide operational control and support to air elements at an air facility. Normally, it includes an operations function such as movement control and communications, a support function which relates to the air facility itself, and a liaison with appropriate airborne or other air units. (AFM 11-1, TACM 400-1)

AIRLIFT REQUIREMENT(S)

The total number of passengers and/or weight/cubic displacement of cargo required to be carried by air for a specific task. (JCS Pub 1, AFLCM 171-119)

AIRLIFT SERVICE

The performance or procurement of air transportation and services incident thereto required for the movement of persons, cargo, and mail. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, AFLCM 171-119, DOD 5160.2)

AIRLIFT SERVICE AIRCRAFT ASSIGNED TO AGENCY

Those transport aircraft which are assigned to common user airlift service, troop carrier, special air mission, and aeromedical evacuation activities of the Single Manager Operating Agency for Airlift Service. Non-transport type aircraft which are used to provide airlift service, such as the H-13's and U-4's in the 1254th Special Air Mission Group, will be reflected in a footnote to the applicable table. (DOD 4100.31)

AIRLIFT UNIT

An organizational unit which provides airlift service or support through the operation of controlled transport aircraft. (DOD 5160.2)

AIRLINE MAINTENANCE

A form of Progressive Maintenance distinguished by short operating and Rework periods. The aircraft reporting and controlling custody remains unchanged during or between operating and Rework periods. (OPNAVINST 5442.2B)

AIRMAN

An enlisted person of either sex in the USAF, as distinguished from an officer or warrant officer. (AFM 67-1)

AIRMOBILE SUPPORT PARTY

An Army task organization formed for employment in a landing zone to facilitate the assault landing and interim logistical support of elements in the landing zone. (AR 710-25)

AIRPORT PROPERTY

Any surplus real property including improvements and personal property located thereon as part of the operating unit, which, in the determination of the administrator of civil aeronautics, is essential, suitable, or desirable for the development, improvement, operation, or maintenance of a public airport; or reasonably necessary to fulfill the immediate and foreseeable future requirements of the owner or operator for the development, improvement, operation, or maintenance of public airport, including property needed to develop resources of revenue from non-aviation businesses at a public airport. (AFM 67-1)

AIRPORT TRAFFIC AREA

Unless otherwise specifically designated, that airspace within a horizontal radius of five statute miles from the geographical center of any airport at which a control tower is operating, extending from the surface up to, but not including, 2000 feet above the surface. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR-BREATHING MISSILE

A missile with an engine requiring the intake of air for combustion of its fuel, as in a ramjet or turbojet. To be contrasted with the rocket missile, which carries its own oxidizer and can operate beyond the atmosphere. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR-LAUNCHED BALLISTIC MISSILE

An air-launched ballistic missile launched from an airborne vehicle. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE

A missile launched from an airborne carrier and target above the surface. (JCS Pub 1)

AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

A missile launched from an airborne carrier to impact on a surface target. (JCS Pub 1)

AIRWAY

A control area or portion thereof established in the form of a corridor marked with radio navigation aids. (JCS Pub 1)

AIRWAYS STATION

A ground communication installation established, manned, and equipped to communicate with aircraft in flight, as well as with other designated airways installations, for the purpose of expeditious and safe movements of aircraft. These stations may or may not be located on designated airways. (JCS Pub 1)

AIRWORTHINESS CERTIFICATION

Formal release of an aerospace vehicle for mission use based upon sufficient engineering and flight test to ensure safe flight within a specified envelope. (AFSCR 80-33)

AISLE

Any passageway within a storage area. (AFM 67-1)

AISLE IN STORAGE SPACE

Area designated for passageway within the storage area. (AFR 69-8)

ALC STATUS PRESENTATION

The ALC Status Presentation is a briefing by the Commanders and staff of the ALCs, rotated among activities on a monthly basis. The briefing includes an overview of mission assignments and resources, performance measures for the mission directorates, and problem areas and interest items selected for presentation by the activity commander. The principal purposes of the briefings are to resolve problems and to identify areas where help of the AFLC Commander and his staff is desired. (AFLCR 178-1)

ALERT

1. Readiness for action, defense, or protection.

2. A warning signal of a real or threatened danger, such as an air attack.

3. The period of time during which troops stand by in response to an alarm.

4. To forewarn; to prepare for action.

5. A warning received by a unit or a headquarters which forewarns of an impending operational mission. (JCS Pub 1)

A notification of a part, component, material, or process deficiency with a potential effect on present or future Air Force systems and equipment. This occurs when there have been repeated failures, catastrophic failures, or failures that impact on mission safety or accomplishment. The ALERT will be prepared on DD Form 1938. (AFLCR/AFSCR 800-20)

ALERT FORCE

Immediate launch capability. (AFM 67-1)

Specified forces maintained in a special degree of readiness. (JCS Pub 1)

ALERT INDEX

Standard indexes are available from the OPCTR by generic code, vendor, and Contract Administering Service. Other indexes are available upon request through the DPCCP monitor or GIDEP representative. (AFLCR/AFSCR 800-20)

ALERT MISSILE RATE

The percentage of operational missiles that can be launched (if reliable) within 15 minutes. (DOD 3100.1)

ALIGNMENT

A term used to describe the degree to which management can operate in agreement with the Command-approved MLCs and OLCs. (AFLCR 400-5)

1. The bearing of two or more conspicuous objects (such as lights, beacons etc.) as seen by an observer.

2. Representation of a road, railway, etc., on a map or chart in relation to surrounding topographic detail. (JCS Pub 1)

ALLIED STAFF

A staff or headquarters composed of two or more allied nations working together. (JCS Pub 1)

ALLOCATED BASE LINE (CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT)

The initial approved allocated configuration identification. (DOD 5010.19)

ALLOCATED CONFIGURATION IDENTIFICATION (ACI)

Current, approved performance oriented specifications governing the development of configuration items that are part of a higher level 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 associated configuration items, and (4) establishes design constraints, if any, such as component standardization, use of inventory items, and integrated logistic support requirements. (DOD 5010.19, AFR 65-3)

ALLOCATED SPACE

That area designated by higher authority representing the gross area formally apportioned for use. (AFR 69-8)

ALLOCATION

An authorization by a designated official of a department making funds available within a prescribed amount to an operating agency for the purpose of making allotments. (AFSCM 375-3, DOD 7200.1)

Apportionment by higher authority of available transportation capability, to include common user military ocean terminal facilities, to users when planned requirements exceed such capability. (AR 55-36, DSAR 3005.4)

An authorization issued by the Comptroller of the Army to specified major headquarters or agencies for purposes of financing operations at subordinate echelons by means of suballocation or allotment. (AR 320-5)

Apportionment of a definite quantity of supplies, space services, personnel or productive facility for a specific use. (AFR 320-5)

The appointment of a range and quantity of repair parts, tools, and test or handling equipment to appropriate maintenance levels. Quantities of repair parts are allocated by means of an allowance factor of quantity authorized the specific maintenance level; definite quantities of tools, test and handling equipment are allocated. (TM 38-715)

The designation of specific numbers and types of aircraft sorties for use during a specified time period or for carrying out an assigned task. (JCS Pub 1)

The assignment of an element of cost or group of elements of costs to one or more cost objectives. This includes both the direct assignment of costs and the reassignment of a share of costs from an indirect cost pool. (AFSCR 177-4, AFSCM 77-265)

An apportionment by the JTB of available transportation capability fully or partially to satisfy transportation requirements in support of approved missions or forces and activities for a given time period. This figure establishes definite limits which upon direction of the JTB, are translatable into restrictions on operating requirements. The overall restrictions must not be exceeded. (AR 55-23)

Controlled material issued by the Department of Commerce to JAMAC. (AFSCM 78-325)

ALLOCATION (AIRCRAFT)

Division of a given number of aircraft into the quantities each operating command is intended to have. Allocations are set forth in OPNAVINST 03110.1 (Gray Book). (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

ALLOCATION (NUCLEAR)

The apportionment of specific numbers and types of nuclear weapons to a commander for a stated time period as a planning factor for use in the development of war plans. (Additional authority is required for the actual dispersal of allocated weapons to locations desired by the commander to support his war plans. Expenditures of these weapons are not authorized until released by proper authority.) (JCS Pub 1)

ALLOCATION (TRANSPORTATION)

Apportionment by designated authority of available transport capability to users. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

ALLOCATION OF MAINTENANCE FUNCTIONS

The determination of maintenance and repair operations to be performed at the various levels of maintenance. (DOD 5100.28)

ALLOCATION OR ALLOTMENT

The quantitative distribution of authority to use specified materials. (AFM 78-4)

ALLOCATION/ALLOTMENT

Documentation issued by a designated official, making funds available within a prescribed amount. The allocation is authority to issue allotments. Allotments authorize incurring obligations within specified amounts pursuant to an appropriation or statutory provisions. (AFM 11-1)

ALLOCATION, COST

The portion of joint or indirect costs assigned to a specific objective, such as a program, function, project, job, or service. (DOD 5000.8)

ALLOCATION, FUND

As used by the Bureau of the Budget and the Treasury Department, an amount set aside by an agency in a separate appropriation account for the use of another agency in carrying out the purpose of an appropriation. Includes amounts set aside on the books of the treasury in "transfer appropriation accounts". (DOD 5000.8)

An administrative subdivision, created by such funding action, of an appropriation or other fund. (DOD 5000.8)

In the military establishment signifies the action of "funding" an "operating agency" - i.e. the administrative action within a military department of granting and limiting authority to an operating agency, based upon review and approval of its operating budget, to incur obligations and make expenditures under a given "appropriation", and to make suballocations and allotments therefore. (DOD 5000.8)

ALLOCATION, FUND-SUB

The action of "funding" an "intermediate operating agency" or another "operating agency" by the operating agency, or by another superior intermediate operating agency, to which it is responsible for performance. (DOD 5000.8)

An administrative sub-division, created by such funding action, of an appropriation or other fund. (DOD 5000.8)

ALLOTMENT

The authority issued to contractors or to elements of the departments which buy or use controlled materials as such. (AFM 78-4)

An authorization granted by an operating agency to another office to incur obligations within a specified amount pursuant to an appropriation or other statutory provision and subject to specific procedural, bookkeeping, and reporting requirements. (AFSCM 375-3)

Controlled material issued by JAMAC to Government contractors. (AFSCM 78-325)

ALLOTMENT AND SUBALLOTMENT

An authorization by the head or other authorized employee of an operating agency to the head of any installation or other organizational element to incur obligations within a specified amount pursuant to an appropriation or other statutory provision. (DOD 7200.1/AFR 177-16)

ALLOTMENT NUMBER

Series of symbol numbers assigned to an allotment, consisting of (a) the identity of the operating agency and (b) the serial number of the allotment, for use in budgetary accounting and control. (DOD 5000.8)

Total number assigned each manufacturer by program. (AFSCM 78-325)

ALLOTMENT, OPEN

An allotment made by an operating agency for a specific purpose and in a specific amount, the account number of which is published for charge without specific limitations as to the amounts, by any officer or employee authorized to charge such account. (DOD 5000.8)

An administrative subdivision, created by such "funding action." of an appropriation or other fund. (DOD 5000.8)

ALLOTMENT, PAY

Definite portion of pay to military personnel which is authorized voluntarily to be paid to another person or to an institution. (DOD 5000.8)

ALLOTTED SPACE

Gross space available for storage which has been formerly apportioned for use. (AFM 67-1)

ALLOWABLE CABIN LOAD

For passenger flights, the number of available seats which can be occupied when the aircraft is to fly under prescribed conditions. (TACM 400-1)

The load, either of cargo or passengers, which an aircraft is considered capable of airlifting safely over a given route under prescribed conditions. Expressed in terms of weight, generally pounds. (TACM 400-1)

ALLOWABLE CARGO LOAD (AIR)

The amount of cargo, determined by weight, cubic displacement, and distance to be flown, which may be transported by specified aircraft. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

ALLOWABLE DETERIORATION LIMITS (USE LIMITS)

Published values for a property or properties of a fuel or lubricant which may occur without rendering the product unusable for its intended purpose. Such limits provide some leeway to operating components on an exceptional basis without consultation with technical authorities. (AFLCR 74-3)

The extent that properties of a product may deteriorate without requiring downgrading or rendering the product unusable for its intended use. (DOD 4140.25-M)

ALLOWANCE

Prescribed amount (quantity) of items of supply or equipment provided for an individual or organization. When used in conjunction with an authorization, the allowance is equal to or less than such an authorization. (AR 310-44)

Money or something equivalent furnished in addition to prescribed rates of pay to cover such items as quarters, subsistence, clothing, or travel. (DOD 5000.8)

Prescribed amount of items of supply or equipment provided for an individual or organization. (DOD 5000.8)

ALLOWANCE EQUIPAGE LISTING NUMBER

Identifies an equipage allowance list for a ship. This number can be found in the Coordinated Shipboard Allowance List. (OPNAV 43P2)

ALLOWANCE FOR ANTICIPATED (RETAIL) STOCK LOSSES

An amount allowed by the United States Army Materiel Command Division, Army Stock Fund, and the Defense Supply Agency (Defense Stock Fund) on billings to other stock fund divisions or customers as authorized to compensate for estimated inventory losses. (AR 320-5)

An amount allowed by the AMCD of the ASF and the Defense Supply Agency (Defense Stock Fund) to compensate other entities, or other divisions of the ASF only and in the case of the U.S. Army Tank Automotive Command to compensate other military department stock funds and/or operating appropriations, for anticipated retail stock losses on materiel purchased from AMCD or DSA respectively. (AMCR 37-9)

ALLOWANCE (EQUIPMENT)

The stated quantity of a specific item of equipment which is considered as normally required by a given function and which is established through the allowance document basis of issue as the maximum which may be authorized by the appropriate level of authority. (AFM 67-1)

ALLOWANCE LIST PROGRAM (MATERIAL)

A program dealing with all phases in developing and maintaining allowance lists and initial outfitting lists of equipment, accessories, maintenance parts, and consumable supplies required for initial outfitting and continued material readiness of using organizations and supporting activities. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

ALLOWANCE PARTS LIST (APL)

The APL is a technical document developed for an individual component, a listing of equipage, or the material requirements for a mechanical or electrical system. The APL is a standardized listing of requirements and has been developed for use by all ships which have the specific component, equipage or system described. (BUSHIPSINST 4441.81B)

ALLOWANCE SOURCE CODES (ASC)

The three-position number of the allowance document from which the authorization was derived, or an assigned three- position number which identifies authorizations derived from sources other than allowance documents. (AFM 67-1)

The ASC identifies the allowance document from which the equipment authorization was derived, or identifies authorization derived from sources other than allowance documents. Approved ASCs are published in AFR 0-10. (AFLCR 78-3)

ALLOWED OFF AIRCRAFT TIME

The estimated maximum number of working days that an assembly removed during a Progressive Aircraft Rework (PAR) can be off the aircraft without jeopardizing completion of the PAR on the scheduled date; i.e., removal date to the date required for reinstallation. (FASOINST 4412.3)

ALLY-OPERATED NUCLEAR WEAPON SYSTEM

A nuclear weapon system operated by an allied nation using nuclear weapons that are under US Air Force custody. (AFR 122-1)

ALNNO MATERIAL

Anything of an ordnance nature that is dispersed, dropped, thrust, or fired from an aircraft with the exception of nuclear ordnance and chemical/biological munitions. (AFSC/AFLCR 80-31)

ALONGSIDE AIRCRAFT FUEL DELIVERY

The transportation of government-owned fuel from a storage facility, and its delivery into the fuel tanks of an aircraft. Charges for this service do not include the cost of the fuel. (DOD 4140.25-M)

ALPHANUMERIC

Of or having the property of being both character (alphabetic) and numeric data; for example. 931ARO. (AFSCM 55-425)

ALTERATION

The work required to adjust interior arrangements, on- base location, or other physical characteristics of an existing facility so that it may be more effectively adapted to or utilized for its designated purpose. Additions, expansions and extensions are not included in alterations. (AFR 85-6, DOD 7040.2)

Changes to an existing storage facility so that it may be more effectively utilized for the presently designated purpose. (AR 780-5)

ALTERATION IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

A maximum of thirteen letters and/or numbers which identifies a Bureau assigned authorized alteration. (OPNAV 43P2)

ALTERATION (REAL PROPERTY FACILITY)

The work required to adjust interior arrangements, on- base location, or other physical characteristics of an existing facility so that it may be more effectively adapted to or utilized for its designated purpose. Additions, expansions, and extensions are not included in alterations. (DOD 5000.8)

ALTERATION, SHIP

Any change in the hull, machinery, equipment, or fittings which involves a change in design, materials, number, location, or relationship of the component parts of an assembly. (DOD 5000.8)

ALTERED PARTS

A part that is altered to meet the requirements of a design activity. (MIL D-70327)

ALTERNATE CONFIGURATION

The configuration of a weapon system which gives it a capability to perform other than its primary mission. (AFM 11-1)

ALTERNATE EQUIPMENT

Equipment to be used in case of failure of the basic equipment in a facility or system. Formerly known as "spare" or "backup" equipment. (AFR 100-18)

ALTERNATE ITEM

An item selected by the responsible engineering activity in lieu of the forecast item. (AFLCR/AFSCR 67-12)

ALTERNATE WATER TERMINAL

A water terminal with facilities for berthing from two to five ships simultaneously at wharves and/or working anchorages. Alternate water terminals are located within sheltered coastal waters, adjacent to reliable highway and/or rail transportation nets. Alternate water terminals cover a relatively small area and are located away from population centers. The scope of operation is such that it is not designated probable nuclear target. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

AMA PROVISIONING PROCURING CONTRACTING OFFICER

A contracting officer located at the SSM/EAIM AMA responsible for obligating administratively reserved funds for contract items, and performing other related provisioning actions. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

AMALGAM

Silver-mercury alloy used for dental purposes. (DOD 4160.21-M)

AMBER

Degraded equipment operation (C-E-M equipment). (AFM 65-662)

AMBIENT CONDITIONS

Conditions of temperature or pressure of the surrounding environment. (AFM 127-201)

AMC FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM

The approved official program of AMC, as a whole, covering a five-year period starting with the fiscal year following the year of preparation. It is developed under the AMC Program System on the basis of guidance provided by the Department of the Army; in turn, it provides guidance within AMC to subordinate echelons for development of their command programs. It consists of a Program Budget Guidance and Directive document and a number of AMC Five-Year Programs, which are structured in accordance with the current assignment of staff responsibilities within Headquarters, AMC, and consists of activities identifiable with the Army management structure. (AMCR 11-4)

AMC PROGRAM AND BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

An advisory body to the Commanding General, AMC, responsible for evaluating, coordinating and recommending courses of action on program and budget matters. Its permanent members are the heads of Headquarters, AMC, directorates. (AMCR 11-4)

AMC PROGRAM BUDGET GUIDANCE AND DIRECTIVE

A document containing objectives, policies, and resources guidance for development of the AMC Five-Year Program and directing the preparation of programs at subordinate echelons. It provides guidance for development of AMC Five-Year Programs by Headquarters, AMC, program directors, and with these programs constitute the total AMC Five-Year Program. (AMCR 11-4)

AMENDMENT

A written alteration to an existing DMISA, pertaining to the conditions of agreed work. Changes to exhibits will meet the criteria for approval (paragraph 5c(1)). (AFLCR 65-14)

AMMUNITION

A contrivance charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, or nuclear, biological, or chemical material for use in connection with defense or offense including demolitions. Certain ammunition can be used for training, ceremonial, or nonoperational purposes. (JCS Pub 1)

Materiel used in discharging firearms or weapons which throw projectiles or initiate fire, disperse, or convey agents of warfare. Materiel or items containing materiel which energize, by the explosive force of self-oxidizing solid or liquid propellants such items as missiles, aircraft, parts of aircraft, or other equipment. Missiles which are thrown, dropped, or otherwise projected. In general, the terms include toxic, nontoxic, biological, incendiary, explosive, smoke agents, chemical spray tanks, bombs, warheads, rockets, the explosive components of catapult and canopy- remover devices, explosive demolition materiel, grenades, mines, pyrotechnics, and all types of devices used for igniting and exploding them, such as primers, detonators, cartridges, squibs, boosters, igniters, blasting caps, bursters, and fuses. Also included are inert, sectionalized, or empty models of "live round" and drill ammunition and/or explosive material, as defined above. Inert parts of components of end items of ammunition explosive materiel also are included. (AFM 67-1)

The term ammunition as applied in this regulation includes all non-nuclear ordnance components and explosives prepared to form a charge, complete round, or cartridge for small arms, rifle, gun, cannon or any other weapon or explosive-actuated

device, impulse device, torpedo warhead, mine, bomb, depth charge, demolition charge, fuze, detonator, projectile, rocket or guided missile. Ammunition also includes all solid propellants, explosives, hypergolic liquids propellant systems, and other hazardous materials applied to ordnance uses and requiring surveillance for reasons of explosive safety and all JATOs, boosters, sustainers, military pyrotechnics, and offensive-type chemical and biological warfare materials. (AFLC/AFSC 136-5)

All components and any explosives case or contrivance prepared to form a charge, complete round, or cartridge for cannon, howitzer, mortar, or small arms, of for any other weapon, torpedo, warhead, mine, depth charge, demolition charge, fuze, detonator, projectile, grenade, guided missile, rocket, pyrotechnics; and all chemical agents, fillers and associated dangerous materials. (AFR 74-15)

A device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, or nuclear, biological, or chemical material for use in connection with defense or offense including demolitions. Certain ammunition can be used for training, ceremonial, or nonoperational purposes. (For Conventional Ammunition, see Appendix 2 of the Defense Demilitarization Manual, DOD 4160.21-M-1. (DOD 4160.21-M)

AMMUNITION ACCOUNT VALIDATION REPORT

Short title for the 1-HAF-S18, "Balance File Listing by Base and FSN Without WRM Levels;" it is assigned AFLC product Identification Number DO23A481-A1. (AFR 67-79)

AMMUNITION AND TOXIC MATERIAL OPEN SPACE

Area especially prepared for storage of explosive ammunition and toxic material. For reporting purposes, it does not include the surrounding area restricted for storage because of safety distance factors. It includes barricades and improvised coverings. (JCS Pub 1)

AMMUNITION BARRICADE

A structure consisting essentially of concrete, earth, metal, or wood, so constructed as to reduce or confine the blast effect or fragmentation of an explosive. (AR 310-25)

AMMUNITION CONDITION REPORT

A report used to report all failures, discrepancies, and other conditions on convention missiles, rockets, chemical, biological, and radiological ammunition materiel, and special explosive tools and equipment. (AR 310-25)

AMMUNITION CONTROLLED SUPPLY RATE

The amount of ammunition estimated to be available to sustain operations of a designated force for a specified time if expenditures are controlled at that rate. It is expressed in terms of rounds per weapon per day for ammunition items fired by weapons, and in terms of units of measure per organization per day for bulk allotment ammunition items. Tactical commanders use this rate to control expenditures of ammunition during tactical operations at planned intervals. It is issued through command channels at each level. It is determined based on consideration of the required supply rates submitted by subordinate commanders and ammunition as sets available. (AR 310-25)

AMMUNITION CREDIT

Authority given an organization to draw a specified quantity of ammunition during a given period for a particular use. Ammunition credits are not used in the combat zone below the Army level. (AR 310-25)

AMMUNITION DATA CARD

Identification card prepared for each individual lot manufactured, giving the type and composition of the ammunition, and identifying its components by lot number and manufacturer. When necessary, may also include instructions for handling the ammunition. (AR 310-25)

AMMUNITION DAY OF SUPPLY

The estimated quantity of conventional ammunition required per day to sustain operations in an active theater. It is expressed in terms of rounds per weapon per day for ammunition items fired by weapons, and in terms of other units of measure for bulk allotment ammunition items. (AR 710-25)

AMMUNITION DEPOT AREA

An area of the CONUS which is established for the purpose of assigning supply responsibility. (AFM 67-1)

AMMUNITION EXPENDITURE

An expenditure is the consumption of ammunition by an organization. For purposes of record, with certain exceptions (nuclear weapons and designated missile items), ammunition is considered as expended when issued to the user. Special ammunition is considered expended when a delivery unit notifies a supporting ordnance special ammunition unit and the fire direction center of this fact. (AR 310-25)

AMMUNITION HANDLER

1. One whose primary duty is the handling and servicing of ammunition.

2. A soldier who prepares ammunition for firing and who, as a member of a weapons crew, assists in the final delivery of ammunition to the loader. (AR 310-25)

AMMUNITION IN HANDS OF TROOPS

Ammunition included in the prescribed basic load and authorized excesses to the prescribed basic load. This ammunition is under the physical control of the using unit and may be located in unit supply dumps, ammunition in unit rolling reserves, and ammunition at weapons positions. (AR 710-25)

AMMUNITION (CONVENTIONAL)

For the purpose of this manual, this term consists of all items in Federal Supply Group 13, with the exception of a portion of classes 1336, 1337, 1338, and 1340, and classes 1350, 1351, 1355, 1356, 1360, 1361, 1385, and 1386. Further, the term also includes a portion of Federal Supply Group 14, classes 1410 and 1425. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

AMMUNITION LIFT

The act of moving ammunition . a fixed location to a conveyance, a conveyance to a fixed location, a conveyance to a conveyance, or a fixed location to an adjacent fixed location. It involves the act of physically picking up and setting down ammunition. (AR 320-5)

AMMUNITION LIFT CAPABILITY

The ability of an ammunition unit to move ammunition, expressed in terms of tons of ammunition per day that can be lifted. (AR 320-5)

AMMUNITION LOADING LINE

Group of facilities at an installation, comprising a series of buildings, equipment, and necessary utilities to form a complete operating establishment for the assembly of the component parts of any one of a group of similar items of ammunition. (AR 310-25)

AMMUNITION LOT

A quantity of components, each of which is manufactured by one manufacturer under uniform conditions, and which is expected to function in a uniform manner. The lot is designated and identified by assignment of an ammunition lot number and preparation of an ammunition data card. (AR 710-25)

AMMUNITION LOT NUMBER

Code number that identifies a particular quantity of ammunition from one manufacturer. The number is assigned to each lot of ammunition when it is manufactured. (AR 320-5)

AMMUNITION MAINTENANCE

Work performed to prevent deterioration of exterior surfaces in individual items or packages of ammunition components; it does not involve the disassembly of ammunition or replacement of components. (AR 320-5)

AMMUNITION MAINTENANCE SHOP

A special building equipped to permit the servicing, repair and care of explosive items. (AFM 11-1)

AMMUNITION MODIFICATION

The alteration of ammunition or missile items as a result of engineering changes, such as the replacement of components which does not involve the extensive facilities and equipment required for renovation. (AR 320-5)

AMMUNITION OFFICER

Officer designated with a command to perform tasks which assist in providing adequate staff supervision of ammunition activities (receipt, storage, surveillance, classification, issue, etc.). (AR 320-5)

AMMUNITION PIT

Hole or trench dug in the ground where ammunition is stored temporarily. An ammunition pit is usually near the weapon from which the ammunition is to be fired. (AR 320-5)

AMMUNITION PLANT

A military installation whose primary mission is the manufacture or the loading, assembly and packing of ammunition end items/components. (AR 310-25)

AMMUNITION REQUIRED SUPPLY RATE

The amount of ammunition expressed in terms of rounds per weapon per day for ammunition items fired by weapons, and in terms of other units of measure per day for bulk allotment ammunition items estimated to be required to sustain operations of any designated force without restriction for a specified time. Tactical commanders use this rate to state their requirements for ammunition to support planned tactical operations at specific intervals. It is submitted through command channels and is consolidated at each echelon. It is considered by each commander in determining the available supply rate within his command. (AR 320-5)

AMMUNITION SUPPLY INSTALLATION

Any organized locality maintaining stock records and operating for the reception, classification, storage, and issue of ammunition. It is a general term used to include depots, ammunition supply points, railheads, truckheads, dumps, distributing points, and all other installations where ammunition is received, stored, classified, or issued. (AR 320-5)

AMMUNITION SUPPLY POINT

Advanced point at which ammunition is available for distribution to using units or for distribution by a using unit to individuals or subordinate units. The installation may be organized to receive, classify, store, and issue ammunition and be operated by service support personnel or may be merely a temporary storage point operated by members of a using organization for the purpose of holding and distributing ammunition to individual groups or subordinate units. (AR 320-5)

AMMUNITION TRAIN

An organization, consisting of personnel and equipment, whose main function is the transportation of ammunition. (AR 710-25)

AMMUNITION/EXPLOSIVES

A device charged with explosive, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, or nuclear, biological, or offense including demolitions. Certain ammunition can be used for training, ceremonial, or nonoperational purposes. (DSAR 4145.8, AR 700-58)

AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND DANGEROUS ARTICLES

Any substance that by its composition and chemical characteristics, when one or when combined with another substance, is or becomes an explosive or propellent or is hazardous or dangerous to personnel, animal or plantlife, structures, equipment or the environment as a result of blast, fragment, radiological, or toxic effects. It includes but is not limited to ammunition and explosives as defined in DOD Standard 154.4S. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

AMORTIZATION

Accelerated write-off in lieu of depreciation of a portion of cost of emergency facilities certified authoritatively, pursuant to statute, as applicable to national defense during an emergency period. (DOD 5000.8)

Provision for extinguishment of a debt by means of sinking fund. (DOD 5000.8)

Gradual reduction, redemption, or liquidation of the balance of an account according to a specified schedule of time and amounts. (DOD 5000.8)

AMOUNT OF CLAIM OR SETTLEMENT

When the action to be taken under this Section depends upon the amount of a termination claim or settlement, then, in determining such amount, (i) credits for retention or other disposal of termination inventory allocated to the claim and for advance or partial payments shall not be deducted from the gross claim or settlement; but (ii) amounts payable for completed articles or work at the contract price, or for the settlement or discharge of termination claims of subcontractors, shall be deducted. (DAR 8-101.1, DAC 76-9)

AMPHIBIANS

Wheeled vehicles which are capable of operating on both land and water. This definition specifically excludes those vehicles which operate on water by other than propeller- driven mechanism. (AR 750-29)

AMPHIBIOUS PACK

Oversea pack that will stand temporary immersion, extended open storage, and unusually rough handling. (AR 710-25)

AMPHIBIOUS TRANSPORT DOCK

A ship designed to transport and land troops, equipment, and supplies by means of embarked landing craft, amphibious vehicles, and helicopters. Designated as LPD. (JCS Pub 1)

AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLE

A wheeled or tracked vehicle capable of operating on both land and water. (JCS Pub 1)

AN NUMBER

An Army/Navy (PN) number designation which identifies equipment in the electronics area by means of a letter/number code. (OPNAV 43P2)

ANA LIST

An item by item description of the standard preservation and packaging which will be applied to the spare parts, end items, and components procured under specific contracts or orders. Details concerning intermediate packaging and exterior packing shall be shown, except when the information cannot be standardized for use on subsequent contract. (ANA Bulletin 302)

ANALOGUE COMPUTER

A computing machine that works on the principle of measuring, as distinguished from counting, in which the measurements obtained, as voltages, resistances, etc., are transiated into desired data. (AFM 11-1)

ANALYSIS

A stage in the intelligence cycle in which information is subjected to review in order to identify significant facts and derive conclusions therefrom. (JCS Pub 1)

ANALYSIS INTERVAL

The period of time between successive scheduled analyses. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

ANALYSIS PERIOD

The period of time from the date of analysis to the date of possible resupply from the next analysis. The analysis period thus is the sum of the analysis interval and procurement lead time order and shipping time. Each analysis should assure the availability of stock through the analysis period. Procurement, repair or redistribution supply actions are required only when serviceable stocks on hand, and expected to be received during the period, are less than the quantity required to maintain supply support through the analysis period. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

ANALYTICAL CONDITION INSPECTION (ACI)

A thorough and searching inspection on a representative sample of a mission design series (MDS) aircraft to assure that hidden defects, deteriorating conditions, corrosion, or failure in the primary structure or subsystems are discovered before reaching serious proportions in the particular weapon system inventory. (AFR 66-28)

The systematic disassembly and inspection of a representative sample of aircraft to find hidden defects, deteriorating conditions, corrosion, fatigue, overstress and other deficiencies in the aircraft structure or systems. (AFLCR 66-39)

ANALYTICAL CONTRACT MAINTENANCE

Maintenance normally performed by prime equipment manufacturers to determine maintainability and reliability features, stabilize spare parts requirements, and establish efficient maintenance methods and procedures to improve the Air Force maintenance capability. (AFR 66-17)

ANALYTICAL INSPECTION

The analysis by examination and testing to determine the operational and tolerance characteristics of a metalworking machine tool as measured or compared to a specified level of performance. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

ANALYTICAL OVERHAUL

The complete disassembly, inspection, engineering evaluation, repair, assembly and test of military materiel either in or entering the inventory for the purpose of refining requirements for spares and repair parts, maintenance technical criteria, tooling, test equipment and technical data and/or determining the need for product improvement. (AFR 66-14, DOD 4151.1)

ANALYTICAL REWORK

The disassembly, test and inspection of end items, assemblies or subassemblies to determine and accomplish the necessary rework, rebuild, replacement or modification required. It includes the technical analysis of the findings and the determination of maintenance criteria. (NAVMATINST 4850.89B)

ANC BULLETINS

These bulletins are issued by the Air Force-Navy Civil Committee on Aircraft Design Criteria and are listed in NAVWEPS 00-25-544. They may be placed in effect with respect to contracts by calling them out, by appending them to specifications or contract provisions, or by means of a forwarding letter. (BUWEPSINST 4330.12)

ANCILLARY FACILITIES

Those facilities required to supplement existing facilities at any particular location to provide specific minimum requirements for support of the reinforcing forces. (JCS Pub 1)

ANCILLARY FILE

A file used with, but not a part of, the Master Data File. Such a file is related to the MDF and is a data repository for information required for UADPS-ICP processing. (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

The documented configuration of items-the complete technical description (e.g., specifications, engineering drawings, technical manuals and other related technical data and information) required for engineering or operational systems development, fabrication, test, acceptance, operation, maintenance and logistics support of systems, end items, equipment or any portions thereof. (NAVMATINST 5000.6)

The documented configuration of systems or equipment-the complete technical description required for development, fabrication, test, acceptance, operation, maintenance and logistic support of systems or equipment or any portion of them. (DSAM 4120.3-M, AMCR 11-26)

The reporting and recording (1) of the initial configuration of designating and documenting a baseline, (2) of approved changes thereto, and (3) of the status of the implementation of approved changes to that configuration after the formal

establishment of the baseline together with the matching configuration data. (NAVMATINST 5000.6)

The reporting and recording of the formal baselines, and the status of the implementation of approved changes to configuration identification and/or to hardware/software after the formal establishment of baselines. (AFLCR 11-26)

ANERGOLIC MIXTURE

A mixture of fuel and oxidizer which will not ignite on contact, but which requires outside source of ignition. Anergolic is the opposite of hypergolic. (AFM 127-201)

ANHYDROUS

Containing no water. Loosely applied to indicate water content is below a certain limit. (AFM 127-201)

ANNEX

A document appended to an operation order or other document to make it clearer or to give further details. (JCS Pub.1)

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION

One which is available for incurring obligations only during a specified fiscal year. (AFSCM 27-1)

Funds which are available for incurring obligations only during a specified fiscal year. (AFSCM 27-1, AFLCM 57-7, AFSCM 57-2)

An appropriation which is available for incurring obligations only during one fiscal year specified in the appropriations act. (AFSCM 375-3)

ANNUAL BID BOND

A single bond (in lieu of separate bid bonds), without limitation as to penal amount, which secures all bids (on other than construction contracts) requiring bonds submitted by a contractor during a specific fiscal year of the Government in response to formal advertising. (DAR 10-101.2, DAC 76-17)

ANNUAL BUY QUANTITY

The quantity of an item required for a 12-month period. Some (or all) of the quantity is expected to be procured in the current fiscal year. (AFR 57-6, NAVMATINST P4200.33, AR 715-22, DSAM 4105.2)

ANNUAL BUY VALUE

The annual buy quantity multiplied by the unit price of the item. The unit price is derived from previous procurement history or received or estimated at the time of provisioning. (AFR 57-6, NAVMATINST 4200.34A, AR 715-22, DSAM 4105.2)

ANNUAL CALL FOR ESTIMATES

Instructions issued annually by Hq USAF and AFSC to prepare and submit budget estimates and financial plans. Financial plans and budget estimates are now prepared and submitted to higher authority on a concurrent basis. (AFSCM 375-3)

ANNUAL COST

The sum of the annualized recurring project costs. (AFLCR 78-3)

ANNUAL CUSTOMER ORDER (AFLC FORM 194) (AnCO)

An order by quantity and average sales price provided by the DPEM customer to the DMS. AFIF which defines a specific and definite request for contract depot maintenance. The Quarterly Acceptance List (QAL) and the Monthly Adjustment Acceptance List (MAAL) are funded customer orders based on the AnCo which when signed by the DPEM customer and accepted by the DMS. AFIF become customer obligations. (AFLCR 66-40)

ANNUAL ENGINEERING PLAN (AEP)

The AEP is an annual plan that documents in detail the forthcoming fiscal year portion of the EOP. (AFLCR 80-3) Expenses incurred by an organization outside of Maintenance but chargeable to organic maintenance as support cost. (AFLCM 170-10)

ANNUAL ESTIMATED AMOUNT

The projected dollar value of job order related costs to be incurred by a specific cost center or other organizational entity during the current fiscal year. (AFSCM 177-265)

ANNUAL ESTIMATED HOURS

The projected number of labor hours to be utilized by a specific cost center or other organizational entity during the current fiscal year in job order related work effort. (AFSCM 177-265)

ANNUAL FOOD PLAN

A list of all subsistence items used in a calendar year, containing the exact name or nomenclature of the item, its unit of issue, and the frequency in which it is served. It is used in conjunction with the master menu. (AR 30-25)

ANNUAL OR ONE YEAR APPROPRIATION

Available for incurring obligations only during one FY specified in the appropriation act. (AFM 170-7)

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE BOND

A single bond (in lieu of separate performance bonds for each contract) which secures the performance of contracts (other than construction

contracts) which require bonds and are entered into by a contractor during a specific fiscal year of the Government. Such bonds may be in different forms, including the following three: the first providing for penal sums separately applicable to each covered contract, regardless of the total amount of covered contracts; the second providing a gross penal sum cumulatively applicable to the total amount of all covered contracts but without a separate limit applicable to each contract; and the third providing both, separate contract and cumulative limits. (DAC 76-17, DAR 10-101.3)

ANNUAL PROGRAM

That part of the annual requirement which is funded for input during the current fiscal year (AFLC Form 1110). (AFLCR 65-15)

The portion of the total annual approved requirement for which HQ AFLC has authorized repair/overhaul within available fiscal year resources. (AFLCR 66-5)

ANNUAL REQUIREMENT

The total number of engines or modules to be repaired, modified, or processed in a fiscal year regardless of available funds, facilities, or manpower capability. (AFLCR 66-15)

The total AFLC approved quantity of end items requiring repair, modification, or processing within a given fiscal year. (AFLCR 66-5)

ANNUAL VELOCITY VALUE

The sum of the anticipated/accumulated replenishable demand for one year multiplied by the unit price. On new items, anticipated replenishable demand will be the product of assigned usage rates multiplied by an annual program. The annual program will be either the first year subsequent to the Navy Support Date (NSD) for the end items being provisioned or a year subsequent to the date of processing a Design Change Notice (DCN) or related documents. (ASOINST 4440.42)

ANOXIA

Absence of oxygen in the blood cells or tissues. This may be caused by either replacement of oxygen by a more active gas, or by extremely low ambient pressures which permit the oxygen to leave the cells or tissues. (AFM 127-201)

ANTICIPATED ENGINE NOT OPERATIONALLY READY, SUPPLY (AENORS)

A prediction that an ENORS (applicable only to select critical engines identified by HQ USAF) will exist within a known time period, if necessary items are not made available to the requesting agency prior to that time. (AFM 67-1)

ANTICIPATED NOT OPERATIONALLY READY, SUPPLY (ANORS)

A condition status of an item of equipment meaning that, based upon latest inspection, it is anticipated that the status of that item of equipment will deteriorate to not operationally ready, supply unless additional quantities of items required to perform maintenance work are received at the work site. (AR 310-25)

ANTICIPATED REIMBURSEMENT

The amount of earnings which is anticipated to be collected from a customer program. Anticipated reimbursements are reflected in the Report of Appropriation Reimbursements, RCS: HAF-ACF(M)7102, and the Base Operating Budget Status Report, RCS: HAF-ACF(M&Q)7148. On the command OOB reimbursement reports it represents the approved reimbursement program for the current and prior fiscal years. For the Procurement Appropriations, the total of filled and unfilled orders for the current and prior fiscal years is the basis for anticipated reimbursements. (AFLCM 172-1)

Reimbursements expected for addition to the appropriation as a source of available funds. Covers obligations to be incurred in performing work or services, or in procuring materiel services for customers. This amount must agree with the amount of the reimbursable BA received -less that amount of BA received and "earmarked" for centrally collected reimbursement). (AFSCR 170-9)

ANTICIPATED REIMBURSEMENTS

The amount of reimbursements expected to be earned and added to appropriation or other funding authority as a source of funds in order to cover obligations incurred in performance of work, services, procurement of materiel for others, or materiel delivered from stock. (AFSCM 27-1)

ANTIQUE FIREARM

Any firearm (including any firearm with a matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system) manufactured in or before 1898; and any replica of any firearm described above, if such replica is not designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional centerfire fix ammunition, or uses rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition which is no longer manufactured in the United States and which is not readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

ANTI-G SUIT

A device worn by aircrew to counteract the effects on the human body of positive acceleration. (JCS Pub 1)

ANTI-RADIATION MISSILE

A missile which homes on electromagnetic radiation. (AFM 11-1)

ANTISATELLITE MISSILE

A missile designed to destroy an orbiting satellite. (AFM 11-1)

ANTISUBMARINE ROCKET

A surface ship-launched, rocket-propelled. nuclear depth charge or homing torpedo. Designated as RUR-5. Popular name is ASROC. (JCS Pub 1)

ANTISUBMARINE TORPEDO

A submarine-launched, long range, high speed, wireguided, deep-diving, wakeless torpedo capable of carrying a nuclear warhead for use in antisubmarine and antisurface ship operations. Also known as ASTOR. (JCS Pub 1)

ANTITANK MINE (LAND MINE WARFARE)

A mine designed to immobilize or destroy a tank. (JCS Pub 1)

APL NUMBER

An Allowance Parts List number is an eight to eleven- digit number which identifies the parts list of an equipment or component. This number is found in the Coordinated Shipboard Allowance List and corresponds to the Component Identification Number of the equipment/component. (OPNAV 43P2)

APPENDIX

A subsidiary addition to a main paper. Details essential to the main paper but too bulky or numerous to include therein are usually embodied in appendices. (JCS Pub 1)

APPLICABLE MATERIEL ASSETS

That portion of the total available materiel assets which meets the m . , or other characteristics as defined by the responsible military service and which is in the right condition and location to satisfy a specific military requirement. (JCS PUB. 1, AR 320-5)

APPLICANT

The manufacturer or a distributor making application for qualification of a product. (AR 320-5. SD-6)

(Regular Army) An individual who applies voluntarily for enlistment, reenlistment, warrant or commission in the Regular Army. (AR 320-5)

APPLICATION

The system or problem to which a computer is applied. Reference is often made to an application as being either of the computational type, wherein arithmetic computations predominate, or of the data processing type, wherein data handling operations predominate. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

The orderly process of reviewing and selecting from the total realm of available specifications and standards those that are considered to have application to the particular materiel acquisition program and contractually invoking these wholly, or in part, at the most advantageous status point in the system development cycle. (DOD 4120.21)

APPLICATION CODE

A six character code assigned a spare or repair part to indicate application to a specific aircraft model, engine, equipment or special program. (ASOINST P4400.24)

A six character code which identifies a higher assembly, equipment, weapon system. or special program. (ASOINST P4400.24)

APPLICATION DATA, MATERIAL READINESS LIST

Specifies the requirements for each item of aircraft maintenance support equipment against each level of maintenance and selected ranges of each aircraft/engine/system for which each item is needed. (This data which is "stored" in electronic data processing machines and electronic accounting machine cards, is used to develop Individual Material Readiness Lists.) (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

APPLICATION STUDY (AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING SYSTEM)

The detailed process of analyzing existing procedures and mission requirements and designing a system or set of procedures for using electronic digital computers for a definite function or operation and establishing specifications for equipment suitable to the specific needs. (DOD 5000.8)

Within the automatic processing system the detailed process of analyzing existing procedures and mission requirements and designing a system or set of procedures for using electronic digital computers for a definite function or operation and establishing specifications for equipment suitable to the specific needs. (AFM 11-1)

The process of designing a system or set of procedures for using an item of equipment to perform specified functions. (AR 320-5)

APPLIED COSTS

The cost of goods and services placed in use or consumed. Direct applied costs are the amounts recognized in the time period associated with the consumption of labor, material, and other direct resources without regard to the date of commitment or the date of payment. (AFSCM 177-265)

APPLIED DIRECT COSTS

The amounts recognized in the time period associated with the consumption of labor, material, and other direct resources, without regard to the date of commitment or the date of payment. These amounts are to be charged to work- in-process in time period that any one of the following takes place:

1. When labor, material and other direct resources are actually consumed, or
2. When material resources are withdrawn from inventory for use, or
3. When material resources are received that are uniquely identified to the contract and scheduled for use within 30 days, or
4. When major components or assemblies are received on a line flow basis that are specifically and uniquely identified to a single serially numbered end item. (DOD 7000.2, AR 37-200)

The amounts recognized in the time period associated with the consumption of labor, material, and other direct resources, without regard to the date of commitment or the date of payment. Under this term, certain material costs are considered as applied when the articles are received even though temporarily stored in inventory areas, as long as these costs meet the accounting criteria and the cost of Government-furnished material is excluded. (AFSCP/AFLCP 73-5/DARCOM-P 715-5/NAVMAT P5240/DSAH 831[illegible] 2)

APPLIED RESEARCH

Research directed toward using knowledge, principles, and techniques already understood so as to advance the state of the art, to make something new, or to create a particular situation, each to the end of serving a practical or utilitarian purpose. (NAVMAT P-4215)

Research conducted for the expansion of knowledge in various scientific areas in support of a possible new development. (OPNAV 01B1-P2)

The application of new knowledge (facts, conclusions, theories) directed toward satisfaction of a requirement. (AR 705-5)

Research concerned with the practical application of knowledge, material and/or techniques directed toward a solution to an existent or anticipated military requirement. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, OPNAV 01B1-P2)

APPLIED, REAPPLIED, AND ALLOCATED ASSETS

The quantity of in-use in-place, warehouse, funded and on-order assets identified for future availability to satisfy gross requirements. (AFLCM 57-2)

APPOINTING AUTHORITY

The authority empowered by delegation to appoint contracting officers, property administrations, and representatives of contracting officers. Such delegations are normally contained in procurement regulations of the military departments and DOD agencies. (AFSCM 78-1)

APPOINTMENT

The vesting of a DOD employee with the authority to act as an authorized representative of the contracting officer in property administration matters. (AFSCM 78-1)

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. (DOD 7000.2, AFSCP/AFLCP 173-5)

APPORTIONMENT

A determination and limitation by the Bureau of the Budget as to the amount of obligations or expenditures which may be incurred (or authorized to be incurred) during a specified period, under an appropriation or other fund, contract authorization, other statutory authorization, or a combination thereof. An apportionment may limit either all obligations to be incurred during the specified period within an appropriation or other fund account, or obligations to be incurred for an activity, function, project, object, or combination thereof. When so specified, the limitations apply to accrued expenditures rather than obligations. (DOD 5000.8)

A distribution made by the Bureau of Budget of amounts available for obligation of expenditure in an appropriation or fund account into amounts available for specified time periods, activities, functions, projects, objects, or combinations thereof. The amounts so apportioned limit the obligations to be incurred, or, when so specified, expenditures to be accrued. (AFSCM 27-1)

A determination by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget as to the amount of obligations which may be incurred during a specified period under an appropriation, contract authorization, other

statutory authorizations, or a combination thereof, pursuant to Section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665). An apportionment may relate either to all obligations to be incurred during the specified period within an appropriation account or to obligations to be incurred for an activity, function, project, object or combination thereof. (DOD 7200.1/AFR 177-16)

A commander's decision on division of the total tactical air capability among air strike tasks to be performed for a specified period. (JCS Pub 1)

An authorization by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to a governmental agency making a designated portion of an appropriation (or contract authorization) available for obligation. (AR 310-25)

APPORTIONMENT CALL

A request to the operating groups by the Assistant Chief for Financial Management (M) to prepare apportionment estimates. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

APPORTIONMENT ESTIMATE

A repricing of individual programs in terms of the appropriations that the Bureau expects to receive from Congress. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

APPORTIONMENT REQUEST

The Bureau's request to higher authority, via the Navy Comptroller, setting forth its apportionment justification for each appropriation that the Bureau expects to receive from Congress. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

APPORTIONMENT YEAR

The fiscal year immediately following the current fiscal year. (BUSANDAINST 4440.38)

APPORTIONMENT YEAR OPERATING REQUIREMENT

The peacetime dollar requirement needed to sustain operations between the asset cutoff date and the beginning of the next fiscal year, plus leadtime. (AFLCR 57-11)

APPORTIONMENT YEAR STRENGTH FACTOR

A factor relating the strength of programs affecting demand during the apportionment year to the strength of the same programs during the period used to develop adjusted annual demand. (BUSANDAINST 4440.38)

APPRAISAL

Impartial analysis of information at each responsible management level by which progress in executing approved programs, or the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, can be measured and evaluated to provide a basis for deciding whether changes are necessary (NAVEXOS P-2426B)

APPROPRIATION

An authorization by an Act of Congress to incur obligations for specified purposes and to make disbursements therefor out of the Treasury. (DOD 5000.8)

Include appropriations, funds and authorizations to create obligations by contract in advance of appropriations or expenditures. (DOD 7200.1/AFR 177-16)

Congressional authorization to spend from the Treasury for specified purposes: An "annual" appropriation must be spent or obligated for expenditure within the fiscal year for which it is made; a "continuing" or "no-year" appropriation is available until exhausted or until the purpose for which it was made is accomplished. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

Authorization to make payments out of the Treasury for a designed purpose pursuant to an act of Congress. Appropriations are appropriately described as annual, continuing, multiple year, current, expired, lapsed, definite, indefinite, permanent, civil etc. (AR 320-5)

An authorization by an act of Congress to make payments out of the Treasury for specified purposes within a prescribed amount:

a. Annual Appropriation - Available for incurring obligations only during a specified fiscal year.

b. Multiple-Year Appropriation - Available for incurring obligations for a definite period in excess of 1 fiscal year.

c. Continuing Appropriation - Available for incurring obligations until exhausted or the purpose for which made is accomplished, without restriction as to fixed time period.

d. Appropriation Year - For an annual appropriation that fiscal year in which obligations were authorized to be incurred. A designation to be maintained in accounting separately available by law for expenditure as well as for obligation. (AFSCR 27-6)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

An account established to make amounts available for obligation and disbursement from the Treasury. For certain purposes, appropriation accounts include not only accounts to which money is directly appropriated for obligation and disbursement, but also revolving funds, working funds, trust funds, etc. Appropriation accounts do not include deposit fund accounts. (DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (ANNUAL OR ONE-YEAR)

Is available for incurring obligations only during one FY specified in the appropriation act. (AFM 170-7)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (EXPIRED)

Is no longer available for obligation but is still available for disbursement to liquidate existing obligations. (AFM 170-7)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (LAPSED OR CLOSED)

Is no longer available for payment of obligations. The unliquidated obligations are transferred to the successor "M" account. This closing normally will be accomplished two years after the appropriation has expired. It may be closed prior to that date. Payments of unliquidated obligations are made against the successor "M" account. (AFM 170-7)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (MULTIPLE-YEAR)

Is available for incurring obligations for a definite period in excess of one FY. (AFM 170-7)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (NO YEAR)

Is available for incurring obligations for an indefinite period time or until exhausted or when the purpose for which it is made is accomplished. (AFM 170-7)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (UNEXPIRED)

Is available for incurring obligations during the current FY and is also known as current appropriations. (AFM 170-7)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT ("M")

Is the successor account which contains the unliquidated obligations of lapsed appropriation accounts. (AFM '70-7)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT, CLOSED

An appropriation account, the balance of which has been liquidated, or the obligated balance of which has been transferred to another appropriation account for liquidation (especially a successor appropriation account). (DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT, OPEN

An appropriation account, the balance of which is available for disbursement, such an appropriation account may be either unexpired or expired (for obligation). (DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT, SUCCESSOR

An appropriation account to which has been transferred for liquidation the obligated balances of closed appropriation accounts having the same general purpose. (Generally known as an "M" account). (DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT, TRANSFER

An account established on the books of the Treasury, to which is transferred as a non-expenditure transaction, an amount from an appropriation of another agency, for payment of obligations incurred against the parent appropriation by the transferee agency. Each such account is considered as a sub-division of the parent appropriation account; hence the transactions and balance must be reported under the parent appropriation just as though no transfer had been made upon the books of the Treasury. (DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION EXPIRED

An appropriation which is no longer available for obligation but is still available for disbursement to liquidate existing obligations. (DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION HEAD

A separate classification of appropriations in an appropriation act. Each appropriation head constitutes a separate authorization and limitation as to the purpose for which the funds may be used. (DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

Detailed description of the purposes for which funds may be used under a given appropriation title. (AR 320-5)

APPROPRIATION LIMITATION

An amount fixed by the Congress within an appropriation which cannot be exceeded for obligation or expenditure for certain objects or purpose. (AR 320-5)

APPROPRIATION OFFICE

A division or branch within the Directorate of Budget (AFABF) having responsibility for an appropriation or fund and for the collection, consolidation, analysis, and validation of cost data within that appropriation or fund, including final determination of the means of financing increases to programmed costs. (HOI 27-1)

APPROPRIATION PROGRAM

This equals the sum of all construction projects included in an annual military construction program for which funding is required in the budget year. The appropriation program consists of projects requiring new authorization or projects for which permanent authorizations exist, (for example, planning and design, minor construction) and other supporting programs including off base access roads and minor land acquisition. (AFLCR 78-3)

APPROPRIATION PURCHASES ACCOUNT

An appropriation granted for operation and maintenance. Issues of material under this account are non-reimbursable. (ASO/UICPINST 4235.13)

APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS

Collections which, pursuant to law, are deposited in the Treasury as receipts and appropriated for specific purposes. Such receipts pertain only to special and trust fund accounts. (AR 320-5, DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION REFUND

A recovery of advances or amounts disbursed in error, which is credited to an appropriation account. These items, such as recovery of a salary overpayment, shall not be included as reimbursements but shall be treated as reductions of disbursements. Refunds also include credits to an appropriation account due to accounting adjustments relating to obligations or expenditures, where such procedure is permitted by law and regulations. (DOD 5000.8)

Collection representing overpayments or erroneous payments of a previously recorded expenditure which can be identified with a specific preceding disbursement voucher. (AR 320-5)

APPROPRIATION REIMBURSEMENT(S)

Collection, other than an expenditure refund, for commodities, work, or service furnished, or to be furnished, to an individual, firm, corporation, or Federal agency, or for the benefit of other appropriations of the Department of the Army, which collection lawfully may be recovered into the Treasury of the United States as repayment to an appropriation. (AR 320-5)

Reimbursements received, or to be received, for credit to an appropriation account. See reimbursements anticipated, reimbursements earned. (Distinguished from Miscellaneous Receipts of the General Fund as a whole). (DOD 5000.8)

Consists of amounts collected or to be collected for commodities, work, or services furnished or to be furnished between appropriations or to an individual, firm, or corporation, which by law may be credited to an appropriation account. (AFLCM 172-1)

APPROPRIATION REPAYMENT

A collection which, pursuant to law, is credited or will be credited directly to an appropriation account (general fund expenditure account). (This term includes both appropriation refunds and appropriation reimbursements but not appropriation receipts.) (DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION SUBHEAD

A sub-classification of an appropriation head generally stated in an appropriation act. In such case, transferability usually is legally possible between the subheads under one appropriation, but it is generally understood that transfers of material amounts between such subheads will be made only after discussion by the Department with the Bureau of the Budget and the Chairman of the Appropriations Committees. (DOD 5000.8)

Sometimes used to refer to a major budget account not stated in an appropriation act. (DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION SYMBOL

The designation of an appropriation account established on the books of the Treasury, the first two digits of which designate the Agency, followed by a designation of the year and the number assigned to the appropriation account by the General Accounting Office. When the appropriation is of no- year or continuing nature, the letter "x" is used instead of a number designating the year. (AFSCM 27-1)

A combination of numbers, or of numbers and the letter "X", or other symbols established by the Treasury Department to designate a particular appropriation for accounting purposes. (DOD 5000.8)

The identifying account symbols assigned on a basis to indicate the appropriation, the period of availability (i.e., the fiscal year), and the department or establishment primarily responsible for administration. (AR 320-5)

APPROPRIATION TITLE

A descriptive name assigned for purposes of identification to an appropriation account or accounts. The title does not include a designation as to year; hence, there may be as many as four appropriation accounts with one appropriation title available for expenditure at one timethree, each covering a different fiscal year, and the fourth, all prior years (merged appropriation account.) (DOD 5000.8)

Language used in the annual Military Appropriation Act to describe briefly the purpose for which the funds are to be used. (AR 320-5)

APPROPRIATION TO LIQUIDATE CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION

An appropriation to provide authority to pay in connection with obligating authority granted under a previous contract authorization. (DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION YEAR

In the case of an annual appropriation, that fiscal year in which obligations were authorized to be incurred. A designation to be maintained in accounting for each annual appropriation during the period it is separately available by law for expenditure as well as for obligation. (AFSCM 27-1, DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION, DEFICIENCY

The amount by which obligations incurred exceed the amount of an appropriation. Generally prohibited by law with certain specific exceptions. (DOD 5000.8)

An additional appropriation to meet known or anticipated obligations for which funds have not been provided in a sufficient amount under a previously enacted appropriation. To be distinguished from appropriation deficiency. (DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION, DEFINITE

An appropriation the amount of which is stated in the appropriation act as a specified sum of money. (DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION, IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE

A new appropriation, which may be one-year, no-year, or multiple-year, that is available immediately upon passage of the Act, or at some time prior to the beginning of the next fiscal year. (DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION, INDEFINITE

An appropriation, the amount of which is not specifically stated in the appropriation act but which is determinable at some future date from sources specified in the act. For example, an appropriation of all or part of the receipts for a certain source. (DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION, LAPSED

Formerly an appropriation, the undisbursed balance of which, by law, was no longer available for disbursement by the agency and was required to be transferred to a consolidated appropriation account, "Payment of Certified Claims." (DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION, MULTIPLE-YEAR

An appropriation which is available for incurring obligations for a definite period in excess of one fiscal year. (DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION, NO-YEAR

An appropriation which is available for incurring obligations for an indefinite period of time. (DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION, ONE-YEAR

An appropriation which is available for incurring obligations only during one fiscal year specified in the appropriation act. Sometimes, loosely termed "annual" appropriation. (DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION, PERMANENT

An appropriation which is automatically renewed each fiscal year over a period of time by virtue of standing legislation, without annual action by Congress. Such an appropriation may be either definite or indefinite. (DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION, SUPPLEMENTAL

An appropriation modifying the amounts to be expended or the purposes to be served, under a previously enacted current appropriation. (DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION, TRUST FUND

That part of a fund held in trust by the Government which is made available for expenditure by action of Congress. (DOD 5000.8)

APPROPRIATION, UNEXPIRED

An appropriation which is available for incurring obligations. (DOD 5000.8)

APPROVAL

The act or process of formally sanctioning or ratifying any action, either intended or in effect; approvals given do not require subsequent review or ratification by higher authority. (AFSCM 78-1)

APPROVAL FOR DEPLOYMENT

The decision of the Secretary of Defense which authorizes procurement of a system or item, and makes it a part of the planned force structure in the FYDP. (AR 37-200, DOD 7000.3)

APPROVAL FOR SERVICE USE

The action taken by the Chief of Naval Operations or the cognizant Naval Technical Assistant toward acquiring a newly developed system or equipment for operational use. To qualify as "approved for service use," a weapon system, support system, weapon, aircraft, or other materiel must successfully undergo appropriate operational and/or technical evaluations during which it must: (1) Demonstrate its ability to perform reliably in accordance with its designed specifications and in its loaded operational environment. (2) Demonstrate its ability to be effectively operated and maintained by the level of personnel skill anticipated to be available under service conditions, and (3) Provide sufficient evidence that it can be supported logistically in a deployed status. (OPNAVINST 720.8B)

APPROVED ANNUAL PROCUREMENT PROGRAM

Total funding approved in current annual program for procurement of Single Manager materiel. (DOD 4100.31)

APPROVED BILL OF MATERIEL

An engineered listing of materiel that has been reviewed and approved for technical adequacy. (AFM 67-1)

APPROVED CARRIER

A carrier authorized to transport classes A and B ammunition and explosives for the Department of Defense and the Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service. (NAVORD OP 2165)

APPROVED CARRIER PERSONNEL

Employees or agents of the carrier who are United States nationals or immigrant aliens, whom the carrier has determined to be reliable and trustworthy, and who will be required to perform services incident to the transportation of a security controlled shipment. Agents as used here do not include carriers or brokers acting as agents for the carrier; these other carriers or brokers shall be approved in their own right as prescribed in paragraph 1-601. (AR 380-130, DOD 5220.22-P)

APPROVED CHANNELS

The military commands, organizations, agencies, or activities of the DOD and its departments and agencies through which military information may be requested or forwarded for disclosure to authorized representatives of foreign governments or international organizations. These approved channels constitute the government-to-government means for transmitting information. (AFSCR 200-5)

APPROVED CHECKLIST

A checklist verified by the appropriate JCWG members and signed by the using organization chief of maintenance. (AFSCR 136-3)

APPROVED CIRCUIT

The communication equipment and wire lines to which a combination of electromagnetic and physical safeguards has been applied to minimize the risk of compromising or revealing information associated with the electrical transmission of classified plain language, and which has been authorized by responsible authority. (AFM 11-1)

APPROVED CONFIGURATION

The term representing that structure of hardware which includes the latest approved changes/modifications to the baseline configuration. (AFLCR 171-91)

APPROVED FORCE ACQUISITION OBJECTIVE

The quantity of an item authorized for peacetime acquisition to:

1. Equip and sustain the U.S. Approved Forces in accordance with the latest Secretary of Defense guidance memoranda:

a. In peacetime, through the fiscal year which starts 18 months after the first of January of the same calendar year reflected in the asset cut-off date, including requisite on-hand and on-order supply levels; and

b. In wartime, from D-Day through the period and at the level of support prescribed.

2. Equip and sustain allied force by satisfying:

a. Requirements of Office of the Secretary of defense approved prestockage programs for Military Assistance Program (MAP) (grant aid) countries.

b. Requirements of approved supply support arrangements with Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Program countries.

c. Wartime requirements from D-Day through the period and at the level of support prescribed, for those allies authorized this support in the current Secretary of Defense guidance memoranda.

3. Provide support for other U.S. Government departments and agencies, as authorized; e.g., in accordance with the "Agreement Between the Department of Defense and the GSA Governing Supply Management Relationhips Under the National Supply System," February 19, 1971. (DOD 4100.37)

APPROVED FORCE RETENTION STOCK (AFRS)

The quantity of an item in addition to the Approved Force Acquisition Objective, required to equip and support the U.S. Approved Forces from D-Day until production equals the rate at which the item is required. (DOD 4100.37)

APPROVED FORCES

Forces specified in the latest Secretary of Defense Five Year Defense Program. (DOD 4005.1, AFR 84-2)

The level of forces approved by the Secretary of Defense and translated into the USAF War and Mobilization Plan (WMP) for Industrial Preparedness Planning (IPP). (AFR 78-13)

APPROVED ITEM NAME

An approved item name may be a basic name, or a basic name followed by those modifiers necessary to differentiate between item concepts for items having the same basic name and published in section A, Cataloging Handbook H6-1. (AFLCM 72-2)

APPROVED ITEM NAME RECLASSIFICATION PROGRAM

A DOD directed program designed to (1) identify item names (by 5-digit code) which represent large quantities of consumable items originally classified in FSC Classes for the next higher assemblies; (2) take action to reclassify such items from the next higher assembly FSC to the "home" FSC Class; and, (3) apply the IMC procedures to items migrating from Weapons System Oriented to Commodity Oriented FSC Classes. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

APPROVED MATERIAL

Material of a type or brand, which has been tested and approved for Navy use. (GSF-10M)

APPROVED PROGRAM

Program level shown in the USAF Force and Financial Program (F&FP), and the AFSC Five Year Programs. RCS: SC-D6, and changes. (AFSCR 27-4)

Resources for individual program elements or data reflected in the Five Year Defense Program, as modified by subsequent authorized changes. (DOD 7045.7)

The operational, technical, schedule, and quantity requirements reflected in (a) the latest approved DCP or Cover Sheet change or (b) any other non-Program Objectives Memorandum (POM) or Program Decision Memorandum (PDM) document reflecting a more current decision of the Secretary of Defense or other appropriate approval authority, e.g., the President's Budget and supporting documentation such as Congressional Data Sheets. All values should be expressed in terms of goals rather than thresholds. (DOD 7000.3)

Formally established each January when the President submits his budget to Congress and OSD publishes the planned out-year program in the FYDP. This becomes the official baseline from which future adjustments will be made. With the passage of time this position will change through Congressional, OSD, or Air Force actions. The approved program as used by AFSC and reflected in the official position such as adjustments made by PA/BA actions, submission of the POM in May, and the October Budget submission. The approved program line as reflected in the AFSC Five Year Program will be used as the baseline for all program documentation unless otherwise directed. (AFSCR 27-6)

Individual program elements or other components of the FYDP approved PCR. DD Form 1415, "Reprogramming Actions," Subject Issue, or other Secretary of Defense decisions, or below threshold changes approved by the head of the DOD component. (AFSCM 27-1)

APPROVED REQUIREMENTS

Those resources needed to support the latest approved Five Year Defense Program. (These requirements are normally set forth in documents which identify elements such as equipment authorizations; authorized stock levels; mobilization reserve authorizations; military construction authorizations; previous consumption rates; or manpower authorizations.) (DOD 7720.6)

APPROVED SYSTEM/EQUIPMENT MODERNIZATION/MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

A modernization or maintenance program for a system or equipment that HQ USAF has approved. (AFR 27-8)

APRON

A defined area, on an airfield, intended to accommodate aircraft for purposes of loading or unloading passengers or cargo, refueling, parking or maintenance. (JCS Pub 1)

ARBITRARY CHARGES

Supplemental charges to ship cargo to a specific destination under a class tariff. (AFLCR 171-15)

ARC TUNNEL

A wind tunnel employing high temperature air heated by an electric arc. Used to simulate the environment of hypersonic flight. (AFM 11-1)

AREA ASSISTANCE

Scheduled and emergency assistance provided by AMAs to activities located within the respectively assigned geographical areas. (AFLCR 400-1)

AREA COMMAND EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT OFFICE

The subordinate command responsible for management of the command equipping program within their specific area when authorized by the parent major command and approved by Hq USAF (AFM 67-1)

AREA COORDINATION GROUP

A group of representatives from each of the Military Services representing installations and activities within a local area of about 100-mile radius, who meet at specified intervals to exchange logistical information concerning requirements and capabilities and to arrange for inter-service logistics support between the activities they represent, when such arrangement will result in increased overall effectiveness and economy. These Area Coordination Subgroups operate under the guidance of their parent Area Coordination Groups. (DSAM 4140.4)

AREA DEPOT

An AF establishment, located within the geographical confines of an AMA, which may or may not include a landing field, base facilities, and facilities for the wholesale receipt, storage, and distribution of AF supplies and for performing depot maintenance. The area depot also exercises administrative control over the distribution of AF supplies within the designated area. (AFM 67-1)

AREA SUPPLY SUPPORT ACTIVITY

A supply distribution activity assigned responsibility for the storage and distribution of supplies for a given geographical area. (NAVSUP MAN, AR 320-5, AFM 67-1, AR 725-50).

AREAS OF ORIGIN OR DESTINATION

Specific oversea area or country/state or origin of destination as specified in instructions. (AR 55-30)

ARMED FORCES

The military forces of a nation or a group of nations. (JCS Pub 1)

ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES

A term used to denote collectively all components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. (JCS Pub 1)

ARMED MINE

A mine ready for actuation. (JCS Pub 1)

ARMED RECONNAISSANCE

An air mission flown with the primary purpose of locating and attacking targets of opportunity, i.e., enemy materiel, personnel, and facilities, in assigned general areas or along assigned ground communications routes, and not for the purpose of attacking specific briefed targets. (JCS Pub 1)

ARMED SERVICES PROCUREMENT PLANNING OFFICER

Staff member of an agency or military activity responsible for planning emergency production requirements with management of plants under cognizance of his activity. (AFR 84-2)

ARMED SERVICES PROCUREMENT REGULATION (ASPR)

The ASPR is the Department of Defense's basic statement of procurement policy for the military departments. (Now known as DAR). (BUWEPSINST 4330.12)

Uniform policies for the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force relating to the procurement of supplies and services under the authority of Title 10, United States Code, Chapter 137. (AR 320-5)

The Department of Defense's basic statement of procurement policy for the military departments. The DAR provides uniform policies for the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force relating to the procurement of supplies and services under the authority of Title 10, United States Code, Chapter 137. (AFR 74-15)

ARMED SERVICES PRODUCTION PLANNING OFFICER (ASPPO)

The DOD designee responsible for performing IPP in plants under his cognizance. ASPPOs are generally located within field contract administration offices. (AFR 78-13)

ARMING

As applied to explosives, the changing from a safe condition to a state of readiness for initiation. (JCS Pub 1)

As applied to weapons and ammunition, the changing from a safe condition to a state of readiness for initiation. (JCS Pub 1)

ARMING SIGNAL

A signal from the missile guidance system for arming the warhead. (AFM 11-1)

ARMING SYSTEM

That portion of a weapon which serves to ready (arm), safe, or re-safe (disarm) the firing system and fuzing system and which may actuate devices in the nuclear system. (JCS Pub 1)

ARMORED RECONNAISSANCE AIRBORNE ASSAULT VEHICLE

A lightly-armored, mobile, full-tracked vehicle serving as the main reconnaissance vehicle in infantry and airborne operations and as the principal assault weapon for airborne troops. (JCS Pub 1)

ARMS CONTROL

A concept which connotes: a. any plan, arrangement, or process, resting upon explicit or implicit international agreement, governing any aspect of the following: the numbers, types, and performance characteristics of weapon systems (including their command and control, logistics support arrangements, and any related intelligence-gathering mechanisms); and the numerical strength, organization, equipment, deployment or employment of the armed forces retained by the parties. (It encompasses "disarmament.") and b. on some occasions, those measures taken for the purpose of reducing instability in the military environment. (JCS Pub 1)

ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENT

The written or unwritten embodiment of the acceptance of one or more arms control measures by two or more nations. (JCS Pub 1)

ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENT VERIFICATION

A concept that entails the collection, processing, and reporting of data indicating testing or employment of prescribed weapons systems, including country of origin and location, weapon and payload identification, and event type. (JCS Pub 1)

ARMS CONTROL MEASURE

Any specific arms control course of action. (JCS Pub 1)

ARMS TRANSFERS

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; the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; other statutory authority; or directly by commercial firms to foreign countries; foreign private firms, or to international organizations (Sec 414, MSA 1954, and Executive Order No. 10973, as amended, "Administration of Foreign Assistance and Related Articles"). (DOD 5105.38M)

ARMY AIR GROUND SYSTEM

The Army system which provides for interface between Army and tactical air support agencies of other Services in the planning, evaluating, processing, and coordinating of air support requirements and operations. It is composed of appropriate staff members, including G-2 air and G-3 air personnel, and necessary communications equipment. (JCS Pub 1)

ARMY AIR TRAFFIC REGULATION AND IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

A communication, navigation and operations system established to regulate air traffic and provide aircraft identification and warning information during tactical operations in the airspace over a field army. (AR 320-5)

ARMY AIRCRAFT

Aircraft under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army. (AR 320-5)

ARMY BASE

A base or group of installations for which a local commander is responsible, consisting of facilities necessary for support of army activites, including security, internal lines of communications, utilities, plants and systems, and real property for which the Army has operating responsibility. (AR 320-5)

ARMY CALIBRATION LABORATORY

A laboratory utilizing measurement standards (usually secondary reference) and equipment to provide calibration and repair services for transfer (working level) standards and test and measuring equipment. (AR 750-25)

ARMY CLASS MANAGER ACTIVITY

Activities of the United States Army Materiel Command and the Surgeon General which are designated as class managers of Federal supply classification classes assigned to the Defense Supply Agency or the General Services Administration for integrated materiel management. (AR 320-5)

An organization established to perform those functions reserved to the Army when integrated management is assigned Defense Supply Agency/General Services Administration and to represent the Army with DSA or GSA as the central point of contact for matters pertaining to those categories of items assigned to DSA or GSA. (AMCR 37-9)

ARMY COMBAT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

A series of time-phased implementing programs designed to facilitate the development and integration of new or improved doctrine, materiel and organization into the Army in the field during a designated implementation period. (AR 11-25)

ARMY COMMAND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The methodology for directly and continuously relating program, budget, accounting, manpower and supply management systems in administering nontactical operations of the Army. (AR 320-5)

ARMY COMMODITY MANAGER

For the purpose of this regulation, commodity manager refers to The Surgeon General; Army Security Agency; Strategic Communication Command; USAMC Inventory Control Points; and Army Class Manager Activities. (AR 725-65)

ARMY CORPS

A tactical unit larger than a division and smaller than a field army. A corps usually consists of two or more divisions together with auxiliary arms and services. (JCS Pub 1)

ARMY DATA MANAGEMENT OFFICE

The Department of the Army activity responsible

for implementing, reviewing, and monitoring the application of policies for acquisition and improved management of technical data and information within the policy and guidance prescribed by Headquarters, Department of the Army. (AR 700-51)

ARMY DEPOT

Depot located within the area of an army and designated by the army commander, where supplies from the communications zone or from local sources are received, classified, stored, and distributed. (AR 320-5)

ARMY GROUP

Several field armies under a designated commander. (JCS Pub 1)

ARMY IN THE FIELD LOGISTICS

That portion of the Army Logistics System which pertains to functions internal to theaters of operations, units and organizations deployed in oversea theaters, and army in the field units in the continental United States. (AR 320-5)

ARMY INDUSTRIAL FUND

A consolidated working capital fund consisting of unexpended balances of cash on deposit in the Treasury or its equivalent; accounts receivable; stores of supplies, materials, and work-in-process; finished goods; and all other current and deferred assets pertaining to or acquired in the operations of all Army installations or activities financed by the fund. The foregoing current assets are subject to all current and accrued liabilities incurred in connection with or pertaining to such operations. The fund is applied to industrial and commercial type activities of the Army that produce and furnish goods or render services to other activities on a reimbursable basis. (AR 320-5)

ARMY LOGISTICS SYSTEM

Encompasses the entire logistics activity of the Army at all levels. (AR 320-5)

ARMY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

A uniform classification of the nontactical activities of the Department of the Army for programming (except control programs), program performance data maintenance, budgeting program cost data maintenance, manpower utilization data maintenance, reviewing accomplishment in relation to the scheduling and utilization of resources, and for such other management purposes as may be prescribed. (AR 320-5)

A listing, published in AR 37-100-XX, of the activities of the Army with standard terminology, definitions, and activity interrelationships which assigns and defines performance factors and identifies activities for which data will be reported. It provides the framework for arrangement of activities in AMC Five-Year Programs. (AMCR 11-4)

ARMY MASTER DATA FILE

The files required to record, maintain, and distribute supply management data between and from Army commands to requiring activities. (AR 320-5)

ARMY PROCUREMENT PROCEDURE

Regulations in implementation of the Armed Services Procurement Regulation and detailed procurement procedures for the Department of the Army. (AR 320-5)

ARMY PROGRAM MEMORANDUM

An Army Systems Acquisition Review Council decision recording document used by headquarters, Department of the Army, in the management of programs deemed by the Army to be major, and for which program approval authority rests with the Army (i.e., neither a development concept paper nor a development program memorandum has been required). (AR 310-25)

ARMY RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL DISPOSAL FACILITY

A facility which receives unwanted radioactive material from accumulating organizations and which also stores, concentrates, packages, marks, labels, ships, and effects the ultimate disposal of this material. (AR 755-15)

ARMY READY MATERIEL PROGRAM

An Army program to improve materiel readiness in terms of quality, quantity, and serviceability. (AR 320-5)

ARMY SERVICE AREA

The territory between the corps rear boundry and the combat zone rear boundary. Most of the Army administrative establishment and service troops are usually located in this area. (JCS Pub 1)

ARMY SPONSORED AND/OR RESPONSIBLE CARGO

The cargo moving on a transportation control and movement document (TCMD). DD Form 1384, for which a valid Army TAC has been assigned. (AR 55-16)

ARMY SPONSORED CARGO MOVEMENTS

Cargo movements which are directed by the Army and/or chargeable to Army funds. (AR 50-30)

ARMY STANDARDS LABORATORY

A laboratory housing and maintaining the Army's highest level (primary reference) and standards and providing calibration, certification, and repair services for measurement standards of Army Calibration Laboratories and activities. (AR 750-25)

ARMY STOCK FUND

A means for consolidated management, financing, control and accounting for the procurement and inventories of those items of materials, supplies, and equipment, the costs of which are chargeable, when issued, to a number of consuming activities (Section 405, National Security Act Amendments of 1949, (63 Stat. 585: SUSC 172)). (AR 320-5)

ARMY STORED-AND-ISSUED ITEMS

Army stored-and-issued items for the Air Force. (AFLCM 72-2)

ARMY SYSTEMS ACQUISITION REVIEW COUNCIL

An Army panel, composed of the Vice Chief of Staff, United States Army (Chairman), Assistant Secretary of the Army (R&D), Assistant Secretary of the Army (I&L), Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (OR), Commanding General, United States Army Materiel Command, Commanding General, United States Army Training and Doctrine Command, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition. Additional participants as appropriate may be prescribed by the chairman. The Army Systems Acquisition Review Council reviews major Army programs at the key milestones during their development and production. (AR 310-25)

ARMY TERMINAL COMMANDER

An officer who is responsible for and has authority over all activities at the port and who commands all personnel assigned or attached to the terminal organization. In naval usage, the functions performed by a terminal commander are included in those for which a naval base command is responsible. (AR 320-5)

ARMY TERMINALS

Established by Department of the Army orders, primarily for the embarkation and debarkation of troops and loading and discharging of army responsibility cargoes to and from oversea destinations. (AR 320-5)

ARMY WHOLESALE LOGISTICS

The Army Logistics System less army in the field logistics; includes complete logistic support of the Army Wholesale Logistics complex itself, and of special Army activities retained under direct control of Headquarters, Department of the Army. (AR 320-5)

ARMY WHOLESALE MATERIEL

Army Wholesale Logistics less the services activities (communications, construction, hospitalization and evacuation, and support services) retained at the Department of the Army level and logistics support of special Army activities retained under direct control of Headquarters, Department of the Army. (AR 320-5)

ARPA AGENT

Offices delegated the middle and supervisory management functions having the facilities and know-how to manage the work on behalf of Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA). (AFSCR 80-30)

ARPA FOCAL POINT

The individual or office within the AFSC division, center, or laboratory assigned the responsibility to initiate ARPA directed work. (AFSCR 80-30)

ARPA ORDER

The document that ARPA provides to the agent to implement and control the project. The order contains the specific requirement pertaining to the particular task. (AFSCR 80-30)

A funded work order provided by DARPA to the appropriate Air Force field organization that has the expertise for the work to be performed. For this regulation "ARPA order" means the basic order and any amendments. The ARPA order is used instead of DD Form 448, Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request. It is the official authority for DARPA-sponsored research and development. It states the scope of work to be performed, period of performance, reporting requirements, security considerations, and funding allocation. DARPA will send the ARPA order to the AFSC field commander, and provide a copy to HQ AFSC/DLXL. (AFSCR 80-13)

ARPA ORDER DATA CARD SYSTEM

A medium for DARPA to receive information on agent receipt of ARPA orders and subsequent contractual actions and funding obligations. The DARPA/Agent General Requirements describe the Data Card System. (AFSCR 80-13)

ARPA PROJECTS

Research and exploratory development projects requiring centralized administration with DOD. They relate to functions of two or more of the

military departments or are considered by DDR&E to be particularly suited for an ARPA project. (AFSCR 80-30)

ARRANGEMENT DRAWING

A drawing showing any projection or perspective of items with or without controlling dimensions to indicate their relationship. (MIL-STD-7)

ARTICLE

(Equipment or End Item)--Consists of components, assemblies, subassemblies and parts connected or associated together to perform an operational function. (MIL-M-8910)

ARTICLES

Those items of equipment selected by the SM for which it is necessary to maintain TCTO configuration accounting and/or location information to provide operating time data and status for logistics management and weapon system compatibility purposes. (T.O. 00-20-1)

ARTIFICIAL DAYLIGHT

Illumination of an intensity greater than the light of a full moon on a clear night. (The optimum illumination is the equivalent of daylight.) (JCS Pub 1)

ARTILLERY

Complete projectile-firing weapons, consisting of cannon or missile launchers on suitable carriages or mounts. (JCS Pub 1)

AS OF DATE

The cut-off date for input data to be used in the computation. (AFLCM 57-2)

ASPHYXIA

Suffocation or stoppage of breathing due to the lack of oxygen in the atmosphere. (AFM 127-201)

ASPHYXIANT

A gas which may produce asphyxia by diluting the percentage of oxygen in an atmosphere to a point where normal respiration cannot be carried on by the body. (AFM 127-201)

ASSEMBLAGE

A collection of items designed to accomplish one general function and is identified and issued as a single item. It may be made up of items included in more than one class of supplies and may include items for which logistic responsibilities are assigned to more than one agency, e.g., pontoon bridge, baking outfit, fire control equipment, tank, tool set and tool kit. (AR 320-5)

ASSEMBLER

A computer program operating on symbolic input data to produce machine codes. (AFLCR 66-27)

ASSEMBLER (DATA AUTOMATION)

A computer program which operates on symbolic input data to produce from such data machine instructions by carrying out such functions as translation of symbolic operation codes into computer operating instructions; assigning locations in storage for successive instructions; or computation of absolute addresses from symbolic addresses. An assembler generally translates input symbolic codes into machine instructions, item for item, and produces as output the same number of instructions or constants which were defined in the input symbolic codes. Synonymous with Assembly Program. (AFM 11-1)

ASSEMBLY

Completion of end items to the condition in which they normally are issued, except for the installation of accessories to accommodate the item for a specific use or location, by joining together, installation or other association of components issued. (AR 320-5)

A unit which is normally removed and replaced as a single item and consists of accessories and components that collectively perform a specific functional operation. Examples of assemblies are: engines, guidance and control packages, gear boxes, hydro-electrical-mechanical actuators, communications equipment, OA groups, etc. (T.O.00-20-1)

A number of parts or subassemblies, or any combination thereof, joined together to perform a specific function. (NAVMATINST 4850.89A, AR710-25, DOD 500.8, DOD 4151.7, MILSTD-280, AFR 67-25, TM 38-715,DSAR 4130.4, AR 708-4, NAVSUPINST 4120.36, AFR 72-11, MCO 4410.16)

ASSEMBLY ANCHORAGE

An anchorage intended primarily for the assembly and onward routing of oceangoing shipping. (JCS Pub 1)

ASSEMBLY AREA

The gross area used for collecting and combining material components into units, kits, or assemblies. (AFM 67-1, AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1/DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003, MCO P4400.101)

1. An area in which a command is assembled preparatory to further action.

2. In a supply installation, the gross area used for collection and combining components into

complete units, kits, or assemblies. (JCS Pub 1)

ASSEMBLY DEPOT

The storage installation responsible for the physical functions of assembly, disassembly, or component change action, as necessary for the creation of assemblages, disassembly of assemblages, or updating component content of existing assemblages as directed by the inventory control point. (AR 320-5)

ASSEMBLY DRAWING

A drawing depicting the assembled relationship of two or more items of a group of items and assemblies, or a group of assemblies required to make up an assembly. (MIL-STD-7)

ASSEMBLY ORDER

An order issued by an inventory control point to an assembly depot, or through a stock control activity to an assembly depot, that will cause the expenditure of component items in the creation of assemblages as items of issue. (AR 320-5)

ASSEMBLY ORDER CONTROL NUMBER

A five-position number assigned to an inventory control point, or repeated from prior assignment, on assembly, disassembly, or component change orders to identify document content of the order and provide the assembly depot identification of a specific assemblage to be created, disassembled, or updated. (AR 320-5)

ASSEMBLY POINT

The AF depot or sub-storage area of an AF depot in the CONUS designated to receive and store material on assembly type supply directives. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1, AFM 67-1)

ASSEMBLY SPACE

The gross area used for collecting and combining material components into units, kits, or assemblies. (AFR 127-8)

ASSEMBLY TYPE SUPPLY DIRECTIVE

A supply directive initiated for the purpose of gathering specified items of supplies and equipment at a specified point within the CONUS prior to shipment to the ultimate consignee or for storage and subsequent shipment. (AFM 67-1)

ASSEMBLY/DISASSEMBLY

The difference (including materiel losses), between the value of the parts and components at standard prices and the standard price of the end-item or component arising from the fabrication or separation of the end-item or component. (DOD 5010.8)

ASSESSMENT

The analysis and appraisal of all available pertinent data to determine measured (or predicted) conformance of the characteristics of an item to its established requirements. (AR 705-50)

An objective determination of the degree to which test results satisfy specified test objectives. (AR 705-5)

ASSESSMENT (TECHNICAL)

As used in this regulation, the analysis and appraisal of test data relative to technical characteristics to determine the technical stability of the item. (AR 70-10)

ASSET STATUS CARD (ASC)

A consolidated report of all supply actions processed against a specific stock number during an established period of time. For activities on daily transaction reporting the ASC will be submitted at the close of the day shift after record update. Activities under cyclic reporting will submit ASC's in accordance with the schedule (s) provided by the inventory manager. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

ASSET USE CHARGE

A charge for use of government-owned plant or equipment by a contractor for a commercial contract, when rent-free use of government plant or equipment is not authorized. (DOD 5105.38M)

ASSETS

Anything owned having monetary value. Property, both real and personal, including notes, accounts, and accrued earnings or revenues receivable; and cash or its equivalent (as undisbursed Treasury balance of an appropriation). (DOD 5000.8)

ASSETS EXCESS TO THE AFAO AND THE AFRS

The quantity of an item stratified ERS, CRS, Potential DOD Excess and DOD Excess Materiel. These assets, when excess to the AFAO and AFRS of all DOD Components, equate to the terminology "excess defense articles" used in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and in the Foreign Military Sales Act, as amended. (DOD 4100.37)

ASSETS REMOVED - STORAGE AIRCRAFT

Items removable from aircraft arriving or in storage at MAS-DC are divided into two groups:

1. Group I is items to be authorized for removal on a routine basis during the processing-in at MASDC (as well as at some scheduled frequency for aircraft already in storage).
2. Group II is items not meeting Group I criteria

but, under critical conditions, may be considered for removal, requiring SM approval on an item basis. (AFLCR 65-9, AFLCR 66-46)

ASSETS, ACCRUED

The portion of revenue which has been earned commensurately with the lapse of time but which has not been collected. (DOD 5000.8)

ASSETS, CURRENT

Cash and any other assets on hand or earned which may reasonably be expected to be realized in cash or consumed during the normal operating cycle of the business. (DOD 5000.8)

ASSETS, FIXED

Any natural resource owned and any tangible or intangible asset used in the conduct of the business and not intended for sale as a part of normal operations. Tangible fixed assets include land, buildings, machinery, tools, patterns, delivery equipment, furniture, and fixtures, etc. Intangible fixed assets include patents, copyrights, trademarks, franchises, etc. (DOD 5000.8)

ASSETS, QUICK

Current assets, excluding inventories of materiel. Cash (or equivalent), receivables, and advances to others which may be used to liquidate current liabilities. (DOD 5000.8)

ASSIGNED RESPONSIBLE AGENCY (ARA)

DOD component receiving assignment to chair a working group of affected DOD components to develop a recommendation to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) for standardization of specific Data Elements and related features. After approval of a recommended specific standard by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), the ARA will maintain the standard by evaluating, approving and coordinating changes in related features. (DOD 5000.12)

ASSIGNEE

The Military Departments or defense agency to which responsibilities for standardization have been assigned by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics) and to which the Secretary of Defense has delegated authority to act in his behalf within those assignments. (DSAM 1120.3-M)

ASSIGNMENT

The placing with, by specified authority, a property administrator, a contract, subcontract, or other authorizing document for performance of property administration functions in one of the following ways: (1) By specific contract number. (2) On a contractor basis when the volume of contracts so warrants. (AFSCM 78-1)

The allocation of an aerospace vehicle by HQ USAF for mission accomplishment. (AFR 65-110)

ASSIGNMENT CODES

Those codes used to indicate the purpose for which an aerospace vehicle is utilized within a major command. (AFM 65-110)

ASSIGNMENT (NUCLEAR)

A specified number of complete nuclear rounds authorized for expenditure by a commander. An assignment may be made for a specific period of time, for a phase of an operation, or to accomplish a particular mission. (AR 320-5)

ASSIGNMENT OF CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION

That process whereby identified functions, duties, or responsibilities related to the administration of contract are assigned either by this Regulation or by individual assignment to a contract administration office. (DAC 76-17)

ASSIGNMENT OF SPACE

The designation of specific space within an installation for the storage of a particular class of supplies, by a specific operating agency. (AR 320-5)

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G4, LOGISTICS

A general staff officer who assists the Chief of Staff of an Army field command in the coordination of those logistical functions pertaining to supply, evacuation and hospitalization, transportation, service, and miscellaneous related subjects. (AR 320-5)

ASSISTANT PROJECT MANAGERS

When appropriate, Assistant Project Managers in functional elements may be appointed to assist the Project Manager. These assistants may serve on a full-time or part- time basis according to the requirements of the Project and shall be regarded as Key Subordinates. (NAVMATINST 5000.5A)

ASSOCIATE CONTRACTOR

A prime contractor to the Air Force for the development or production of subsystems, equipments, or components meeting specifications furnished or approved by the Air Force. (AFR 400-30, AFM 11-1)

A prime contractor to the Air Force for developing and/or producing subsystem, equipment or components meeting specifications prepared by a contractor performing one or more of the functions

of systems engineering and approved by the Air Force. (AFR 70-9)

A contractor of the missile program, responsible for the production of a specific major system within the selected missile weapon system; i.e., airframe, propulsion, guidance, etc. (AFM 67-1)

ASSOCIATED AGENCIES

Government agencies which are not part of the Department of Defense but which, for purposes of priorities and allocations, are considered as operating elements of the Department of Defense, and receive delegations or priorities and allocations authority, claim for materials, and receive allocations from the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics). (AFM 78-4)

ASSOCIATED ITEM

An associated item is a separate, specific, and peculiar end item of equipment which is compatible with and required to use or operate an equipment system, assemblage or set; and for which a similar item cannot be substituted. (AR 310-44)

ASSOCIATED ITEMS

Those defense (Navy) material items with which the item under consideration will interface during operational use, e.g., an aircraft carrier and one of its associated items, a carrier aircraft. (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

ASSUMPTION

A supposition on the current situation, or a presupposition on the future course of events, either or both assumed to be true in the absence of positive proof, necessary to enable the commander, in the process of planning, to complete his estimate of the situation and make a decision on his course of action. (JCS Pub 1)

ASSURANCE (SPONSORSHIP STATEMENT)

A statement by a responsible official of a foreign government or international organization that the original recipients of US military information have been approved by their government for access to information of the security classification involved. (AFSCR 200-5)

ASTRAY FREIGHT

Shipments or portions of shipments found in carriers' possession for which documentation (waybill) is not available or which is being held for any reason except transfer. (DOD 4500.32-R, DSAR 4500.3)

ASTRONAUTICS

The art and science of flying through space or sending wing guided vehicles or missile through space. (AFM 67-1)

ATMOSPHERE

The air surrounding the earth. (JCS Pub 1)

ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT

The envelope of air surrounding the earth, including its interfaces and interactions with the earth's solid or liquid surfaces. (JCS Pub 1)

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION (AEC) WEAPONS

As distinguished from DOD weapons, all nuclear weapons for which the AEC has accountability. (AFM 67-1)

ATOMIC WEAPON

An assembly (implosion type, gun type, or thermo-nuclear type) which, upon completion of the prescribed arming, fusing, and firing sequence, is capable of producing the intended nuclear reaction and release of energy. (DOD 4145.20)

ATOMIC WEAPONS STORAGE OR MAINTENANCE FACILITY

A site or facility the primary military function of which is the storage or maintenance of atomic weapons. (DOD 5160.2)

ATTACHMENT

A part, subassembly or assembly designed for use in conjuction with another assembly or a unit or set, contributing to the effectiveness thereof by extending or varying the basic function of the assembly, unit or set. (Examples: Hoisting attachment on a truck, milling attachment for a lathe). (MIL-STD-280)

ATTACK CARGO SHIP

A Naval ship designed or converted to transport combat- loaded cargo in an assault landing. Capabilities as to carrying landing craft, speed of ship, armament, size of hatches and booms are greater than those of comparable cargo ship types. Designated as AKA. (JCS Pub 1)

ATTITUDE CONTROL SYSTEM

A system within the flight control system which directs and maintains the desired attitude in an aerospace vehicle. (AFM 11-1)

ATTITUDE JETS

Fixed or movable gas nozzles on a rocket missile or satellite, operated continuously or intermittently to change the attitude or position in aerospace. Sometimes called steering jets, attitude control jets, or roll, pitch, and yaw jets. (AFM 11-1)

ATTRIBUTE

An item in a population that is measured as an item characteristic which is expressed either as right or wrong. (AFSCM 78-1)

ATTRITION

The reduction of the effectiveness of a force caused by loss of personnel and material. (JCS Pub 1)

Loss, destruction, or wear-out or damage of non-expendable articles determined by the MAAG to be beyond the point of economical repair and rehabilitation. (DOD 5105.38M)

ATTRITION DEPOT

A DOD storage installation where DSA materiel is stored and which has not been selected for retention in the permanent Defense Supply Agency distribution system. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

ATTRITION RATE

A factor, normally expressed as a percentage, reflecting the degree of losses of personnel or nonconsumable supplies due to various causes within a specified period of time. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

ATTRITION STOCK

A stock of expendable supplies peculiar to the RDT&E environment or with irregular/intermittent consumption patterns which do not warrant placement on bench stock, but for which valid future requirements are anticipated by scientific or technical personnel. This stock is established at or near the point of anticipated use, and will not be replenished from supply sources outside the RDT&E activity. (AFSCR 67-8)

AUDIT

The systematic examination of records and documents and the securing of other evidence by confirmation, physical inspection, or otherwise for one or more of the following purposes: (a) determining the propriety or legality of proposed or consummated transactions, (b) ascertaining whether all transactions have been recorded, (c) determining whether transactions are (reflected accurately) in the accounts, (d) determining the existence of recorded assets and the all- inclusiveness of recorded liabilities, (e) determining the accuracy of financial or statistical statements or reports and the fairness of the presentation of the facts therein, (f) determining the degree of compliance with established policies and procedures relative to financial transactions and business management, (g) appraising an accounting system and making recommendations for improvement therein. To perform such an examination. (DOD 5000.8)

AUDIT AGENCY

A central audit organization established in each military department responsible for all internal and contract audit functions; i.e., Army Audit Agency; Office of the Assistant Comptroller, Audit, USN; and Auditor General, USAF. (DOD 5000.8)

AUDIT OF CONFIGURATION

A formal examination of the item and its configuration element's physical characteristics and review of functional test results to assess compliance with specified configuration. (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

AUDITING

The art and application thereof of making an audit. (DOD 5000.8)

AUDIT, ASSIST

An audit performed by one audit office at the request of another audit office. The assist audit is usually an adjunct to or an integral part of an audit being performed by the requesting office. (DOD 5000.8)

AUDIT, BALANCE SHEET

The examination as of a given date, of the assets, liabilities, and capital of an accounting entity, including, as incidental thereto, such examination of the operations as may be necessary to give credence to the stated financial condition. It does not include the detailed examination of all receipts and disbursements or all details of revenues and expenditures. It should be followed by a report stating the nature and extent of the audit which has been made, drawing attention to any items requiring explanation or comment, and indicating the opinion of the auditor as to the accuracy of the balance sheet and the presentation of the facts therein relative to the assets, liabilities, and capital of the accounting entity. (DOD 5000.8)

AUDIT, CASH

An audit limited to the examination of cash transactions for a stated period, for the purpose of determining that all cash received has been brought into account, that all disbursements are properly authorized and vouchered, and that the balance of cash is either on hand or on deposit. A cash audit can range from a complete inquiry into all cash transactions to one involving only some of them. It is limited in scope in that it is concerned with the sources of receipts and the nature of disbursements

only to substantiate their accuracy. (DOD 5000.8)

AUDIT, COMMERCIAL-TYPE

An audit designed to verify or determine the financial condition of an entity at a given date, the results of operations for a given period, and the authority, propriety, or legality of transactions. Usually it does not involve a detailed audit of transactions, and it is normally performed at the site of conduct of the entity's operations. (DOD 5010.8)

AUDIT, COMPLETE

A verification of all financial transactions for a fiscal period. Application confined to small activities. (DOD 5000.8)

AUDIT, COMPREHENSIVE

An examination of a Government agency or activity made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and procedures to determine how well the agency or activity is discharging its management responsibilities, including the expenditure of funds and the utilization of authorized programs or activities in an effective, efficient, and economical manner. Also used as a general term to designate an audit of broad scope with emphasis on the appraisal of policies, internal controls and procedures as contrasted to an audit which is restricted to the examination and verification of individual transactions or accounts. (DOD 5000.8)

AUDIT, CONTINUOUS

An audit in which detailed work is performed either continuously, or at short, regular intervals throughout the fiscal period. (DOD 5000.8)

AUDIT, CONTRACT

The evaluation of the accuracy and propriety of contractors' cost representations and claims by the review and analysis of contractors' and subcontractors' policies, systems, and controls through the examination (usually on a selective basis) of books, accounts, basic records, and operations. It includes the responsibility for providing advice to procurement personnel on these matters, on the financial ability of contractors to perform, and on contractual provisions of a financial nature, as appropriate (DOD 5010.8)

AUDIT, DESK

An examination of limited scope made at a point removed from the site of operations by reference to documents and other information available at the audit point, supplemented in some instances, by information readily obtained by correspondence or telephone. (DOD 5000.8)

AUDIT, DETAILED

A verification as to mathematical accuracy, accountability, documentary support and application of generally accepted accounting principles of the details of certain accounts, vouchers, journal entries, checks, subsidiary and other records relating to a series of, or selected, business transactions occurring over a specified period of time. (DOD 5010.8)

AUDIT, INDEPENDENT

An audit performed by persons not under the administrative jurisdiction of the major entity being audited. (The General Accounting Office performs independent auditing in the Federal Government.) (DOD 5000.8)

AUDIT, INTERNAL

The independent appraisal activity within an organization for the review of the financial, accounting, and related operations as a basis for protective and constructive service to management. It is a type of control which functions by measuring and evaluating the effectiveness of other types of control. It deals usually with financial matters, but it may also deal with related matters of an operating nature excluding tactical operations). (DOD 5000.8)

AUDIT, LIMITED

One in which one or more of the auditing procedures and tests considered necessary for the purpose of furnishing an unqualified opinion were omitted or restricted in certain specified respects. (DOD 5000.8)

AUDIT, POST-

An examination made after the transactions to be audited have taken place and have been recorded or have been approved for recording by designated officials. (DOD 5000.8)

AUDIT, PRE-

An examination for the purpose of determining the accuracy, propriety, and legality of financial transactions not yet completed in order to give effect to audit findings in settlement of such transactions (DOD 5000.8)

AUGMENTED LAUNCH STATION

A launch station with facilities for launching two or more missiles. (AFM 11-1)

AUTHENTICATION

Evidence by proper signature or seal that a military document is genuine and official (JCS Pub 1)

A security measure designed to protect a communication system against fraudulent transmissions. (JCS Pub 1)

AUTHORITY

The power or right to act or command, or to demand obedience. (DOD 5000.8)

One who by virture of his position in an organization or by his reputation as an expert in a given area is empowered or regarded as competent to decide a question. (DOD 5000.8)

An activity designated by MTMTS or an overseas theater commander to control and monitor the flow of cargo into water terminals. (DOD 5160.10, AR 55-16, DOD 4500.32-R)

An alphanumeric field related to temporary JON records and intiated from AFLC Form 206 prepared by the customer. This field has 15 digits; however, less may be used. The entry may be a Military Interdepartment Purchase Request (MIPR) number, AF Form 185, Project Order, etc. In the case of manufacture requirements for stock fund type items. this entry will consist of the FB account document number. (AFLCR 66-62)

AUTHORIZATION

A validated equipment requirement established according to part one, volume IV for a specific item in a stated quantity for a specific organization for entry in AFEMS records. Where authorizations are based upon allowance document stated quantities the authorized quantity will be less than, or may be the same as, but cannot exceed the stated allowance. (AFM 67-1)

AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

The total of all projects included in an annual military construction program (appropriation program) which require Congressional authorization before requesting funds for their construction. The projects which make up this program are administratively identified in HQ USAF and at an appropriate time are extracted from the total appropriation program and forwarded through established channels to obtain Congressional authorization. (AFLCR 78-3)

AUTHORIZATION, CONTRACT

A statutory authorization under which contracts or other obligations may be entered into prior to an appropriation for the payment of such obligations. (DOD 5000.8)

AUTHORIZED

The current quantity of a specified equipment that a Military Department has approved as being the quantity required by a particular organization to perform its mission. (DOD 7730.25)

AUTHORIZED ACQUISITION OBJECTIVE

Quantity of an item required to be in the military system on M-Day in order to equip and provide the prescribed levels of support for U.S. Forces. Sum of M-Day Force Materiel Requirement and the mobilization support level (Part I PEMA Policy Guidance). (AR 725-65)

The quantity of an item authorized for peacetime acquisition to equip the United States Army Approved Force and specified allies in peacetime and to sustain these forces in wartime from D-day through the period and at the level of support prescribed by the latest Office of the Secretary of Defense Materiel Support Planning Guidance. The authorized acquisition objective is the gross requirement minus that production offset. Gross requirements do not include requirements for nonadditive operational projects. (AR 310-19)

AUTHORIZED ALLOWANCES

Equipment or supply items for an individual or unit, the quantities of which are specified in various publications and lists. (DOD 5000.8)

AUTHORIZED ALLOWANCES OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment specified by an applicable table of allowances, table of organization and equipment, or authorized equipment modification lists, etc., as modified by movement order (AR 310-25)

AUTHORIZED ALLOWANCES OF SUPPLIES

Quantity of supplies authorized in accordance with tables of allowances. tables of organization and equipment, or other appropriate authority. (AR 310-25)

AUTHORIZED ALTERATIONS

Changes made to standard garments that are authorized by the respective Military Services. (DSAR 4235.18)

AUTHORIZED CONTROLLED MATERIAL ORDER

Any delivery order for any controlled material (as distinct from a product containing controlled material) which is placed pursuant to an allotment or pursuant to self- authorization, or which is specifically designated to be such an order by any regulation or order of the Business and Defense Services Administration (BDSA. (DMS) Reg 1). Authorized Controlled Materials Orders are given preferred treatment. (ASOINST P4820.4, AFM 78-4)

AUTHORIZED DATA LIST

A list of standard data items which have been

authorized as prescribed here, for procurement under the Contractor Data Management Program. (AFR 310-1)

A master list of technical data and information, developed and maintained at Departmental or Agency direction, from which data requirements must be selected. (DOD 5010.12)

A compilation of standard data items, one for each item of data authorized for possible use on a CDRL, which are contained in volume II of this manual. (AFSCM/AFLCM 310-1)

AUTHORIZED DELETION ACTION

The action of a MM when specifically authorized by this Manual and/or the Federal Catalog System Policy Manual, DOD 1130 .2-M, to take catalog interest withdrawal (LDU) action with DLSC on behalf of activities which previously had registered an interest. (DOD 4140.32M)

AUTHORIZED FOOD INSPECTION PERSONNEL

Army and Air Force Veterinary Services personnel. At Navy and Marine Corps activities, in the absence of Army or Air Force veterinary support, the medical officer or his designated and qualified representative. (DSAR 4155.26)

AUTHORIZED FOR STOCKAGE

Those end items which may be stocked as mobilization reserves in accordance with AR 11-8 and AR 11-11. Although not listed, functional components and repair parts, necessary for mobilization support of listed end items, are also authorized for stockage by the commodity managers. (SF 700-40)

AUTHORIZED PARTS LIST

List of authorized parts for units in each echelon of supply and maintenance as prescribed by appropriate authority. (AR 320-5)

AUTHORIZED PROCUREMENT DATA LIST

A list of standard data items which have been authorized as prescribed for procurement under the Air Force Contractor Data Management Program. (AFM 11-1)

AUTHORIZED PROGRAM

Under DMS, means a military, atomic energy or other program for which the use of rating and allotment authority is specifically approved by OCDM. (AFM 78-4)

AUTHORIZED REPAIR UNACCOMPLISHED AT BASE (ARUB)

This situation arises when the IS could have been repaired by normal base maintenance, but instead was shipped not reparable this station (NRTS) to the TRC. (AFLCM 66-30)

AUTHORIZED REQUIREMENTS

Requirements which are specifically authorized by publications (HQ USAF or AFLC), such as training ammunition allowances authorized by AFR 50-14, and combat levels prescribed by HQ AFLC. (AFM 67-1)

AUTHORIZED STOCKAGE LIST

A list of all items authorized to be stocked at a specific echelon of supply. The following are various types of authorized stockage lists: Prescribed load list; direct support unit stockage list; installation stockage list; maintenance shop stock; field Army depot stockage lists; theater authorized stockage list; national inventory control point demand stockage list; and list of items for operational projects. (AR 310-25)

AUTHORIZED STRENGTH

The number of members authorized to be in any of the armed forces in a component, a branch, a grade, or in any other category of the armed forces. (OPNAV 01B1-P2)

AUTHORIZED TO BE IN USE

The quantity of end items of equipment authorized in accordance with individual service allowance documents. (AFLCR 400-21/DARCOMR 700-99/NAVMATINST 4790.23A/MCO P4410.22A)

AUTHORIZED WORK

That effort which has been definitized and is on contract plus that for which definitized contract costs have not been agreed to but for which written authorization has been received. (AFSCP/AFLCP 173-5/DOD 7000.2)

AUTODIN

A standardized world-wide automatic digital network comprising all general data communications facilities servicing the DOD. The network consists of both automatic and manual switching relay centers and replaces the less sophisticated COMLOGNET. (AFM 67-1)

AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING

Data processing performed by a system of electronic or electrical machines so interconnected and interacting as to reduce to a minimum the need for human assistance or intervention. (AFM 11-1)

The processing (classifying, sorting, calculating, summarizing, recording, printing) of data through the use of electronic digital computers, communications channels and devices used with such computers, and associated peripheral equipment. Includes preparation of source data in form appropriate for such processing. (DOD 5000.8)

AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING POINT (ADP)

This is a central location for several CAOs to provide or obtain various data processing. A six-position alphanumeric code is established in J041 from the DOD Directory of Contract Administration Services Components, DOD 4105.59H. (AFLCR 70-11)

AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM

A centralized management system which utilizes rapid two-way communications and a central facility containing a computer and other devices to enable management personnel to evaluate informational inputs received, to determine a course of action, and to issue instructions based on predetermined policies and procedures. (AFM 67-1)

AUTOMATED DATA SYSTEM

A data system which operates at one or more organizational levels and utilizes electromechanical or electronic data processing equipment at any or all operating levels. (DOD 4500.32-R)

AUTOMATED DATA SYSTEMS (ADS)

A group of procedures, processes. methods, routines, or techniques (including, but not limited to computer programs) united by some form of regulated interaction to form an organized whole, specifically designed to make use of ADPE. (AFLCR 171-86)

AUTOMATED TEST EQUIPMENT (ATE) VALIDATION SYSTEM

Actions taken by the contractor or Government to attest to the accuracy of the Automated Test Equipment (ATE) and adequacy and completeness of the ATE program. (AFR 74-15)

AUTOMATIC

Pertaining to a process or device that, under specific conditions, functions without human intervention. (JCS Pub 1)

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT

Equipment related in function to "automatic-data processing-equipment", other than "peripheral equipment", and whose use is not exclusively and directly used with an Automatic Data Processing System; and when it is so used, it supports the system in off-line operations, such as card-punching equipment and paper-tape preparing equipment (e.g., a flex-writer). (AFM 11-1)

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

A machine, or group of interconnected machines, consisting of input, storage, computing, control, and output devices, 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. (AFM 11-1)

The data processing equipment which directly supports or services the central computer operation. (AFM 11-1)

Includes following equipment: a. Electronic Digital Computer--A machine or group of interconnected machines (input, storage, computing, control, and output devices) 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; and b. Auxiliary Equipment--All other data processing equipment (excepting communications equipment) which directly supports or services the computer, including punch card machines. (AR 320-5)

In addition to the configuration of equipment defined under automatic data processing equipment, including the recording, filing, computing, data production, and sequential and automatic processes required for operation of automation data processing equipment (AF 320-5)

The term descriptive of an interacting assembly of procedures, processes methods, personnel, and automatic data processing equipment to perform a series of data processing operations (AFM 11-1)

1. Digital and Analog Computer components and systems, irrespective of type of use, size, capacity or price (FSC 7440)

2. All peripheral, auxiliary, and accessorial equipment used in support of Digital and/or Analog Computers, either cable connected, or "self standing" and whether selected or acquired with the computers or separately (FSC 7410 or 7440);

3. Punched Card Machines (PCM) and systems used in conjunction with or independently of Digital or Analog Computers (FSC 7410);

4. Digital and Analog Terminal and Conversion equipment that is acquired solely or primarily for use with a system which employs a Computer or Punched Card Machines (FSC 7420 or 7440). (DAC 76-17)

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING (ADP) FLOWCHARTING

The graphical representation of the definition, analysis, or solution of problems, in which symbols are used to depict operations, data, and equipment. In addition ADP flowcharting complements the narrative or mathematical representation. (AFLCR 171-7)

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM (ADPS)

An interacting assembly of procedures, processes, methods, personnel, communications, and automatic data processing equipment to perform a series of data processing operations - a combination of automatic data processing resources and automatic data systems. (DAC 76-7)

AUTOMATIC DIGITAL NETWORK

The single, digital network to handle all digital traffic regardless of the functional nature of the traffic (AR 320-5)

AUTOMATIC DIGITAL NETWORK (AUTODIN)

A computer controlled, electronic, fully secured high-speed, common user data communication system to provide both direct user-to-user and store and forward message switching service for the Department of Defense and other government agencies on a world-wide basis. (DOD 4105.63-M)

AUTOMATIC FIRING

The firing of a rocket engine or motor, especially during flight, by use of an automatic device. (AFM 11-1)

AUTOMATIC MAINTENANCE PRODUCTION COMPRESSION

It is intended that specifications for automatic maintenance production compression be defined at the time the aircraft/missile maintenance or modification is approved for accomplishment. Where compression specifications are not so defined, aircraft-missiles will be returned to the using command or agencies as expeditiously as possible by:

(1) "Buttoning Up," or quickly completing the minimum maintenance/modification actions required to restore aircraft/missiles in work to operable condition, and

(2) "Backing Out," or discontinuing maintenance/modification tasks started (or about to be started) and restoring the aircraft/missiles to the operating configuration that existed when they were in-put to the maintenance facility. (AFR 66-3)

AUTOMATIC RELEASE DATE (ARD)

The date on which screening for Federal utilization is completed and the property is determined not to be needed for any Federal use. The date signifies the transition from excess to surplus, but does not include the donation screening period. (DAC 76-17/DAR 24-101)

The date established by DPDS or GSA, to indicate the completion of utilization screening period for declared excess materiel. (DOD 4140.34M)

AUTOMATIC RESUPPLY LOGISTIC SYSTEM

A functionally integrated ADP system embodying methodologies and procedures which facilitate the operation of a logistical pressure system as contrasted to the traditional logistical demand system. This system encompasses such procedural concepts as central knowledge and accountability for all direct mission supplies available to the weapon system, automatic resupply of material, central computation of stockage levels for all logistics points, central computation of net weapon system materiel requirements, etc. (AFM 67-1)

AUTOMATIC RESUPPLY

The automatic distribution of supplies without the necessity of requisitions. (AFM 67-1)

AUTOMATIC RETURN

An item of supply designated by the cognizant national inventory control point for return to the designated source of supply or commercial contractor's facility for repair, when condition warrants, without recourse to individual line item disposition reporting prior to shipment. (AR 320-5)

AUTOMATIC RETURN ITEMS

Selected items of supply designated by the cognizant National Inventory Control Point (NICP) for return to a designated source of supply or commercial contractor facility for repair, when condition warrants, without recourse to individual line item disposition instructions prior to shipment. (AR 710-50)

AUTOMATIC SEQUENCES

The ability of a computer to perform successive operations without human intervention. (AFM 11-1)

AUTOMATIC SUPPLY

A system by which certain supply requirements are automatically shipped or issued for a predetermined period of time, without requisition by the using unit. It is based upon estimated or experience-usage factors. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

AUTOMATIC TAKE-UP

The act of recording in stock records the receipt of any material, regardless of condition or quantity, without prior screening against retention lists issued by inventory managers. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT (ATE)

Devices designed and capable of automatically measuring selected parameters of an item (programmed by use of punched paper, nylon or magnetic tape, memory drum, patchboard, etc. and normally consisting of a programmer controller,

comparator or computer and stimuli) being tested and making a comparison to accept or reject measured values in accordance with predetermined limits. Examples of hardware that are truly representative of ATE are Versatile Automatic Test Equipment and General Purpose Automatic Test Systems. (AFLCR 66-26)

Equipment which carries out a predetermined program of testing for possible malfunction without reliance upon human intervention. Also called automatic-checkout equipment. (MIL-STD-778)

A device that checks two or more signals in sequence without the intervention of a technician. The test usually stops when the first out-of-tolerance signal is detected. (AFM 11-1)

ATE is a generic term for equipment (separate or built in) satisfying a test function (diagnostic or condition indicating) and possessing an automatic capability. In this sense, ATE can be either a part of the mission equipment or a part of SE. (AFLCR 65-2/MIL-STD-1309/AFR 800-12).

Electronic devices capable of automatically or semiautomatically generating and independently furnishing programmed stimuli, measuring selected parameters of an electronic, mechanical or electromechanical item being tested and making a comparison to accept or reject the measured values according to predetermined limits. ATE may also include independently configured automatic or semiautomatic devices which are capable of detecting, measuring, and evaluating electrical/electronic electromechanical characteristics of systems/equipment. ATE normally operates by use of previously prepared test software recorded on punched tape, card decks, magnetic tapes, disc pack or other storage media. (AFLCR 66-27)

AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT PROGRAM

The actions taken to ascertain to what extent depots may use automatic electronic test equipment in promoting the efficient and economical maintenance and analysis of weapon system equipment. The term also encompasses: (1) The necessary research and development actions. (2) Control of acquisition and application. (3) Controls to insure that adequate consideration is given to future system design of programmed weapon systems and/or subsystems for ultimate compatibility with programmed or existing depot ATE. (AFLCR 66-26)

AUTOMATIC TEST PATTERN GENERATORS (ATPG)

ATPGs are a class of offline ATE Support Software. ATPGs are specialized computer programs used as an automated aid in fault isolating complex digital logic circuits. ATPG simulate the circuit as defined by the test programmer/ engineer and generate fault tables based upon that circuit definition. (AFLCR 66-27)

AUTOMATIC TEST SYSTEM

Those equipment, software, and data items required to operate and maintain ATE and test software used thereon. ATS includes test equipment, interface test adapters, test software compilers, programming information, tester data, but not offline automatic data processing equipment (ADPE) used in support of test software. (AFLCR 66-27)

AUTOMATIC TESTING

Determination of fault localization, possible failure prediction or validation of satisfactory operation (of equipment) by a device which is programmed to perform a series of self-sequencing test measurements. Once actuated, the device will continue its operations without the necessity of human direction. (MIL-STD-778)

AUTOMATIC VOICE NETWORK

The single world-wide network in which all analog traffic will be handled regardless of the functional nature of the traffic. (AR 320-5)

AUTOMATICALLY PROGRAMMED TOOLS

A pseudo standard system for computer-aided NC programming. It consists essentially of: (a) the input language, (b) the APT processor, (c) an APT post-processor and, (d) a computer of sufficient size to run the APT program The APT system was initially developed for and 4 axis milling machines, but because of further development, is presently capable of a wide range of applications including point-to-point and turning work. (AFLCR 78-3)

AUTOMATION

The technique of improving human productivity in the processing of materials, energy, and information, by utilizing in various degrees elements of automatic control, and of automatically executed product programming. (JCS Pub 1)

AUTOMATION TYPE TECHNICAL ORDER

Tapes and cards are TO data in digital form; they are used in operating special device equipment resulting in immediate analysis of performance results of Weapon/Support systems and equipment Examples are repetitive use checkout tapes and cards. Tapes or other single use media used primarily for furnishing terrain data or to analyze

accomplishment of missions are not included in the TO system. (AFR 66-7)

AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE

The lowest temperature at which a fuel in contact with an oxidizer will ignite without assistance from an outside source, such as a spark or flame, and continue to burn. (AFM 127-201)

AUTOSONDE RECONCILIATION REPORT (AF FORM 866)

A form on which participating activities will semiannually report all assets of items listed available in depot supply and at detachment level. Forms will be provided by Sacramento ALC in duplicate and upon completion the original will be returned to Sacramento ALC/MMCR by the specified date. RCS: LOG-MMG(Q)7102 pplies. (AFM 67-1)

AUTOSONDE RECONCILIATION WORKSHEET

A worksheet utilized by Sacramento ALC which reflects information obtained from the autosonde reconciliation report submitted by the using activities. Automatic shipments may be adjusted, both up and down, as a result of this worksheet computation in order to maintain the established stock level. (AFM 67-1)

AUTOSONDE SHIPPING RECORD

A record maintained by Sacramento ALC which indicates quantities shipped to the bases and the document numbers of these shipments (AFM 67-1)

AUTOVON SUBSCRIBER

An individual, installation, or activity having access to the Autovon through a four-wire Autovon subset and terminal equipment connected directly to an Autovon switching center. A PBX/PABX connected directly to an Autovon switching center is also considered an Autovon subscriber. (OPNAVINST 2305.13)

AUXILIARY BUILDING

Any building accessory to, or maintained and operated to serve, an operating building, line, plant, or pier area. Explosive material is not produced in an auxiliary building. Examples: Power plants and change houses, paint and solvent lockers, and similar facilities. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT

Equipment which supplements primary equipment or takes the place of primary equipment should the primary equipment become inoperative. This term includes equipment other than primary equipment, but of greater importance than administrative support equipment. Examples of auxiliary equipment are vehicles; ordinance, communication, and engineer equipment; other than that designated as primary equipment. (NAVSUP MAN, AR 320-5, AFM 67-1, AR 725-50)

AUXILIARY ITEM

An item without which the basic unit of plant equipment cannot operate, such as motors for pumps and machine tools. (DAR B-102.14/DAC 76-17)

AUXILIARY PARKING AREAS

Areas designated as temporary parking areas for vehicles operating in the immediate vicinity of an activity located away from the main motor pool parking area. (AR 58-1)

AUXILIARY STORE

A retail stock issuing organization located in an aircraft maintenance area ashore. Established for the purpose of furnishing material to maintenance personnel by utilizing simplified requisitioning documents and procedures. Auxiliary Store material is owned and on the records of the supporting supply department and the store is staffed by personnel assigned to the supply department. The aircraft maintenance officer can and should recommend to the supporting supply department the locations for the Auxiliary Stores and the range and depth of items stocked. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

AVAILABILITY

Availability is a measure of the degree to which an item is in the operable and commitable state at the start of the mission when the mission is called for at an unknown (random) time (inherent availability) (MIL-STD-721B/AR 705-50). For OT&E purposes, availability is considered synonymous with operational readiness. (AFR 80-14/AFP 500-7)

AVAILABILITY EDIT

The process of checking stock balances to determine if stock requested on the requisition is available for complete or partial issue. (AR 320-5)

AVAILABILITY (EQUIPMENT)

The fraction of the total desired operating time that material actually is operable. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT

Available equipment is any end item of equipment which is physically on hand within an organization and does not meet the criteria for being classified as nonavailable. (TM 38-750)

AVAILABLE PAYLOAD

The passenger and/or cargo capacity expressed in weight and/or space available to the user. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

AVERAGE

A typical quantity or value which is representative of a group or series of quantities or values related to a common subject. Generally refers to the arithmetic mean of the series. May also refer to the median. (DOD 5000.8)

AVERAGE LEVEL OF SUPPLY

The average quantity of materiel required to be on hand at a distribution point during the normal replenishment period. It consists of the sum of one-half the operating level of supply plus the total of the safety level of supply. (DCD 4140.4)

AVERAGE OUTGOING QUALITY LIMIT (AOQL)

The maximum possible percent defective which will result from employment of a given sampling plan, provided that rejected lots are screened 100 percent to remove defective items, and that such screening is 100 percent effective. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

AVERAGE PROCUREMENT LEAD TIME

The weighted average, for all items in the category reported, or procurement lead time involved, expressed in months. This figure may be derived by use of the following formula: Individual item requirements in dollars times (X) individual item lead time (for high dollar value requirements) summed and divided by the total dollar requirement for all items computed. Procurement lead time is the time elapsing between the initiation of procurement action and the receipt into the system of materiel purchased as a result of such actions. Procurement lead time is applicable to materiel to be obtained from any source outside the procuring department or by manufacture within that department and is composed of three distinct elements: The time elapsing between initiation of procurement action and letting of contract or placing of order. The time elapsing between letting of contract or placing of order and completion of manufacture. The time elapsing between completion of manufacture and receipt of material into the system. (DOD 4140.9)

AVERAGE UNIT FUNDED COST

The average unit funded cost to overhaul a specific item (ref AR 37-55). This cost consists of direct labor, indirect maintenance, parts, and other services supported by BP2300 funds. It also includes general administrative expense at Army Industrial Fund (AIF) activities. (AMCR 750-29)

AVERAGE UNIT MAN-HOURS

The average direct labor man-hours required to overhaul a specific item. Excluded are man-hours applicable to items which exceed the repair expenditure limits. (AMCR 750-29)

AVERAGE UNIT TOTAL COST

The average unit total cost consisting of funded and unfunded cost required to overhaul a specific item. Unfunded costs are identified as military labor, procurement of equipment and missiles, Army (PEMA)-furnished repair parts, and any other attributable cost not properly chargeable to operation and maintenance, Army (OMA) or pertinent AIF. (AMCR 750-29

AVERAGE, MOVING

A continuously revised arithmetic mean of a numerical series of quantities or values for a given period of time, each period being of equal length and expiring at a progressively more advanced date. For example, a monthly moving average price (weighted) of an inventory item is determined as follows: Cost of inventory on hand beginning of month plus cost of purchases for month, divided by quantity in inventory on hand beginning of month plus quantity purchased for month. It should be understood that cost of inventory at beginning of month is valued at the preceding month's moving average price. (DOD 5000.8)

AVERAGE, WEIGHTED

An arithmetic mean of a numerical series adjusted to give appropriate significance to each item in relation to its importance. For example: a weighted average purchase price per unit of a number of purchases of a given item is determined as follows: Sum of cost of all purchases (equals cost price times quantity of each purchase) divided by total quantity purchased. An unweighted average, or simple arithmetic mean, would be determined as follows: Sum of unit-price of each purchase divided by number of purchases. (DOD 5000.8) (NAVEXOS P-1500)

AVIATION CONSOLIDATED ALLOWANCE LIST (AVCAL)

A consolidated list, tailored to each individual carrier, of aeronautical allowance list material to support aircraft operations under all conditions. For certain material such as standard aeronautical material and maintenance spares for catapults and arresting gear, this publication includes a reference

to the Coordinated Shipboard Allowance List which contains listings of these specific items. In effect, the AVCAL is the aviation segment of the overall COSAL. (BUWEPSINST 4420.1)

AVIATION FUELS

This term is used in chapter 1, part three, to designate all products included in the aviation fuels management category, fuels division, AF stock fund. It will include all grades of aviation gasoline, jet fuels and aircraft engine lubricating oils and related services. (AFM 67-1)

Those refined petroleum products specifically formulated and blended for use in aircraft engines, both jet (reaction) engines and piston (reciprocating) engines. (DOD 4140.25-M)

AVIATION FUELS LOGISTICAL AREA SUMMARY (AFLAS)

A data services product published by SA-ALC/SFML depicting total aviation fuels inventory requirements, levels, and assets by location. (AFR 144-1)

AVIONICS

The application of electronics to aviation and astronautics. (JCS Pub.1)

Effort directed toward the increase of knowledge in science, the primary aim of the investigator being a fuller knowledge or understanding of the subject under study. (AR 320-5)

AVIONICS TEST SETS

All items of Avionics Test Sets utilized for maintenance, repair and calibration of Aviation Electronic (including Armament), Electrical and Instrument Sets and Systems. (BUWEPSINST 13850.1)

AWAITING MAINTENANCE TIME

Awaiting Maintenance Time is that time during which an aircraft is Not Operationally Ready-Maintenance (NORM) and no maintenance work is being performed on either the aircraft or its related equipment. Related equipment is a component/part that has been issued/assigned to a particular aircraft. e.g., an engine, generator, ARC-27 etc. Awaiting Maintenance Time does not apply when the aircraft is NORS. (OPNAVINST 5442.2B)

AWARD

Notification to bidder of acceptance of a bid. (DOD 5000.8)

AXIS

One of two perpendicular intersecting lines in a grid chart from which points are established by coordinates. The vertical line is known as the axis of ordinates, or Y axis; the horizontal line, the axis of abscissas, or X axis. (DOD 5000.8)

-B-

BACHELOR

An item that has no interchangeable relationship to another item and which will receive no automatic substitution from depot supply stocks. (AFLCR 66-53)

BACHELOR ITEM

An item that has no interchangeable relationship to another item. (AFM 67-1)

BACK ORDER

An unfilled demand for an item at base level. (AFLCP 57-13)

The quantity of a materiel item requisitioned by ordering activities which is not immediately available for issue, but which is recorded as a stock commitment for future issue; includes demands for stocked items processed for purchase for direct shipment but not yet shipped. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

That portion of requested stock which is not immediately available for issue or delivery to the requesting activity and recorded as a commitment for future issue. The terms "due-out" and "back order" are synonymous. (AR 735-35)

An obligation, assumed and recorded by any supply section, to issue at a subsequent date a requisitioned item which was not immediately available for supply. (AFM 67-1)

The back order is that portion of stock requisitioned which is not immediately available for issue or delivery to the requisitioner and will be recorded as commitments for future issue. (AR 725-50)

A generic term applied to commitments made to customers by inventory managers that material required by the customer will be available by a specified date to fill: Regulations which cannot be filled from system stocks within the Uniform Military Material Issue Priority System's time frame. Firm or anticipated customer requests for delivery of material at a future date. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

BACK ORDER RECYCLE NOTICE

Items held in back order status due to lack of funds for recycle into the daily random process when funds become available for a particular fund code. (AFM 67-1)

BACK ORDER RELEASE

Stock issued on the basis of back order records. (AR 710-25)

BACK ORDER-OBLIGATION

An action taken by an inventory manager to record a commitment to a customer that the customer's requisition for material which is not available within the Uniform Military Material Issue Priority System's time frame of the requisition will be filled automatically on or before the date of availability specified by the inventory manager through Status Card data. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

BACK ORDER-PLANNED REQUIREMENT

An action taken by an inventory manager to record a commitment to a customer that material required by the customer for an unfunded anticipated future need will be available by the required date to fill funded requisitions or directives placed against the requirement. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

BACK ORDER-RECONCILIATION REQUEST

A request from a supply source to a requisitioner/control office for a comparison of outstanding requisitions held on back order by the supply source with those carried as due-in by the requisitioner (Request may be initiated by a requisitioner to the supply course.) (NAVSUP Pub 437)

BACK ORDER-RECONCILIATION RESPONSE

Reply by a requisitioner to a Back Order Reconciliation Request advising the supplier to: Hold a back order until supplied. Cancel a back order. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

BACK ORDER-RESERVATION

An action taken by an inventory manager to record a commitment to a customer that material needed at a future date by the customer to fill a firm funded requirement will be available by the required date to fill requisition(s) or directives placed against the reservation. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

BACKFITTING

The addition of new type equipment to the configuration of operating aircraft or the installation of equipment in production aircraft which had been delivered without such equipment. (ASOFIELDINST 4440.8B/NAVAIRINST 4700.2).

BACKFITTING AND MODERNIZATION ITEMS

Pertains to all "2V," "2R" and "8R" cognizance federal stock numbered repairable and certain nonrepairable items as designated by NAVAIRSYSCOMREP's and NAVAIRSYSCOMREP NAVAIRTRACOM which are required to accomplish applicable technical directive changes (FASOINST 4440.8)

BACKLOG

That known work input which is beyond the workload capability of an organization or segment of an organization for any given period of time. (TM 38-750-1)

That portion of workload in-process which is behind schedule or beyond the capability of the processing organization. (AFLCM 25-3)

The standard or actual hours of workload which are above the normal workload established as optimum. "Negative" backlog exist when the workload on hand is less than the normal prescribed. (AFLCM 35-3)

An accumulation of incompleted work. (AFR 69-8)

BACK-UP INTERCEPTOR CONTROL SYSTEM

A system established to provide either a semi-automatic or manual back-up to the primary Air Defense Weapons Control Center capability. (AFM 11-1)

BAD DEBTS

Bad debts, including losses (whether actual or estimated) arising from uncollectible customer's accounts and other claims, related collections costs, and related legal costs. (DAR 15-205.2)

BAGGAGE, ACCOMPANIED

Luggage moving on the same ship aircraft as the passenger. (DOD 4500.32R)

BAGGAGE, HOLD

Baggage which is stored in the hold of a ship-accompanied or unaccompanied. (DOD 4500.32R)

BAGGAGE, PRI-BAG

That portion of the personal baggage allowance shipped as unaccompanied baggage for Army travelers preceding to, from, or between overseas stations by commercial or government aircraft. (DOD 4500.32-R)

BAGGAGE, UNACCOMPANIED

That personal property of an individual that does not move concurrently with the traveler. (DOD 4500.32-R)

BAILED AIRCRAFT

Air Force owned aircraft which are under the operational control and in possession of a contractor or other commercial agency as a result of written lease or contract are considered on bailment to such agency. (AFM 67-1)

Aircraft not owned by the AF which are under operational control of the AF and operated by AF crews under the terms of a lease or contract are considered on bailment to the AF. (AFM 67-1)

BAILMENT

A delivery of Government property to a contractor for a specific purpose directly related to a prime contractor which is to be returned, or accounted for, to the Government when the special purpose is accomplished. Bailment does not include: (1) sale, (2) donation, (3) lease. (4) the furnishing of property to a contractor under facilities contract, or (5) the furnishing of Government-furnished property for consumption or in such a manner as to lose its identify into an end product delivered to the Government. (DSAM 8135.1)

BAILMENT AGREEMENT

Bailment agreement means a bilateral contractual instrument which accomplishes the actual bailment of Government property, and contains all information concerning the individual bailment, including: (1) adequate description of the property, (2) purpose of the bailment, (3) use to be made of the property, (4) authorization for modifications which may be incorporated in the property, (5) the period of the bailment, (6) the place from which the property is to be delivered and returned, and (7) any special provisions considered necessary by the Government. (DSAM 8135.1)

BAILMENT AIRCRAFT

Aircraft under the controlling custody of NAVAIRSYSCOM RDT&E or NAVAIRSYSCOM FR and in the physical custody of nonNavy organizations pursuant to a contract for research and development or production testing for the Navy. (OPNAVINST 5442.2)

BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION

Remainder of fund resources, after deducting unpaid obligations, with respect to an appropriated fund or subdivision thereof. (DOD 5000.8)

Remainder of funds made available by appropriation or a subdivision thereof, including reimbursements earned or anticipated to be earned, after deducting obligations incurred. (DOD 5000.8)

BALANCE IDENTITY

Relates dollar balances to codes which represent unliquidated obligations, accrued expenditures or obligations in certain report products. (AFSCM 177-265)

BALANCE MOBILIZATION RESERVE MATERIEL OBJECTIVE

The difference in quantity between the total mobilization reserve materiel objective authorized for an item and the protectable mobilization reserve materiel objective. (AFR 320-5)

BALANCE OF APPROPRIATION, UNALLOCATED (FUND ALLOCATION LEVEL ONLY)

Amount allocated remaining after deducting allotments. (DOD 5000.8)

BALANCE OF APPROPRIATION, UNAPPORTIONED (APPROPRIATION LEVEL ONLY)

Amount apportioned remaining after deducting allocations. (DOD 5000.8)

BALANCE OF APPROPRIATION, UNCOMMITTED

Amount remaining after adding anticipated reimbursements and deducting commitments outstanding, as well as obligations incurred. (DOD 5000.8)

BALANCE OF APPROPRIATION, UNDISBURSED

Amount remaining after reimbursements collected and deducting disbursements. (DOD 5000.8)

BALANCE OF APPROPRIATION, UNOBLIGATED

Amount remaining after adding anticipated reimbursements and deducting obligations incurred. (DOD 5000.8)

BALANCE SHEET

A term sometimes misused to indicate any financial statement in balance account form. (DOD 5000.8)

A statement of the financial position of an accounting entity at a specified date, usually prepared from records kept by double entry. (DOD 5000.8)

BALANCE SHEET, COMPARATIVE

A balance sheet containing figures as of two or more dates, in parallel columns, frequently amplified by additional columns showing increases and decreases. (DOD 5000.8)

BALANCE SHEET, FUND

A statement of the financial position of an accounting entity at a specified date, in parallel columns, frequently amplified by additional columns showing increases and decreases. (DOD 5000.8)

BALANCE TO COMPLETE (FUNDING)

1. FYDP. That portion of the CE that applies to the remainder of the period encompassed by the FYDP. The dollar amount entered need not agree with any specific published FYDP except that the December SAR must reflect the FYDP published for the President's Budget.

2. Balance. That portion of the CE needed to complete the program after the FYDP years. (DOD 7000.3)

BALANCED STOCK

That condition of supply when availability and requirements are in equilibrium for specific items. (AR 320-5)

An accumulation of supplies in quantities determined necessary to meet requirements for a fixed period. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

That condition of supply when availability is in balance with requirements for specific items for a period. (JCS Pub 1)

BALANCED SUPPLY

Status as of a date when the total supply and the total demand cumulative through that date are equal. (AR 320-5)

BALANCE, OBLIGATED

Net unpaid obligations of an appropriated fund. (DOD 5000.8)

BALE

Compressible articles or materials assembled in a shaped unit and usually bound with cord or metal ties under tension. May be wrapped in paper or textile material or combinations thereof. (AFR 69-8)

BALE CUBIC CAPACITY

The space available for cargo measured in cubic feet to the inside of the cargo battens, on the frames, and to the underside of the beams. In a general cargo of mixed commodities, the base cubic applies. The stowage of the mixed cargo comes in contact with the cargo battens and as a general rule does not extend to the skin of the ship. (JCS Pub 1)

BALLISTIC BODY

A body that is free to move, behave, and be modified in appearance, contour, or texture by ambient conditions, substances, or forces, as by the pressure of gases in a gun, by rifling in a barrel, by gravity, by temperature, or by air particles. Bullets, conventional bombs, arrows, grenades, and the like are considered ballistic bodies; a guided missile or a missile with a self-contained propulsion unit is not considered a ballistic body during the period of its guidance or propulsion. (AFM 11-1)

BALLISTIC MISSILE

Any missile guided especially in the upward part of its trajectory but becoming a free-falling body in the latter stages of its flight through the atmosphere. The missile contains guiding devices such as preset mechanisms but it is distinguished from a guided missile in that it becomes a free-falling body, subject to ballistic reactions as it descends through the atmosphere. Currently, the term has a strong connotation of a missile designed to travel outside, or in the outer reaches of the atmosphere, before plunging toward its target. (AFM 37-1)

A missile which follows a ballistic trajectory in the final portions of its flight, thus acting as a free-falling body. (AFM 127-201)

BALLISTIC MISSILE ENGINE

An individual booster, sustainer, a vernier engine which can be independently removed and overhauled and a like item replaced in the missile, without affecting other engines or missile reliability. (AFM 400-1)

BALLISTIC MISSILE PROPULSION SYSTEMS

The power subsystem of the missile. A complete cluster of individual power units (booster, sustainer, and vernier power plants) required to provide the thrust for launching, and to sustain powered flight to a programmed shut-down. The complete system is procured only as GFAE for initial installation. (AFM 400-1)

BALLISTIC MISSILES (REPLENISHABLE PROCUREMENTS)

Replenishment procurements of spares and spare parts (peculiar only) to support a missile and its peculiarly designed AGE procured to replenish stocks and adjust initial provisioning based on experience, consumption data, checkouts performed, etc. (AFM 67-1)

BANKED WORKLOAD

Known workloads which are available for scheduling but have not yet been released into processing activity. (AFLCM 25-3)

BARE BASE

An airfield having a runway, taxiway and ramp but few or no support facilities. (AFM 11-1)

A base having a runway, taxiway, and parking areas which are adequate for the deployed force and which possesses an adequate source of water that can be made potable. (AR 310-25)

BARGE-LOAD

The quantity of freight required for the application of a bargeload rate. (DSAR 4500.3)

A barge loaded to its carrying capacity. (DSAR 4500.3)

BARREL

Standard unit of measurement of petroleum liquids consisting of 42 U.S. standard gallons at 60 degrees F. (AR 320-5)

Metal or plastic tube in which ammunition is fired and which controls initial direction of the projectile. (AR 320-5)

BARRICADE

An intervening barrier (natural or artificial) of such type, size, and construction as to limit, in a prescribed manner, the effect of an explosion on nearby buildings or exposures. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

BARRICADED

Shall mean that an effective barricade shall exist between magazines, operating buildings, stacks or other buildings opposed one to another. (DOD 4145.23)

BARRICADED SIDING

A dead-end railway or highway spur that is barricaded from adjacent sidings or buildings. It is used for the temporary storage of explosive and ammunition-loaded railway cars or trucks. (NAVORD OP 2165)

BASE

A locality from which operations are projected or supported. (JCS Pub 1)

An area or locality containing installations which provide logistics or other support. (JCS Pub 1)

BASE ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE OFFICER (BAFO)

The individual in the office of the base comptroller charged with the technical responsibility for the financial accounting, disbursing, and financial reporting for all appropriations, funds, and financial resources of the Air Force. (AFM 67-1)

BASE CAMP

The central location which is occupied by integrating and associate contractors and from which they control or conduct their operations at a site. (AFR 400-30)

BASE COMMAND

An area containing a military base or a group of such bases organized under one commander. (JCS Pub 1)

BASE COMMANDER

As used in this regulation, the commander of the base organization (usually group or wing) responsible for maintaining base facilities and providing host support to organizations on the base. (AFR 100-18)

BASE COMMUNICATIONS

Communications facilities inherent to a base organization which include systems for security communications, base wire and telephone, public address, intercommunications, closed circuit television and maintenance expediter communications, nontactical radio systems, communications and cryptographic centers, message distribution systems, and weather facsimile and teletype. (AFLCR 23-7, AFLCR 23-28)

BASE COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS PLAN (BCEP)

A document prepared and maintained by each base Communications-Electronics (C-E) office to list existing Communications-Electronics (C-E) facilities, outline plans to change those facilities, and to acquire new communications-electronics capabilities. The BCEP is the primary communications-electronics document for the base and, as such, details the required Annual Review Meeting. (AFR 100-18)

BASE DELIVERY PRIORITY CODE

A numeric code which indicates the maximum time permitted to elapse until the material is delivered to the requestor, or action has been completed to forward the requirement to the next higher echelon of supply. (AFM 67-1)

BASE DEPOT

Supply point in a communications zone in a theater of operations. (AR 320-5)

BASE DEVELOPMENT

The improvement or expansion of the resources and facilities of an area or a location to support military operations. (AR 320-5)

BASE ENGINEER EMERGENCY FORCE--CONTINGENCY TEAM (BEEF-C)

Selected personnel, equipment, and supplies necessary to establish and/or maintain minimum essential base engineering operations and maintenance services at emergency employment bases. The BEEF-C team is deployed for support of USAF-wide unforeseen contingencies or special air warfare operations and does not normally accompany TAC on-base flying units (see BEEF-F team). Deployment of BEEF-C teams will be as directed in pertinent operations plans or orders. (TACM 400-1)

BASE EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT OFFICE (BEMO)

Air Force base organization responsible for management of the base equipping program, including authorization, accounting, and reporting of equipment for all organizations, including

tenants, receiving support from that base. (Refer to "Equipment Management Office" for bases which have converted to the USAF Standard Base Level Automated Supply System). (TACM 400-1)

The AF base organization responsible for management of the base equipping program, and providing other unit supply support. (AFM 67-1)

BASE FISCAL YEAR

That fiscal year arrived at by adding one to the current calendar year. In calendar year 1968, the base fiscal year is FY 1969. (DOD 7045.7)

BASE FUEL SUPPLY OFFICER

That individual who is charged with accountability and responsibility for the inventory, receipt, storage, and issue of aviation fuels and oils and maintaining quantity records for such transactions at base level. (AFM 67-1)

BASE FUELS MANAGEMENT OFFICE (BFMO)

The office charged with responsibility for the inventory, receipt, storage, and issue of missile fuels and related items and maintaining quantity records for such transactions at base level to include such items used by contractors performing research, development, and testing at the base. (AFM 67-1)

BASE FUNDS

Funds made available to Air Force activities to obtain organizational and field maintenance repair services authorized by AFR 67-3. (AFM 66-17)

BASE INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT ITEM

An item designated by an AFSC base that, due to actual or anticipated shortage, will affect mission support capability. (AFSCR 65-2)

BASE ITEM

The unit or items, as described by the accountable property document, less all attachments and accessories. Selective fit attachments and accessories are considered a part of the base item. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP Pub 5011, MCO P4870.45B)

BASE LEVEL SELF-SUFFICIENCY SPARES

Spares and repair parts of War Readiness Materiel intended for use as base support for units which plan to operate in place. These are authorized in addition to but will not duplicate items contained in War Readiness Spares Kit. (AFM 11-1)

BASE LINE

A configuration identification document or a set of such documents formally designated and fixed at a specific time during a CI's life cycle. Base lines, plus approval changes from those base lines, constitute the current configuration identification. (AFP 800-7, DOD 5010.19)

BASE LINE MANAGEMENT

Developing and administrating the functional characteristics and technical descriptions of a Navy materiel item at designated points in its life cycle through the use of uniform documentation and engineering control. (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

BASE LOGISTICAL COMMAND

The command, located in the base section of the communications zone of a theater of operations, responsible for providing direct support to one or more advance logistical commands in the communications zone of a theater of operations. It also supports units located in base section and may furnish materiel and service directly to the combat zone as directed by theater army logistical command. (AR 320-5)

BASE MAINTENANCE REMOVAL INTERVAL

An ARI factor developed for use in forecasting engine removals for base maintenance. (AFLCP 50-4, AFM 400-1)

BASE MAINTENANCE RETURN RATE

The percent of total usage failures which are retained at the base for repair. (The remainder are returned to the TRC.) (AFM 400-1)

BASE MAINTENANCE VEHICLE

A vehicle designed and intended for base repair, utility, maintenance and construction operations, such as cranes, bulldozers, graders, etc. (AFM 66-12)

BASE OF OPERATIONS

An area or facility at which a military force begins its offensive operations, to which it falls back in case of reverses, and in which supply facilities are organized. (JCS Pub 1)

BASE OF PLANNED USE (WAR READINESS MATERIEL REPORTING)

A base which has a wartime additive mission as reflected in appendix D of the USAF war plan and also has a WRM prepositioning requirement as reflected in the WCDO document. (AFM 67-1)

BASE PERIOD

That period of time for which factors were determined for use in current planning and programming. (DOD 5000.8, AR 320-5)

BASE REPAIR CYCLE

This phase extends from the removal of a reparable engine until it is ready for reinstallation at the base. The pipeline standard segments in this phase of the pipeline cycle are:

1. Removal to Start Work. The removal, receipt, or condition change of a base engine, processing to base engine shop for repair.

2. In Work. The disassembly of the engine to the degree necessary to accomplish required maintenance, the reassembly and test, ready for installation. (AFM 400-1)

The span of time, expressed in days, from the time an unserviceable reparable item is removed from use and the time it is made serviceable and ready for issue. (AFM 57-1)

BASE RESERVES

Supplies stored in depots as a general reserve within a theater of operations. (AR 310-25)

BASE SAFETY LEVEL

The number of engines authorized to preclude stock-out at base level due to above average conditions (for example, delays in resupply, transportation, buildup and base maintenance). (AFM 400-1)

BASE SECTION

An area within the communications zone in an area of operations organized to provide logistic support to forward areas. (AR 320-5)

BASE SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Accomplishment of maximum maintenance at the organizational and field level. (AFM 11-1)

BASE STORAGE

Inventory carried in any type of storage tanks, drums, tank cars, and any other type of authorized storage facility not previously included. (AFM 67-1, AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

BASE SUPPLY

The activity responsible for requisitioning, receiving, storing and issuing, including maintenance of accountable records of supplies/equipment supporting the assigned mission of the base wing. (AFM 67-1)

BASE SUPPLY OFFICER

An officer designated to maintain a formal stock record account of and be responsible for all supplies for a designated serially numbered stock record account. (AFM 67-1)

BASE SUPPORT AGREEMENT

A host-tenant agreement setting forth in a formal document the nature and extent of support to be furnished by the base during and/or subsequent to site activation. (AFR 400-1)

BASE TRANSPORTATION OFFICER

The person designated as overall manager who exercises control over all transportation functions on a given installation. (AR 58-1, AFM 77-1)

BASE WIRE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (BWCS)

A BWCS is an integrated system with common procedures and compatible interconnections necessary to satisfy standard communications-electronics wire circuit requirements on the base. It consists of the base telephone system and circuits for other communications facilities such as teletypewriter, signal, alarm, facsimile, and data processing equipment terminals. A BWCS is considered as having two main divisions-inside and outside plant. (AFR 100-18)

BASE YEAR

The fiscal year prior to the Current Year. (DOD 7720.6)

BASE YEAR DOLLAR ESTIMATE

An estimate of total program acquisition costs expressed as if all dollars were expended in a specified base year. (AFR 173-1)

BASELINE

A set of configuration identification documents the complete technical description formally designated and fixed at a specific point in time during the life cycle. Configuration management is founded upon a "Baseline" concept for identifying the item being managed. The designated baseline technical description, combined with documentation implementing all changes approved subsequent to freezing the baseline, provides the approved configuration identification. Depending on the nature of the hardware, either one or two baselines are necessary for the effective configuration management. The two usual baselines are the "development of functional characteristics" baseline and the "product" baseline. For items development program, the "product" baseline will be the first recorded baseline. (NAVMAT 5000.6)

A reference point of departure to which all engineering changes (or waivers) may be specifically related. Baselines used are definition, development and production and are defined by system descriptions, development descriptions, and

production descriptions, respectively. Upon release for initiation of development or production, these descriptions shall not be changed without formal recorded approval. (AMCR 11-26)

A configuration identification document or a set of such documents formally designated and fixed at a specific time during a CI's life cycle. Baselines, plus approved changes from those baselines, constitute the current configuration identification. For configuration management there are three baselines, as follows:

a. Functional Baseline. The initial approved functional configuration identification.

b. Allocated Baseline. The initial approved allocated configuration identification.

c. Product Baseline. The initial approved or conditionally approved product configuration identification. (AFR 65-3)

BASELINE CONFIGURATION

The initial approved configuration programmed for operational use. (AFR 65-3, AFLCR 171-91)

BASELINE (INITIAL) STORE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

The original or initial store certification configurations where store compatibility analysis and engineering support is normally performed by the aircraft contractor and aircraft PO and flight-testing is normally conducted at the Air Force Flight Test Center (AFFTC). Technical guidance is provided by ADTC. This program is designed to evaluate system capability and provide the structural integrity, flutter, performance, and flying qualities data base. (AFLCR/AFSCR 80-28)

BASES

The term "base" is used for ease of reference, but technically the term means "installation," as explained in AFM 1-1 and AFR 87-5. The installations (or bases) are controlled by HQ USAF or major commands as follows:

1. HQ USAF-Controlled. Primary, auxiliary, programmed, and Air National Guard installations.

2. Major Command-Controlled. Off-base and detached installations, including detached-leased installations. (AFSCR 27-16)

BASIC AGREEMENT

A basic agreement is not a contract. It is a written instrument of understanding executed between a Department or procuring activity and a contractor which sets forth the negotiated contract clauses which shall be applicable to future procurements entered into between the parties during the term of the basic agreement. The use of the basic agreement contemplates the coverage of a particular procurement by the execution of a formal contractual document which will provide for the scope of the work, price, delivery, and additional matters peculiar to the requirements of the specific procurement involved, and shall incorporate by reference or append the contract clauses agreed upon in the basic agreement as required or applicable. Basic agreements may be used with fixed-price or cost-reimbursement type contracts. (DAR 410.1)

BASIC COST INFORMATION (BCI)

An all-inclusive estimate of required resources to include, but not be limited to, cost of each task of certification (such as wind tunnel, electromagnetic, flight tests and analysis, obtaining support equipment (SE), modifying SE, aircraft hardware or software and technical data), identification of test and analysis resources including the direct cost of test support provided by DOD-designated test and evaluation facilities, and an estimated time to complete the task. Forward BCI by electrical message when practical. Based on the using command priority, include a list of the validated requirements that cannot be accomplished within the imposed resources and budgetary constraints. In general, the aircraft program office (PO) or ALCMMs or MMA will provide BCI data if the item to be certified is an inventory store. However, the individual store manager will provide an initial BCI in the following unique cases:

1. During engineering development, before a production decision.

2. Before implementing a change to an inventory store which would affect compatibility with aircraft upon which it is presently certified. (AFLCR/AFSCR 80-28)

BASIC DAILY FOOD ALLOWANCE

A prescribed quantity of food defined by components, and monetary value, which is required to provide a nutritionally adequate diet for one man for one day. The Department of Defense Food Cost Index is used to compute the basic daily food allowance. (AR 310-25)

BASIC DESIGNATION

The minimum combination of letters and numbers required to adequately identify a rocket or guided missile. (AFR 66-1, DOD 4000.20, AFM 11-1)

BASIC END ITEM

An end item assigned to an issuing service which incorporates an end item assigned to a supporting service; e.g., an ordnance tank, shop van, etc. (AR 310-25)

BASIC ISSUE ITEMS (BIIs)

Crew/operator maintenance accessories, tools, spare assemblies and repair parts that are normally assembled, boxed, stowed, or separately packed by a manufacturer or depot to be initially issued with and to accompany a particular end/component item. Range and quantity of BIIs are designated in the applicable operator's manuals and comprise items that are required for crew/operator maintenance and operation of the complete end/component item. (AR 700-18)

Those essential ancillary items required to operate the equipment and to enable it to perform the mission and function for which it was designed or intended. Basic issue items will accompany the end item/system when transferred/issued/retrograded between numbered accountable officers. Basic issue items are required to place the major item in an operational mode and without which the end item cannot be used for its intended purpose. (AR 310-25)

BASIC ISSUE LIST ITEMS

Accessories, attachments, components and assemblies, and the quantities thereof, which constitute the major end item of equipment and the first echelon maintenance accessories, tools, supplies, and spare assemblies and repair parts accompanying the equipment; all of which constitute the complete major end item for issue to users. These include items commonly known as "on equipment materiel," "running spares" and "on board spares." (AR 320-5)

BASIC ITEM

A term used to distinguish an end item of equipment from components, accessories, assemblies, subassemblies, and parts; e.g., overhaul of the basic item weapon system (UH-1B Helicopter air frame including components repaired while on the air frame) vs. overhaul of engines, accessories and components, and assemblies; which have been removed from the basic item and overhauled to meet established supply requirements for the UH-1B Helicopter. (AR 37-55)

BASIC LOAD (AMMUNITION)

That quantity of ammunition which is authorized and required by each nation to be on hand within a unit or formation at all times. It is expressed in terms of rounds for ammunition items fired by weapons, and in other units of measure for bulk allotment and other ammunition items. (JCS Pub 1)

BASIC MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE

The amount paid to airmen in cash for the seventh through the thirty-sixth month of continuous active service inclusive, for the purchase and/or repair of personal clothing. (AFM 67-1)

BASIC MILITARY SCHOOLS

Those activities of the ATC to which airmen are sent for basic training. (AFM 67-1)

BASIC MISSION SYMBOL

A letter used to indicate the basic intended function or capability of the aircraft, such as bomber, fighter, patrol, observation, utility, etc. (AFR 66-11)

The prime intended function or capability of the aircraft, such as bomber, fighter, patrol, etc. (DOD 4505.6)

BASIC ORDERING AGREEMENT (BOA)

A basic ordering agreement is not a contract. It is an agreement which is similar to a basic agreement except that it also includes a description, as specific as practicable, of the supplies to be furnished or services to be performed when ordered and a description of the method for determination of the prices, consistent with the contract types authorized by this part, to be paid to the contractor for such supplies or services. Either the specific terms and conditions of delivery or a description of the method for their determination shall be set forth in the basic ordering agreement. The basic ordering agreement shall list one or more activities which are authorized to issue orders under the agreement. Any activity so named may issue orders specifying the supplies or services required, which orders may be accepted by the contractor by whatever manner of acceptance is indicated in the basic ordering agreement. Each order will incorporate by reference the provisions of the basic ordering agreement. (DAR 3-410.2)

An indefinite-quantity contract used by the Bureau to procure retrofit kits, technical publications for out-of- production systems, and repair services. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

This is an agreement between the Government and a specific supplier which contains all the terms and conditions required of a contract in excess of $2500 and normally includes a list of supplies/services to be furnished and a description of the method for determining prices (ASPM No. 2). (AFR 74-15)

BASIC RATION

Ration to be used for civilian supply and stated in terms of calories and nutritional distribution that is

necessary to provide a minimum standard of health. (AR 310-25)

BASIC RESEARCH

Research directed toward the increase of knowledge, the primary aim being a greater knowledge or understanding of the subject under study. (JCS Pub 1)

Basic research is that type of research which is directed toward increase of knowledge in science. It is research where the primary aim of the investigator is a fuller understanding of the subject under study. (DOD 3210.1)

Research carried out by use of those techniques and disciplines relevant or appropriate to the discovery, testing, and marshalling of evidence as it bears upon fact or hypothesis; research concerned with adding to man's knowledge, conducted under the direction of hypothesis or under the guidance of a discipline already established. (NAVMAT P-4215)

BASIC SUPPLY TABLE

A basic supply table will contain all items that are common to a designated type and model of subsystem or equipment. (AFM 67-1)

BASIC UNDERTAKINGS

The essential things, expressed in broad terms, that must be done in order to implement the commander's concept successfully. Basic undertakings may include military, diplomatic, economic, psychological, and other measures. (JCS Pub 1)

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (OR BUDGETING)

The particular principle followed in accounting or budgeting for financial transactions with reference to a fiscal period. More than one principle may be followed simultaneously. In the Federal Government each of the following bases is required to be followed to the degree appropriate: (a) cash basis; (b) accrual basis; (c) obligation basis; (d) commitment basis; and (e) anticipated reimbursements basis. (DOD 5000.8)

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, ACCRUAL

The method of accounting whereby: (1) revenues are accounted for when earned even though not yet collected (i.e., when the services are actually rendered or goods are delivered); (2) operating costs (or expenses) are accounted for in the fiscal period during which the benefits are received (cost of resources consumed); (3) costs for which the benefits are applicable to future periods are deferred and considered as assets; and (4) liabilities for unpaid costs (i.e., unpaid accrued expenditures) are recorded in the accounts when goods or services are received or amounts are due. (DOD 5000.8)

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, ANTICIPATED-REIMBURSEMENTS

The method of accounting for expected reimbursements prior to earning as an additional resource of an appropriated fund or contract authorization (or subdivisions thereof), and as additional source of available funds for obligation purposes. May be based upon either unfilled orders in hand, or upon budget estimates of orders to be received or earnings for the fiscal period as may be authorized and appropriate. (DOD 5000.8)

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, COMMITMENT

The method of accounting for the available balance of an appropriation, fund, or contract authorization (or subdivision thereof) whereby commitments are recorded in the accounts as reductions of the available balance prior to incurring the obligations authorized. (DOD 5000.8)

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, OBLIGATION

The method of accounting for appropriations or contract authorizations whereby obligations are recorded in the accounts when incurred, and balances of appropriations (or subdivisions thereof) or contract authorizations available are reduced accordingly, in advance of incurring expenditures. (DOD 5000.8)

BASIS OF ISSUE

Authority which prescribes the number of items to be issued to an individual, a unit, a military organization, or per piece of equipment. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

The prescribed quantity of a specific item to be issued to an individual, a unit, a military unit, or a unit piece of equipment. (AR 11-25)

Authority which prescribes the number of items issued to an individual, a unit, a military activity, or for a unit piece of equipment. The basis of issue is usually contained in a table of allowances, table of organization and equipment, or other similar authorization. (AR 310-25)

BASIS OF ISSUE PLAN

A document prepared in accordance with AR 71-2 (to be published) which describes the issue of new equipment to Army elements (including personnel data) prior to the establishment of bases of issue in Army authorization documents. Basis of Issue Plans are designated tentative prior to final type-classification as Standard A when they become Complete Basis of Issue Plans. (AR 11-25)

BASIS OF VALUATION

The particular measure for recording and reporting of investments in property. These bases include: 1. Historical cost; (a) specific item, (b) first-in, first-out, (FIFO), (c) average, and (d) last-in, first-out (LIFO); 2. Standard cost; 3. Replacement cost; 4. Cost (any kind) less depreciation; and 5. Estimated sales realization. (DOD 5000.8)

BASIS, APPROVED VOUCHER

The basis of accounting for expenditures, whereby expenditures are recognized as occurring at the time vouchers are approved for payment. (May be accepted in termination of accrued expenditures but not cash expenditures.) (DOD 5000.8)

BASIS, CHECK-ISSUED

The basis whereby disbursements are recognized as occurring at the time checks are issued (or cash disbursed) by an accountable officer. (DOD 5000.8)

BASIS, CHECK-PAID

The basis whereby disbursements are recognized as occurring at the time checks are paid by the Treasurer of the United States. (DOD 5000.8)

BASIS, COLLECTION

The basis whereby receipts are recognized at the time received by an administrative or accountable officer. (DOD 5000.8)

BASIS, DEPOSIT

A basis whereby receipts are recognized at the time the deposit thereof is confirmed by the depositary. (DOD 5000.8)

BASIS, PAY-AS-YOU-GO

Basis of financing operations under which a government entity meets its expenditures (including those for improvements) from current revenues rather than by borrowing. As applied to foreign deployment or occupation, the basis of financing costs in a manner that compensates directly the foreign government and its citizens for all goods or services furnished to U.S. forces. (DOD 5000.3)

BATCH SINGLE PROCESSING INDICATOR (BSPI)

This is a single digit alpha code (B for batch-processed and S for single item processing) input on the temporary JON labor plan. (AFLCR 66-61)

A single-digit alpha code input for each labor operation on AFLC Form 237 (B for batch processed operation, and S for single item operation processing). (AFLCR 66-62)

BATTLEFIELD ILLUMINATION

The lighting of the zone of action of ground combat and combat support troops by artificial means other than invisible rays. (JCS Pub 1)

BATTLEFIELD RECOVERY

Removal of disabled or abandoned materiel, either enemy or friendly, from the battlefield and its movement to a recovery collecting point or to a maintenance or supply establishment. (AR 310-25)

BAY

An area formed by dividing bulk storage floor space into rectangles for the purpose of establishing storage locations. (AFM 67-1, AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

BAY MARKER

Marker either on floor, overhead or on posts, numbered, or lettered to designate a bay in a storage area. (AFR 69-8)

BAY SUBDIVISION

A bay subdivision is an area formed by dividing a bay into rectangles. (AFM 67-1, AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

BEACH CAPACITY

An estimate, expressed in terms of measurement tons, or weight tons, of cargo that may be unloaded over a designated strip of shore per day. (JCS Pub 1)

BEACH DUMP

Initial and temporary supply point established on a beachhead for receipt and issue of supplies. Area adjacent to a beach utilized by a shore party for the temporary storage of supplies. (AR 310-25)

BEACH MARKER

A sign or device used to identify a beach or certain activities thereon, for incoming waterborne traffic. Markers may be panels, lights, buoys, or electronic devices. (JCS Pub 1)

BEACH ORGANIZATION

In an amphibious operation, the planned arrangement of personnel and facilities to effect movement, supply and evacuation across beaches and in the beach area for support of a landing force. (JCS Pub 1)

BEACH SUPPORT AREA

The area to the rear of a landing force or elements thereof, established and operated by shore party units, which contains the facilities for the unloading of troops and materiel and the support of the forces ashore; it includes facilities for the

evacuation of wounded, prisoners of war, and captured materiel. (JCS Pub 1)

BEGINNING DATE

Represents the point in time at which the job order is established. (AFSCM 177-265)

BELOW THRESHOLD CHANGE

Below threshold changes (or DOD component approval) are changes in the approved program which can be made by the authority of the Secretary of the Air Force. These are changes such as manpower changes between elements which do not increase approved year end strengths and fund reprogramming changes which do not meet the criteria established in DODI 7250.10. (HOI 27-1)

Changes below Office of the Secretary of Defense prescribed thresholds approved by the heads of Department of Defense components. These may be made only when the approved total obligational authority for the Department of Defense component is not exceeded for any year. When the aggregate of these changes in a program element, together with an additional change proposed, equals or exceeds a threshold in a program, a program change proposal must be submitted. (AFM 11-1)

BENCH CHECK

The term "bench check" includes any action by maintenance in determining the condition status of an item or the determination of capability or lack of capability to return an item removed for a malfunction or an alleged malfunction to a serviceable status. It also includes the repair action when accomplished concurrently with bench check. (T.O. 00-20-1)

A workshop check for the condition, completeness, or working order of a piece of equipment. (AFM 67-1)

Visual inspection, physical test, and functional check using shop facilities, equipment, procedures, and test parameters, as set forth in applicable technical publications to determine the exact condition. (AFLCR 65-22)

This term includes any maintenance action in determining the condition/status of an item and/or the determination of capability or lack of capability, to return an item to a serviceable status. It also includes repair action when the repair is accomplished concurrently with the bench check. Bench check applies to the actual test or physical inspection of items processed into the shop from any source. It does not apply to work that is performed "on-equipment". (AFLCR 171-91)

BENCH ITEM

Air Force end articles used in classroom instructions for disassembly, assembly, adjustment, bench test, or an individual demonstration and instructional item. (AFM 67-1)

BENCH SETS

Bench sets/mockups constitute equipment required for use as support equipment for functional testing of production end items or their components. Bench sets/mockups will be issued through the Installation Equipment Management Office (IEMO) using Equipment Authorization Inventory Data (EAID) procedures. (AFLCR 66-53)

BENCH STOCK

A stock of consumption type supplies and parts established at or near points of consumption to insure continuous and uninterrupted operations. (AFM 67-1)

Identified as a stock of material for issue and use to accomplish facilities services work. Bench stock includes common, inexpensive, serviceable, expendable items that are used and consumed on a recurring basis. The bench stock level is limited to a 30-day supply, unless a unit pack consisting of a greater quantity is required for replenishment. (AFLCR 71-4)

A group of consumption-type supplies and parts which, by reason of repetitive consumption, warrant movement from the supply warehouse to or near the point of use in advance of their actual need to ensure continuous and uninterrupted operations. (AFSCR 67-8)

BENCH STOCK ITEM

Expense items having an ERRC of XB-3, which have a history of usage or a projected usage. (AFLCR 66-34)

This term is interchangeable with and synonymous to indirect material. (AFLCR 66-53)

BENCH TEST

The subjection of Aircraft, Engine Accessories, Equipment and Equipage to prescribed conditions and specifications with the use of shop test equipment to ensure proper functioning. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

BENEFICIAL OCCUPANCY DATE (BOD)

Occupancy for use of real property facilities prior to physical completion or formal acceptance of the facilities from the construction agency or contractor by the Air Force. (NOTE: Newly constructed facilities used under beneficial occupancy agreements usually provide only minimum shelter

and operational needs which will be progressively completed to the required level of the plans and specifications before being formally accepted by the Air Force.) (AFM 11-1)

The date that the using or implementing activity can have access to a building or other real property to use or install equipment. This can be upon or before the physical completion or Air Force formal acceptance of the facility from the construction agency or contractor. (AFR 100-18)

BENEFITING ORGANIZATION CODE

A code which designates one or more organizations other than the customer who will benefit from the job order (for laboratories only). (AFSCM 177-265)

BENEFITS

Increases or gains, net of associated costs, in dollar value of goods and services that result from conditions with the project, as compared with conditions without project. For example, for a cost reduction proposal involving the replacement of an old machine tool with a new one, the cost reduction benefits would accrue in the form of reduced maintenance, reduced down-time, greater volume of output from the same work force, reductions in overtime premium, reduced scrap and defective work etc. (DOD 7041.3, AFLCR 78-3)

BERTH TERM

Pertains to shipments made in commercial ships operating in common carrier service on established trade routes at transportation rates assessed under the provisions of the applicable commercial tariff. Normally, the applicable tariff rate includes the responsibility of the carrier to load and discharge the cargo. Heavy lifts, beyond certain weights, are specified in most tariffs as subject to a heavy lift charge in addition to the prescribed freight rate. (DOD 4500.32-R)

BERTH TERM RATE

The cost per measurement ton to transport materiel by ship, including the loading and unloading at port of embarkation by the carrier. (AFR 400-20)

BEST TECHNICAL APPROACH(ES) (BTA)

A document prepared by a Special Task Force (STF), Special Study Group (SSG) or jointly by the combat and materiel developers which identifies the best general technical approach(es) based on the results of the Trade-Off Determination (TOD) and Trade-Off Analysis (TOA) and an analysis of tradeoffs among integrated logistical support concepts, technical concepts, life cycle costs and schedules. (AFR 80-8)

BETTERMENT

An addition made to, or change in, a fixed asset which results in the prolongation of its life or in an increase in its efficiency or operating economy, over and above that arising from maintenance, and the cost of which is therefore added to the cost of the asset. The term is sometimes applied to sidewalks, sewers and highways but these should preferably be designated as "improvements." The amount of expenditure for such betterment. (DOD 5000.8)

BGNG-CEM-INCDT

The start day of a change of a CEM equipment status from operational to some other status. (AFM 65-662)

BID

As used in Department of Defense, an offer submitted in response to a formally advertised invitation for bids, to buy from or furnish supplies or services to the Government under certain prescribed conditions at a stated or determinable price. (DOD 5000.8)

The act of submitting a bid. (DOD 5000.8)

BID GUARANTEE

A form of security accompanying a bid or proposal as assurance that the bidder (i) will not withdraw his bid within the period specified therein for acceptance, and (ii) will execute a written contract and furnish such bonds as may be required within the period specified in the bid (unless a longer period is allowed) after receipt of the specified forms. (DAC 76-17)

BID SETS

Complete sets of applicable specifications, drawings, standards, and bulletins needed by prospective contractors to respond to Air Force invitations to bid. (AFSCR 80-13, AFLCR 67-43)

Complete sets of the applicable procurement data package and other procurement or contractual type information cited in the solicitation needed by prospective contractors to respond to AF invitations for bid, request for proposal (RFP), or request for quotation. (AFLCR/AFSCR 67-12)

BIDDING COSTS

Bidding costs are the costs of preparing bids or proposals on potential Government and non-Government contracts or projects, including the development of engineering data and cost data necessary to support the contractor's bids or proposals. Bidding costs of the current accounting

period of both successful and unsuccessful bids and proposals normally will be treated as allowable indirect costs, in which event no bidding costs of past accounting periods accrue to the Government contract However, if the contractor's established practice is to treat bidding costs by some other method, the results obtained may be accepted only if found to be reasonable and equitable. (DAR 15-205.3)

BID, ALTERNATE

One of two or more bids on one item, submitted on different bases by the same bidder, as provided for in the invitation to bid. (DOD 5000.8)

BID, REJECTED

Unaccepted because: acceptance of one bid constitutes rejection of all others; absence of competition invalidates all bids; readvertisement is equivalent to rejection of all bids. (DOD 5000.8)

BIFUEL PROPULSION

Propulsion system which obtains its power from two fuels, one fuel being the oxygen carrier while the other supplies the hydrocarbon. (AR 320-5)

BILL OF LADING

The acknowledgement of the receipt of goods for movement by the carrier and the contract for the movement. (AR 320-5)

A document by which a transportation line acknowledges receipt of freight and contracts for its movement. (ONMINST 5000.8)

BILL OF LADING, ORDER

A negotiable document by which a transportation line acknowledged receipt of freight and contracts for its movement. The surrender of the original order bill of lading, properly indorsed is required by transportation lines upon delivery of the freight, in accordance with the terms of bill of lading. (DSAR 4500.3)

BILL OF LADING, STRAIGHT

A nonnegotiable document by which a transportation line acknowledges receipt of freight and contracts for its movement. The surrender of the original straight bill of lading is not required by transportation lines upon delivery of the freight, except when necessary for the purpose of identifying the consignee. (DSAR 4500.3)

BILL OF MATERIAL (BOM)

A list of the materials and components required to produce one completed procurement item which represents the configuration of the latest design of the type and model specified in the manufacturer's contract and prepared in accordance with Specification MIL-B-8659 (ASG). (ASOINST P4400.24)

A descriptive and quantitative listing of materials, supplies, parts, and components required to produce a designated complete end-item, assembly, or subassembly, to overhaul or repair a structure or facility item. May also show estimated costs. (AFM 67-1)

Material requirements by stock/part number, quantity needed to complete the total end items requested on a temporary job request. Input is made by AFLC Form 237 and printed out on a mechanized work control document, G004LL3A, allowing costing of material to a specific JON and updated anytime up to completion of the last end item. (AFLCR 66-62)

BILL OF MATERIEL

1. A descriptive and quantitative listing of materiel, supplies, parts, and components required to produce a designated complete end-item, assembly, or subassembly, to overhaul or repair such an item, or to construct or repair a structure or facility item. May also show estimated costs.

2. Engineered Bill of Materiel. A listing of materiel prepared by an AFCS area/region, based on SFELs or nomenclatured items contained in the PCSP document, but modified to include only specific items and quantities of materiel required for a specific C-E scheme. Bill of materiel for outside plant will be based on TO 31-1-8.

3. Approved Bill of Materiel. An engineered listing of materiel that has been reviewed and approved for technical adequacy.

4. Published Bill of Materiel. A listing of materiel published by the AFCS (supply) agency. This bill is based on an approved bill of materiel for a particular scheme and is published after verification of the supply information. (AFM 67-1)

BILL TO

For all interservice transactions and intra-Navy cash sales, "Bill To" means prepare the proper billings and "Forward To" the activity designated. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

BILLING OF LADING, GOVERNMENT

A limited liability contract document covering transportation of property from one place to another. It is a receipt, identifies the consignee, serves as proof the shipment was delivered to the consignee, and serves as a basis for collection and audit of charges. (DOD 4500.32-R, DSAR 4500.3)

BILLING OFFICE

The agency or installation accounting office having responsibility for preparing bills for services or goods. These may include reimbursable transactions performed by other than the billing office (AFLCM 172-1)

BILLING PRICE

The total dollar amount to be collected as a result of the sale, or reimbursable issue, of an item of supply. (AR 702-7)

BILLS OF MATERIAL

Bills of Material are tabulations of all raw and semifabricated material, vendor's parts and/or assemblies, and Government-furnished material required to produce an item or equipment. (BUWEPS 4200.7)

BIN

An individual compartment or subdivision of an erected storage aid used to store small items. (AFM 67-1)

BIN AREA

A room or area where quantities of material, normally less than case lots are stored and issued. (AFR 69-8)

BIN CONSOLIDATION

The movement of material from multiple to single location to conserve space and assure economy in day by day issue and receipt activity. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

BIN REPLENISHMENT

The transfer of material from bulk to bin location in support of day by day issue activity. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

BIN STORAGE

Storage of items of supplies and equipment in an individual compartment or subdivision of a storage unit in less than bulk quantities. (JCS Pub 1)

Storage of unpackaged parts, subassemblies, assemblies or end items in bins so that an item may be withdrawn without breaking open a package containing a number of such items. (AR 320-5)

BIN STORAGE SPACE

That space in which storage bins or stock racks have been erected and includes the working spaces between bins. (AR 320-5, AFM 67-1)

BIN SUBDIVISION

A small compartment or subdivision of a bin formed by use of dividers or partitions within a bin. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1, AFM 67-1)

BINARY MUNITIONS

Munitions which contain two or more chemicals that remain separated until use. The munitions are not lethal or explosive until the chemicals are mixed. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

BINDER

A strip of burlap, heavy paperboard, thin lumber or similar material placed between layers of containers to keep the stack together. (AR 320-5)

BINDING

The fastening or securing of items to a moveable platform called a pallet. (JCS Pub 1)

BIOLOGICAL AGENT

A microorganism (or its toxic by-products) which causes disease in man, animals, or plants, or causes the deterioration of material. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

BIOLOGICAL ANTICROP AGENT

A microorganism that is capable of altering, injuring, or destroying the growth of vegetation or farinaceous grain. These also may be listed as plant quarantine materials or as nonhazardous biological anticrop agencies. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

BIOLOGICAL ANTIPERSONNEL AGENT

A microorganism which is effective against man and is selected on the basis of its ability to cause death or disability through disease. This organism may also be listed as an etiologic agent. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE RESEARCH MATERIAL

Those biological agents captured from, or which might be used by, enemy forces. This includes agents used in laboratory and field tests to determine the defensive capability of detection sampling techniques, personnel protective equipment, and the efficacy of immunization procedures.

1. Biological Agent.
2. Biological Antipersonnel Agent.
3. Biological Anticrop Agent. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AGENT

Any preparation or material (liquid, suspension, solution, paste or pulverized solid) that contain microorganisms or their toxic by-products, which cause disease in man, animals, and plants, or deterioration of material. (AFLCR 400-17)

BIRDCAGE

A metal framework in the form of a rectangular parallelpiped semipermanently attached to the

active material container. The container may hold the complete nuclear component for one nuclear weapon or a part of that component. (AR 320-5)

BI-PROPELLANTS

Liquid rocket propellant that consists of liquid fuel and a liquid oxidizer each separated from the other until introduced into the combustion chamber; also either the fuel or oxidizer before being brought together. (AFM 11-1)

Two separately stored substances which will provide a combustible mixture after injection into a combustion chamber. (AFM 127-201)

BITS AND PIECES

Items that are normally treated as one piece of hardware or are physically constructed of two or more pieces joined together in a way that prevents disassembly without destruction or impairment of the designed use. Examples of such items are nuts, bolts, screws, gaskets, seals, bearings, brushes, gears, fuses, light bulbs, tubes, condensers, capacitors, resistors, etc. (T.O. 00-20-1)

BLACK BOX

A term used loosely to refer to any component, usually electronic that can be readily inserted or removed from a specific place in a larger system without knowledge of its detailed internal structure. See also Module. (AFM 11-1)

Any unit made up of a group of components that may be put into, or removed from, a radar set, a missile, or the like, as a single package. (AFM 67-1)

BLANKET ORDER CASE

An open-end requisitioning case covering spare parts for a specific weapons system. The FMS case is of specific duration, normally 12 months. (DOD 5105.38M)

BLOCK

Self-supporting regular stack of supplies, two or more units wide, two or more units deep, and two or more high. A block may be either rectangular or pyramidal. (AFR 69-8)

BLOCK CHANGE ACTION

Action taken to correct accumulated deficiencies or to incorporate one or more data automation requirements (DAR) and/or data project directives (DPD). (AFLCR 171-30)

BLOCK HOUSE/LAUNCH CONTROL TRAILER

The structure or trailer which contains the precision measurements equipment which gives the countdown officer the go or no go signals for a component or system of a missile. (AFM 67-1)

BLOCK SHIPMENT

A method of shipment of supplies to overseas areas to provide balanced stocks for an arbitrary balanced force for a specific number of days, e.g., shipment of 30 days' supply for an average force of 10,000 individuals. (JCS Pub 1)

BLOCK STACKING

Storage of similar containers in a block. (AFR 69-8)

BLOCK STORING

Stowing of similar containers in a block. (AR 310-25)

BLOCK STOWAGE LOADING

A method of loading whereby all cargo for a specific destination is stowed together. The purpose is to facilitate rapid off-loading at the destination, with the least possible disturbance of cargo intended for other points. (DOD 4140.32-R, JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

BLOCK TIME

Arrival or departure time of an airplane on the ramp or terminal area. Passenger and aircrew reporting, boarding, and debarkation times are determined in relation to block time. From the practice of placing blocks or chocks in front of and behind the wheels of an airplane when it comes to rest after flight, or removing them when the airplace begins to taxi preparatory to flight. (AFM 11-1)

The period from the moment the chocks are withdrawn and brakes released, or moorings dropped, to the return to rest or take up of moorings after the flight. (JCS Pub 1)

BLOWOFF

Intentional separation of an instrument section or package from the remainder of a rocket vehicle by application of explosive force. (AFM 11-1)

BLUE CHIP

A term applied to nonrecoverable items with average annual issues of $10,000 and more. (AFM 11-1)

BLUE LINE REPORTS

Electrically transmitted messages originated by Armed Services Production Planning Officer (ASPPO) to advise procuring and planning activities and AFSC of production shortfalls requiring an in-depth analysis. (AFSCR 84-1)

BOARD OF AWARDS

For contracts below the AR 715-6 threshold, a group of qualified personnel representing the various functional areas involved in a procurement, appointed by the commander of each installation or activity having a purchasing function, for the purpose of reviewing proposed awards and making recommendations to the award approving authority concerning the soundness and propriety of the proposed award and its compliance with existing regulations and procedural requirements. (AMCPI 30-201) (AMCP 715-3)

BOARD OF INSPECTION AND SURVEY

Detailed trials and inspections to determine whether the weapon system meets specification or guarantees and to determine its capability of fulfilling its intended basic mission. Board is established by Navy Regulations and reports to SecNav. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

BOARD OF INSPECTION AND SURVEY, INITIAL TRIALS PHASE (BIS-ITP)

A brief quantitative evaluation to determine whether an aircraft with its basic components (i.e., power plant armament and electronic configuration, and its required support equipment is capable of performing its basic mission(s) and is suitable for service use. The readiness of an aircraft for BIS-ITP will be determined by NAVAIRSYSCOM and is based on the results of the last NPE. The initial trials phase is normally carried out at the NAVAIRTESTCEN during a sixty day period following the delivery of one aircraft to each of the test activities participating in the BIS trials. The BIS-ITP will be completed before any aircraft are delivered to the Fleet or Training Command. (BUWEPINST 13100.4)

BOARD OF INSPECTION AND SURVEY, INITIAL TRIALS PHASE CONFERENCE

A conference on the results of the Board of Inspection and Survey Initial Trials Phase held at the Naval Air System Command approximately 70-80 days after the beginning of the BIS-ITP for the purpose of reporting the evaluation of the aircraft and support equipment and the determination of action to be taken. This conference is attended by representatives of the Chief of Naval Operations, Chief of Naval Air Training, Fleets, NAVAIRSYSCOM, Naval Air Test Center, Aviation Supply Office, Naval Aviation Safety Center, and the contractors. The configuration of the aircraft for initial Fleet delivery is established at the conference. A most important determination at this point is the readiness of the aircraft and its associated equipment for Fleet introduction, the configuration of the model, and the starting date for the introduction program. The Chief of Naval Operations will be advised by letter concerning the significant results of this conference as they relate to the readiness of the aircraft for Fleet introduction. (BUWEPINST 13100.4)

BOARD OF INSPECTION AND SURVEY, PRELIMINARY EVALUATION

A brief quantitative evaluation of the stability, control, and service readiness (including support equipment) for the purpose of establishing that the aircraft and its basic components of power plant, armament, and electronic equipment are capable of fulfilling the basic fleet mission(s) of the aircraft. BIS aircraft carry a "Y" prefix to the model designation. BIS aircraft may enter a program status upon completion of BIS trials. The "Y" prefix will be dropped upon entry into a program status. (OPNAVINST 5442.2)

BOARD OF SURVEY

Officers appointed to investigate the circumstances of the loss or damage to, or destruction of, property and generally to fix the responsibility for the loss, damage, or destruction, and to take such other action as may be required by law or regulations. (AR 310-25)

BOAT SPACE

The space and weight factor used to determine the capacity of boats, landing craft and amphibious vehicles. With respect to landing craft and amphibious vehicles, it is based on the requirements of one man with his individual equipment. He is assumed to weigh 224 pounds and to occupy 13.5 cubic feet of space. (AR 320-5)

BOAT-TAIL

The aft end of the missile fuselage. Usually encloses at least part of the rocket motor and propulsion system auxiliary equipment. (AFM 127-201)

BOIL-OFF

The rapid vaporization of any volatile liquid, especially cryogenic liquids such as oxygen and nitrogen. (AFM 127-201)

BOLTING DOWN

The securing of an item to the base of a shipping container by means of bolts applied through regular mounting holes in the item. One of several forms of anchoring. (AFP 71-4)

BOMB (COMPLETE ROUND)

Consisting of all component parts required to drop and function the bomb once. (JCS Pub 1)

BOND

A written evidence of an indebtedness, under seal, containing a promise to pay a specified sum of money at a fixed time in the future. (DOD 5000.8)

A promise to indemnify for a loss suffered under certain conditions. (DOD 5000.8)

BONDING

Providing a path of low electrical resistance between two objects. (AFM 127-201)

BONDING COSTS

Arise when the Government requires assurance against financial loss to itself or others by reason of the act or default of the contractor. They arise also in instances where the contractor requires similar assurance. Included are such bonds as bid, performance, payment, advance payment, infringement, and fidelity bonds. (DAR 15-205.4)

BOND, BID

A guarantee furnished by a prospective contractor that he will enter into a contract on which he has bid if it is awarded to him. (DOD 5000.8)

BOND, CONTRACT

A guarantee backed by cash or other security, of the faithful performance and fulfillment of all of the undertakings, covenants, terms, conditions, and agreements contained in a contract. It may include a guarantee of the payment of all labor and material bills incident thereto. These two guarantees may be written separately the first as a "performance bond"; the second as a "payment bond". (DOD 5000.8)

BOND, FIDELITY

A contract in which one person guarantees a second person against defalcation by a third person holding a position of trust. More restricted as a "payment bond". (DOD 5000.8)

BOND, INDIVIDUAL

A "surety bond" covering one employee of an agency; or one contractor. (DOD 5000.8)

BOND, PAYMENT

A guarantee of the payment of all persons supplying labor or material in the prosecution of work provided for in a contract. (DOD 5000.8)

BOND, POSITION SCHEDULE

A single "surety bond" covering all employees of an agency in designated positions. (DOD 5000.8)

BOND, SURETY

A bond which pledges indemnification of the insured against any losses caused by the individual whose name or position appears in the bond through his failure faithfully to perform the terms of contract or other appointed duties. (DOD 5000.8)

BOOK FORM DRAWING

An assemblage of drawings and related data pertaining to an item(s) or individual system under a single identifying drawing number and title, and is used for special purpose applications, utilizing combinations of printed or typewritten data accompanied by pictorial delineation to disclose requirements. Each sheet of the drawing is identified by a page number and each item depicted is individually identified. Book form drawings shall not be used to circumvent the requirements for furnishing individual drawings normally required for items or systems. (MIL-STD-7)

BOOKKEEPING

The art of recording and classifying economic data for the purpose of "accounting" usually under the system known as "double-entry bookkeeping" and under an accounting system designed by an accountant. (DOD 5000.8)

BOOKS OF ORIGINAL ENTRY

Records of financial transactions in the order they occur-with or without classification. (DOD 5000.8)

BOOSTER

An auxiliary or initial propulsion system which travels with a missile or aircraft and which may or may not separate from the parent craft when its impulse has been delivered. A booster system may contain or consist of one or more units. (JCS Pub 1)

A high-explosive element sufficiently sensitive so as to be actuated by small explosive elements in a fuze or primer and powerful enough to cause detonation of the main explosive filling. (JCS Pub 1)

The propulsion system which provides initial thrust required for launch of a vehicle. (AFM 127-201)

BOOSTER ENGINE CUTOFF (BECO)

The point at which the propellant supply of the booster engine is cut off and its thrust ceases. (AFM 127-201)

BOOST-GLIDE VEHICLE

A rocket-boosted winged vehicle capable of

leaving the atmosphere and re-entering under aerodynamic control in an unpowered or gliding condition. (AFM 11-1)

BOOTSTRAPPING

The process in which a portion of turbopump output is fed back to a gas generator to provide available energy for driving the turbopump. (AFM 127-201)

BOUNCE BACK

Return to ASO of a supply action document by a reporting stock point because sufficient assets are not available to complete supply action. (ASOINST 4235.13)

BOX

A container constructed of firm material with typically six closed faces-two sides, top, bottom, and two ends-secured to each other and which depends for strength and stability entirely upon the body material and fastenings. It is usually constructed of one or more of the following materials or combinations of the same: metal, wood, paperboard, fiberboard veneer, plywood, or plastic. (AFR 69-8)

BOX PALLET

A pallet with framework back and sides, so constructed that several may be stacked, one upon another, without the weight being borne by the supplies but only by the pallets. (AR 310-25)

A pallet on which a box has been constructed to load supplies of odd shapes and sizes. Normally, the front or the top of the box pallet is left open. (AFM 67-1)

BOX SHOP SPACE

The gross area used for fabricating, manufacturing, assembly, or repair of containers and storage aides. (AFR 127-8)

BOXCAR

A fully inclosed freight car, usually with sliding doors on both sides. Used for general freight service. (AFR 69-8)

BRANCH DEPOT

A supply establishment for the receipt, storage, and issue of a single commodity or type of supplies. (AR 320-5)

BRANCH OFFICE

Any operating entity of a division of the Army Stock Fund (continental United States depot, procurement office, class I or II installation and similar activities in oversea areas), where general ledger accounting functions are performed with respect to the procurement, receipt, storage, sale and other authorized disposition of stock-fund-financed materiel, and prescribed periodic financial reports are rendered to a designated subhome or home office. (AR 310-25)

BRANCH/SECTION/BUYER (BSB) CODE

A three-digit code unique to the Central Procurement buying function at each ALC. It identifies the contractual document to the buying branch (first digit), buying section (second digit), and buyer (third digit). (AFLCR 70-11)

BREAK BULK CARGO

Any commodity that, because of its weight, dimensions, or noncapatibility (odor) with other cargo, must be shipped by mode other than MILVAN or SEAVAN. (AR 55-9/NAVSUPINST 4600.79/AFR 75-10/MCO 4610.31)

BREAK BULK POINT

A transshipping activity to which unitized shipment units for various ultimate consignees may be consigned for further distribution as separate shipment units. (DOD 4500.32-R)

A transshipping activity to which multiple shipment units may be consigned for further distribution within the transportation system. (AR 320-5)

BREAKOUT

A program that provides for the systematic analysis of high value equipment or systems to determine whether direct procurement of major components by the government (or prime contractor) is feasible. (NAVMAT P-4215).

The process of removing an item from the category of being procurable only from one source and making it possible to procure the item from additional sources. (ASOINST 4200.8)

The improvement in the procurement status of an item resulting from deliberate management action. Examples are (i) the competitive procurement of an item previously purchased noncompetitively and (ii) the direct purchase of an item previously purchased from a system prime contractor who is not the actual manufacturer of the item. (AFR 57-6, DSAM 4105.2)

A single numeric 0 will be used in conjunction with each assigned PMC to indicate that an alpha suffix code has not been assigned; a double numeric 00 will be used in DLSC reports to indicate a count of FSNs which are potential candidates for screening. These indicators will be assigned automatically by DLSC without input from ICPs. (DSAM 4105.2)

BREAKOUT PROCEDURE LEVEL CODE

An alpha code which indicates the breakout procedure level utilized in the determination of the Procurement Status Code (full screen, limited screen, provisioning.) (ASOINST P4400.24)

BREAKOUT TANKAGE

Storage tanks utilized by pipeline operators for intermediate storage in order to facilitate product deliveries. (DOD 4140.25-M)

BRIDGE PLATE

Plate, usually of metal, used to span the space between a freight car or truck and the loading platform. (AFR 69-8)

BRISANCE

The shattering power of an explosive. (AFM 127-201)

BROKEN STOWAGE

Lost or unfilled space in and around cargo stowed under deck in a ship. (AR 310-25)

BUDDY SYSTEM

The requirement that at least two persons will be present in any hazardous situation so that one may provide assistance to the other if a mishap occurs. (AFM 127-100 Attachment 1, AFM 127-201)

BUDGET

An arrangement of missions, functions, activities, projects, and items showing the planned application of resources to them, with appropriate narrative justification designed to obtain the funds necessary to conduct operations. (AMCR 11-4)

A statement of financial resources required to support the program. (NAVEXOS P-2426B)

A planned program for a fiscal period in terms of (a) estimated costs, obligations, and expenditures, (b) sources of funds for financing, including reimbursements anticipated and other resources to be applied, and (c) explanatory and workload data on the projected programs and activities (DOD 5000.8)

BUDGET ACCOUNT CLASSIFICATION

The budget account classification is established by the Air Force Comptroller, and is the lowest level, below the appropriations number, on which accounting is maintained. (AFSCR 375-3)

BUDGET ACCOUNT CODES, AF

The identifying numerical code assigned to each level of classification of the Air Force budget accounts is preceded by the letter "P". Example P430, P601, P100, etc. (AFSCM 84-3)

BUDGET ACTIVITY PROGRAM

A combination of program elements designed to express the accomplishment of a definite objective or plan (i.e., the ten programs of the FYDP). (DOD 7000.5)

BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A group of high level personnel at any echelon responsible for final staff review and recommendation of budget estimates. (DOD 5000.8)

BUDGET AUTHORITY

The Director of Budget, based upon the approved appropriations by the Bureau of the Budget will issue individual project allocations by appropriation to commands. (AFSCM 375-3)

BUDGET AUTHORIZATION (BA) (AFLC FORM 145)

A document representing the approved financial program upon which the recipient can plan for the present as well as the future. It will be issued at the highest practicable level within an appropriation consistent with the requirements of Air Force management. (AFLCM 401-1)

Represents the approved financial program upon which the recipient can plan for the present and future to enable him to accomplish his mission in an orderly manner. (AFSCM 375-3)

An administrative action, normally within the chain of command or management, approving an operating budget for use in execution of a program or programs, subject to such limitations as may be established in connection therewith. May be separate from although related to "funding." Would be the same as funding when all costs covered by an operating budget are funded. (DOD 5000.8)

BUDGET AUTHORIZATION ACCOUNT NUMBER (BAAN)

An account number assigned by HQ USAF for budgetary, accounting, and control purposes, to identify military construction projects directed for a specified Air Force base, special program, or ANG bases. (For other programs, see Budget Program Activity Code.) (AFSCR 27-6, AFSCM 27-1)

BUDGET AUTHORIZATION (BA) FLEXIBILITY

The authority granted to make adjustments to funds to insure maximum utilization. Statements of fund flexibility are contained in budget authorization documents. (AFLCM 172-1)

BUDGET BUREAU NUMBER

A number assigned by the Bureau of the Budget to a public report evidencing clearance (approval) under the Federal Reports Act of 1942. (DOD 5000.8)

BUDGET CALL

A request to the operating groups by the Assistant Chief for Financial Management in response to direction by higher authority, to prepare and submit basic budget estimates. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

BUDGET CLASSIFICATION

A program element or an aggregation of program elements used by the Army and Navy in the budget process. (DOD 7000.5)

BUDGET CREDIT

Allowance for money or material issued to a military unit according to a system of money credits based on the approximate troop strength of the unit. (AR 320-5)

BUDGET ESTIMATE

An estimated fund requirement for any element included in a budget. Collectively, all estimated fund requirements for a particular operating agency or component or consolidation thereof. (AFSCM 27-1, AFSCR 27-6)

An amount estimated for any element included in a budget. (DOD 5000.8)

BUDGET EXECUTION

The processes involved at every echelon in budgetary administration subsequent to passage of an appropriation act. Includes preparation of operating budgets; apportionments; funding actions; review and approval of operating budgets; the incurring of obligations, costs, and expenditures; fund reporting; review and analysis of variances from approved budgets, and initiation of corrective action required as a result of such review. (DOD 5000.8)

BUDGET FISCAL YEAR

The fiscal year (1 Oct through 30 Sep) following the fiscal year being executed (current fiscal year); the fiscal year of focus in the budgeting process. (AFR 80-8)

BUDGET FORMULATION

The processes in preparation, review, and establishment of the annual budget presented to the Congress as a basis for appropriations/funds. Includes planning and programming. (AFSCR 27-6, DOD 5000.8)

BUDGET GUIDE-LINES

Both general and specific instructions furnished by a higher level as a basis for budget formulation or budget execution. (DOD 5000.8)

BUDGET ITEM

Article that may be issued, at the discretion of the commanding officer, to organizations or to individuals and charged against budget credits. (AR 320-5)

BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

The supporting statements and data used to prove the requirement of the amount in a budget estimate. (DOD 5000.8)

BUDGET MARK-UP

Revision of a budget in detail, at a review level, based on consideration of policies, programs, scheduling, cost factors, and other pertinent data, as a basis for approval or obligation authorization. (DOD 5000.8)

BUDGET POSITION

The current operating position plus procurement lead time plus twelve months adjusted to the program position (see Lead Time Table, ...er 9). (AFLCM 57-2)

BUDGET PROGRAM

A portion of a departmental budget submitted to reflect estimated receipts, obligations, and expenditures pertaining to a particular program of an agency or department. As used by the Air Force, refers to a subdivision established under an appropriation to identify a major segment of Air Force operations. (AFSCR 27-6)

BUDGET PROGRAM ACTIVITY CODE (BPAC)

A subdivision established under an appropriation to record fiscal transactions which identify funded requirements related to a budget program. (AFSCM 27-1)

Fiscal codes, used in the procurement, military construction, and research, development, test, and evaluation appropriations, that further identify the system program. Material Program Codes and Work Breakdown Structures provide the next lower breakdown. (AFSCM 375-3)

The BPAC provides a method for identifying the first subdivision of accounting classification below the appropriation level. (AFM 170-7)

A subdivision established under an appropriation to identify a significant segment of Air Force operations by system or program category. (AFLCM 401-1)

A code which identifies the budget program in the first two positions and the program/project weapons system in the last four positions. (AFSCM 177-265)

BUDGET PROJECT ACCOUNT

The first major subdivision of a Budget Program (e.g., 23Z9. 23X0, 23K0, 23L0). (AR 750-4)

BUDGET YEAR

The fiscal year immediately following the apportionment year. (BUSANDAINST 440.38)

The fiscal year for which estimates are submitted to Congress by the President requesting appropriation of funds. Typical budget estimates include data for three years, i.e., current year, ensuing year, and budget year. For example, estimates for budget year 1967 were prepared initially for submission to HQ USAF by AFSC during FY 1965 which was then the "current year," while FY 1966 was considered the "ensuing year" at that time. (AFSCM 27-1)

That fiscal year arrived at by adding one to the current fiscal year. In fiscal year 1969, the Budget Year is fiscal year 1970. (DOD 7045.7)

The fiscal year immediately following the current year. (AR 750-4)

BUDGET YEAR (FUNDING)

That portion of the CE approved by OSD for inclusion in the last President's Budget (including subsequent amendments). If the Appropriation Bill is signed prior to the "as of" date of the report, the actual appropriation will be footnoted if different. (DOD 7000.3)

BUDGET YEAR OPERATING REQUIREMENT

The peacetime dollar requirement needed to sustain operations for the 12 months beyond the apportionment year, plus leadtime. (AFLCR 57-11)

BUDGET YEAR QUANTITY

This quantity will be for 12 months beyond the buy position. (AFSCR/AFLCR 57-49)

BUDGETED COST FOR WORK PERFORMED (BCWP)

The sum of the budgets for completed work packages and completed portions of open work packages, plus the appropriate portion of the budgets for level of effort and apportioned effort. (AFSCP/AFLCR 173-5)

BUDGETED COST FOR WORK SCHEDULED (BCWS)

The sum of the budgets for all work packages, planning packages, etc., scheduled to be accomplished (including inprocess work packages), plus the amount or level of effort and apportioned effort scheduled to be accomplished within a given time period. (AFSCP/AFLCP 173-5)

BUDGETING

The process of relating specific appropriation requests and financial administration to the programming effort.

The process by which funds required to carry out programmed objectives and workloads are determined and forwarded to higher headquarters for approval as portions of the budget. (AFR 80-8)

BUDGETING AND PROGRAMMING GUIDANCE

The dollar levels (fiscal guidance) from higher headquarters that are not to be exceeded in the preparation of a budget or program. (AFR 80-8)

BUDGET, BUSINESS-TYPE

A statement, in financial terms, of projected or anticipated operations for a given period of an "accounting entity" financed under a "revolving fund." It usually represents a goal—not a limitation—and may be revised from time to time within a period to reflect changing conditions which may have an effect on future operations. (DOD 5000.8)

BUDGET, CONGRESSIONAL

The "Presidents's Budget" as revised to correspond to appropriation action by the Congress. (DOD 5000.8)

BUDGET, COST-BASED

A budget prepared upon the basis of estimated expenses and cost of acquisition of property, as well as upon the basis of obligations to be incurred. (DOD 5000.8)

BUDGET, DEPARTMENTAL

A budget prepared on behalf of a single Department or Agency of the Government. (DOD 5000.8)

BUDGET, FLEXIBLE (VARIABLE)

A budget representing cost allowances determined at the end of a fiscal period, as a refined basis of comparison with actual costs. These cost allowances are based upon actual workload, or volume of work performed, rather than estimates thereof. They are also based upon predetermined factors, such as standard usage factors for direct material, direct labor at standard prices, and allowances for related overhead costs scaled to level of production or performance (by analysis of variable, semivariable, and fixed elements of overhead costs). Distinguished from "forecast budget." (DOD 5000.8)

BUDGET, FORECAST

Estimates prepared before the beginning of a fiscal period, based upon a forecast of the workload or volume of work to be performed. (Appropriation

budget estimates employ this method.) Forecast budgets for expe' 's are distinguished from "flexible budgets.")D 5000.8)

BUDGET, OPERATION

A budget, currently revised, which is the basis of budget authorization, apportionment or funding, and financial control of obligations, costs, and expenditures, in the execution of a program or programs. Distinguished from the "Presidents's Budget" which is used to justify appropriation requests. In the case of construction programs, includes "construction directives." (DOD 5000.8)

A budget, currently revised, at any level (such as a military department, operating agency, an intermediate operating agency, or an operating unit) which is the basis of budget authorization, funding and financial control of obligations, costs and expenditures, in the execution of a program or programs. Distinguished from the "President's Budget" which is used to justify appropriation requests. In the case of construction programs, includes construction directives. (DOD 7040.2)

BUDGET, PERFORMANCE

A budget based upon programs, functions, and projects, which would focus attention upon the general character and relative importance of the work to be done, or upon the service to be rendered, rather than upon the things to be acquired such as personal services, supplies, equipment, etc. (DOD 5000.8)

BUDGET, PRESIDENT'S

A budget for the Government of the United States submitted annually by the President to the Congress reflecting estimated receipts, expenditures and appropriations proposed, the financial condition of the Treasury and comparative amounts for current and preceding years, with such other detail as is required by law. (DOD 5000.8)

BUDGET, PROGRAM

A portion of a departmental budget submitted to reflect estimated reimbursements, obligations, costs, and expenditures pertaining to a particular program of an agency of department. (DOD 5000.8)

BUFFER

In automatic data processing: (1) A routine or storage device used to compensate for a difference in rate of flow of data, or time of occurrence of events, when transmitting data from one device to another. (2) An isolating circuit used to prevent a driven circuit from influencing the driving circuit. (AR 310-25)

BUFFER STOCK

A quantity of a specific item identified as a phased provisioning item that the contractor is authorized to release for production in advance of the normal production release date. These quantities shall not exceed production requirements for undelivered end articles on the contract. (AFR 67-47)

A quantity of a specific item identified in the phased provisioning schedule that the contractor is required to have available for Air Force use in advance of normal production requirements. (AFLCR 57-27)

BUILD-UP

The process of developing a military force or organization to a prescribed strength or of accumulating a specified stockage objective of war materiel. (AFM 67-1)

BUILT-IN

Of an accessory, feature, or capability incorporated in a piece of equipment or logistic system. (AFM 67-1)

BULK ALLOCATIONS

A JCS allocation of commercial transportation capability furnished MTMTS for administration under JCS program and priority guidance. (AR 55-36)

BULK CARGO

Dry or liquid cargo such as oils, coal, grain, ore, sulphur, fertilizer, etc., that are shipped unpackaged and usually in large quantities. (DOD 4500.32-R)

BULK FREIGHT

Freight not in packages or containers. (NAVORD OP 2165)

BULK ITEM

Commercial standard and hardware items (e.g., bolts, nuts, and cotter pins), produced to Government specifications (e.g., AN JAN MS, NAF, and MIL items), and items

-C-

CABIN

In an aircraft, all the compartments used for the carriage of passengers or cargo. (JCS Pub 1)

CADET

A student who has been formally enrolled in the AFROTC program and is entitled to all benefits authorized by law and regulations pertaining thereto. (AFM 67-1)

CAGED STORAGE

Storage space within a building specially screened or barricaded to prevent pilferage. (AFM 67-1)

Caged storage is space segregated within a building and specifically screened or barricaded to prevent pilferage, or, to isolate dangerous materials. (AFR 69-8)

CALENDAR LIFE

The accumulated age in calendar days or months of a selected item of hardware derived from a computation based on the appropriate calendar life start date and current date. Four separate conditions of calendar life are computed in D057G. They are, by operation code, 777-Shelf Life, 888-Installed Life, 980-Combined Life, and 999-Total Life. Calendar life may be established, changed, adjusted or deleted through SICR or AFLC Form 884 input. (AFLCR 171-91)

CALIBRATE

To convert a reading into another value by applying corrections. (AFM 67-1)

To rectify instrument readings to compensate for error. (AFM 67-1)

To mark a scale of given value on an instrument or tool; to rectify instrument readings to compensate for error; to convert a reading into another value by applying corrections. (AFM 67-1)

CALIBRATION

Those measurement services, provided by designated depot and/or laboratory facility teams, who by the comparison of two instruments, one of which is a certified standard of known accuracy, detect and adjust any discrepancy in the accuracy of the instrument being compared with the certified standard (AR 750-25)

Comparison of a standard or measuring equipment instrument with a standard of higher accuracy to insure that the former is within specified limits throughout its entire range. (DOD 4155.18, AFLCR 74-13)

Intercomparison between two instruments, one of which is a certified standard of known accuracy, to detect and to correlate or adjust any variation in the accuracy of the instrument being compared in relation to the certified standard. (DLAM 4155.4, AR 750-26, NAVSUP PUB 5011, MCO P4870.45B)

A comparison between a standard or measuring equipment instrument or items of equipment, one of which is a standard of higher accuracy, to detect, correlate, adjust, and report any variation in the accuracy of the instrument or equipment item being compared or tested. (AFR 74-2)

CALIBRATION CYCLE

Number of days between scheduled inspections. (T.O. 00-20-10-6)

CALIBRATION LABORATORY

A laboratory under the control of the Military Departments or any agency of the Department of Defense which provides calibration services for test and measurement equipment used by activities engaged in RDT&E, production, quality assurance, maintenance, supply, and operation of weapons systems, equipment and other DOD materiel. (DOD 4155.18)

CALIBRATION/VERIFICATION/CERTIFICATION

These terms, when referenced to medical equipment, may be utilized interchangeably to define those actions accomplished by individuals to insure that medical equipment meets required medical standards and prescribed parameters. (AFR 67-1)

CALL

Request for the delivery of supplies covered by credits or allocations. In this meaning, also called draft. Signal on a bugle, drum, or whistle. That part of a message containing the call signs of the station calling and the station called. Request from the port transportation officer for shipments, to include the time and place at which the movement is desired to reach the port. Request of the port commander for movement to the port. It is forwarded to the agency responsible for issuing movement orders and includes the date and time the unit and equipment accompanying or shipped by the unit will arrive at the port. Status of Army National Guard while on active duty under call. (AR 310-25)

CALL FOR ESTIMATES

Instructions issued to prepare and submit budget estimates and estimated fund requirements for the budget year. (AFSCM 27-1, DOD 5000.8)

CALL-TYPE CONTRACT

A general term used to describe any active contract requiring only the placement of an order. Basic Ordering Agreements (BOAs) with prices negotiated in advance would be included in this definition; BOAs requiring negotiation of prices for each order are not included in this definition. (DOD 4140.39)

CAMP

A group of tents, huts, or other shelter set up temporarily for troops, and more permanent than a bivouac. A military post, temporary or permanent, may be called a camp. (JCS Pub 1)

CANBERRA

A two-place, twin-engine turbojet, all-weather tactical bomber capable of delivering nuclear and nonnuclear weapons. Designated as B-57. RB-57 is the reconnaissance version. (JCS Pub 1)

CANCELLATION

A total or partial discontinuance of supply action requested of and confirmed by the supplier. (DSAM 4140.2, AR 735-110, NAVSUP Pub 5003, MCO P4400.101, AR 725-50)

CANCELLED CASE

An FMS case which was not accepted or funded within prescribed time limitations, or was cancelled by the requesting country or the U.S. government. In the latter case, the U.S. government or purchaser electing to cancel all (or part) of case prior to delivery of defense articles or performance of services shall be responsible for all (or associated) termination costs. (DOD 5105.38M)

CANNIBALIZATION

The authorized removal of specific components from one item of AF property for installation on another item of AF property to meet priority requirements with the obligation of replacing the removed components. (AFM 67-1)

The authorized removal of a specific assembly, subassembly or component from one equipment end-item for installation on another equipment end-item to meet priority requirements with an obligation to replace the removed item(s). Equipment end-items as referred to above include aircraft, missiles, drones, spare aircraft and missile engines, aircraft pods, Class I trainers, CEM equipment, AGE units, Class II training equipment and vehicular equipment for which the NORS S-52 reporting system is applicable. Components that are obtained from spare major assemblies, spare QEC kits and other like items for use on equipment enditem will not be classed or treated as cannibalization actions. All such items are classed as part of the base resources that should be screened for availability of the required component. Effective with implementation of AFTO Form 349, action taken codes "T" and "U" are limited to use in "on-equipment" documentation only. (T.O. 00-20-10-7)

The authorized removal of parts and assemblies from uneconomically repairable or disposable end items or components thereof and making them available for reuse. (AR 320-5)

Applies only to those equipment items listed in TO 10- 20-2, Cannibalization is the IM authorized removal of a specific assembly, subassembly, or component part thereof from an equipment end item for installation on a like equipment end item to satisfy a priority mission requirement with an obligation of the IM to replace the part that was removed. (AFLCR 66-53)

The authorized removal of specific components from one item of property for use or for installation on another item of property to meet priority requirements. (DSAM 4140.2, AR 735-110, NAVSUP Pub 5003, MCO P4400.101)

The term used to describe the maintenance action of disassembling an unserviceable or damaged piece of equipment for the purpose of salvaging the components which are still serviceable and restocking those components as spares. It also describes the action of borrowing a component of spare assembly to be used as a spare pending resupply action. (AFLCR 171-91)

CANNIBALIZATION POINT

A collection and disassembly area where disposable items are collected, classified, and held for recovery of repair parts for return to the supply system. (AR 750-50)

CANNIBALIZE

To remove serviceable parts from one item of equipment in order to install them on another item of equipment. (JCS Pub.1)

The removal of serviceable parts from one item of equipment for stock or to install another item of equipment to restore the latter to a serviceable condition. (DOD 5000.8)

Removal of serviceable parts from one aircraft or equipment for installation on another aircraft or equipment. (OPNAVINST 5442.2B)

To remove serviceable parts from one item of equipment in order to install them on another item of equipment before transfer to an authorized disposal account. (DOD 4160.21-M)

CAO/PO ADP PROCESSING POINT

The activity which provides ADP services to the CAO/PO. (In the case of Defense Contract Administration Services (DCAS) this activity is the Defense Contract Administration Services Region (DCASR). In the case of a plant cognizance CAO, the ADP activity may be collocated with the CAO or could be located at some other remote site.) (DOD 4105.63-M)

CAPABILITY

A measure of the ability of an item to achieve mission objectives given the conditions during the mission. (MIL-STD-721B)

The ability to execute a specified course of action. (JCS Pub 1)

A power or capacity to do a particular thing, arising from a feature, condition, faculty, ability, or the like. (AFM 67-1)

CAPABILITY GOALS

System concepts which have the best potential for providing future operational capabilities but which require further advances in technology before decision can be made on selections for system development and procurement. (AFM 11-1)

CAPABILITY IMPACT

A code used to indicate a degraded CEM equipment condition (A - Amber) or a non-operational condition (R - Red). (AFM 65-662)

CAPACITY LOAD (NAVY)

The maximum quality (sic quantity) of all supplies (ammunition, petroleum, oils, and lubricants, rations, general stores, maintenance stores, etc.) which each vessel can carry in proportions prescribed by proper authority. (JCS Pub 1)

CAPACITY, UNDERUTILIZED

The excess of normal level of operations over the actual level, in such terms as workload or output, for any industrial-or commercial-type activity or component thereof. The cost of maintaining underutilized capacity is not fairly subject to inclusion in the total cost or overhead cost of production. (DOD 5000.8)

CAPITAL

The assets of an enterprise, especially capital property. Divided between "fixed capital" and "working capital". (DOD 5000.8)

The non-expendable or capital funds used to finance an enterprise or activity. (DOD 5000.8)

The excess of assets over liabilities of an accounting entity financed by a non-expendable or capital fund. (DOD 5000.8)

CAPITAL STOCK

The proprietary interest of a corporation evidenced by shares of stock. The expression of this interest in financial terms. (DOD 5000.8)

CAPITAL TYPE REHABILITATION (CTR)

The repair of real or personal property which exceeds the normal maintenance agreement in effect between the using contractor and the cognizant Air Force procuring activity. (The contract administration activity cognizant of the facilities must certify that the work to be performed is, in fact, outside the scope of the normal maintenance agreement.) (AFR 78-22)

Often referred to as nonrecurring maintenance, is identified as that work which is clearly above and beyond normal (recurring) maintenance, such as major repairs, replacement and rehabilitation of deteriorated property. Rehabilitation of deteriorated property applies to restoration and repairs to industrial real property facilities, which have depreciated through normal active use due to fair wear and tear; have deteriorated while not in active use and have expended designed useful life. In the literal sense, CTR applies to restoration and repairs which restore and extend useful life; restores but does not expand operating capability; reduces recurring and routine preventive maintenance costs; and is beyond normal recurring maintenance practices. The costs are not normally expended as burden or overhead. (AFSCR 78-5)

CAPITAL WORKING

Excess of current assets over current liabilities. (DOD 5000.8)

CAPITALIZATION

The monetary value of inventories (materiels, supplies, and equipment), including undelivered orders due-in under capitalized contracts and allocations of task, less liabilities and equity reservations. (AMCR 37-98)

A reassignment of logistics management functions from a Military Service/GSA to a DSC which, when assets are involved, causes an increase to the DSC inventory control record, the DSC capitalization account and the Defense Stock Fund. (DSAM 4140.2, AR 735-110, NAVSUP Pub 5603, MCO P4400.101)

CAPITAL, BORROWED

That portion of the total capital of a business enterprise represented by indebtedness for loans, either short-term or long-term. (DOD 5000.8)

CAPITAL, EQUITY

That portion of the capital of a business enterprise represented by the interest of the owners. The excess of total assets over total liabilities (including borrowed capital). (DOD 5000.8)

CAPITAL, FIXED

That portion of the capital fund of an accounting entity invested in "fixed assets" and long-term investments, including especially investments in other business corporations. (DOD 5000.8)

CAPSULE

An ejectable sealed cabin having automatic devices for safe return of the occupants to the surface. (JCS Pub 1)

A sealed pressurized cabin for extremely high altitude or orbital space flight which provides an acceptable environment for man, animal, or equipment. (JCS Pub 1)

CAPTIVE FIRING

A simulated firing during which the missile is put through its paces but is not permitted to lift off. (AFM 67-1)

CAPTIVE PARTS

Parts manufactured by a single source and available only from the manufacturer or his franchised dealers, precluding purchase of such parts by independent parts jobbers at usual trade discounts. Additionally, there is no substitute item manufactured or distributed nationally through independent parts dealers. (AFM 67-1)

CAPTIVE TEST

A test conducted while the missile is secured to a test stand. Primarily intended to verify proper operation of the propulsion and flight control subsystems under full thrust conditions. May also test the operation of any or all of the remaining airborne subsystems. (AFM 11-1)

CARBOY

A large cylindrical container for liquids made of glass, plastic, or metal and cushioned in a special container. (AFR 69-8)

CARD CODE

A one or two-digit code, appearing on some J041 input transactions, which defines the format of the transaction and the file maintenance action desired. (AFLCR 70-11)

CARD P

An ADPE card used to make changes (except total deletions) to approved GA and MASF program lines. (AFLCR 400-23)

CARD PROGRAMMED

The capability of performing a sequence of operations according to instructions contained in one or a deck of punched cards. (AR 310-25)

CARD R

An ADPE card used to delete a GA or MASF program in its entirety (AFLCR 400-23)

CARD SEQUENCE NUMBER

A 1-digit number (beginning with one for each address type) to denote the sequence of each line within a clear text address. (DOD 4000.21)

CARDINAL POINT EFFECT

The increased intensity of a line or group of returns on the radar scope occurring when the radar beam is perpendicular to the rectangular surface of a line or group of similarly aligned features in the ground pattern. (JCS Pub 1)

CARE AND HANDLING

Includes packing, storing, handling, and conserving excess, surplus, foreign excess and exchange sale property, and, in the case of property which is dangerous to public health or safety, destroying or rendering innocuous such property. (DOD 4160.21-M)

CARE OF SUPPLIES IN STORAGE

A program whereby supplies and equipment in storage are preserved in a serviceable condition through inspection and action taken to correct any forms of deterioration and to restore the supplies to ready for issue condition. (AR 320-5)

CAREER APPRAISAL

The process of inventorying and evaluating the attributes and potential capabilities of each employee. It includes analysis of career training needs for orderly progression within the career field and the planning for fulfilling these needs. (DD Form 1917, Employee Career Appraisal, or follow-on form.) (AFSCR 50-5)

CARETAKER STATUS

A nonoperating condition in which the installations, materiel, and facilities are in a care and limited preservation status. Only a minimum of personnel is required to safeguard against fire, theft, and damage from the elements. (JCS Pub 1)

CARGO

Includes all items of supplies, materials, stores, baggage, or equipment which are classified and transported as freight in contrast to those items which are classified and transported incidental to passenger movements. (DOD 4500.32-R)

CARGO CHECKING

The act of identifying the shipment, counting, or tallying the package, noting improper packing, improper or insufficient markings at a shipment/transshipment or receiving activity, and noting shortages, overages and damages. (AR 320-5) The act of identifying the shipment, counting or tallying the packages, noting damage, improper packing or improper insufficient markings at an air or water terminal. (AR 725-50)

CARGO CLASSIFICATION (COMBAT LOADING)

The division of military cargo into categories for combat loading aboard ships (AR 320.5, JCS Pub 1)

CARGO DELIVERY RECEIPT

Receipt used to check cargo discharged from ships and to forward shipments from a terminal to ultimate consignee (DA Form 1664). (AR 320-5)

CARGO OUTTURN MESSAGE

A detailed report prepared on DD Form 470 and 470c by a discharging Water Terminal or other responsible activity to record discrepancies in the form of over, short, and damaged cargo as manifested and as checked at time and place of discharge from vessel or delivery by ocean carrier. (DOD 4500.32-R)

A brief message report transmitted within 48 hours of completion of ship discharge to advise both the Military Sealift Command and the terminal of loading of the condition of the cargo, including any discrepancies in the form of overages, shortages, or damages between cargo as manifested and cargo as checked at time of discharge. (JCS Pub 1)

CARGO OUTTURN REPORT

A detailed report prepared by a discharging terminal to record discrepancies in the form of over, short, and damaged cargo as manifested, and cargo checked at a time and place of discharge from ship. (JCS Pub 1)

CARGO RECEIVED

Cargo will be reported as received when discharged from vessel. (AR 50-30)

CARGO SHIPPED

Cargo will be reported shipped when manifested. (AR 50-30)

CARGO SLING

A strap, chain, or other material used to hold cargo items securely which are to be hoisted, lowered, or suspended. (JCS Pub 1)

CARGO TIE-DOWN POINT

A point on military materiel designed for attachment of various means for securing the item for transport. (JCS Pub 1)

CARGO TRANSPORTER

A reusable, metal shipping container designed for worldwide surface and air movement of suitable military supplies and equipment through the cargo transporter service. (JCS Pub 1)

CARGOMASTER

A four-engine turboprop cargo transport capable of carrying outsize freight. Designated as C-133. (JCS Pub 1)

CARLOAD

The quantity of freight required for the application of a rail carload rate. (DSAR 4500.3. NAVORD OP 2165)

A car loaded to the carrying capacity. (DSAR 4500.3)

CARLOAD SHIPMENT

Quantity of freight equal to or in excess of the minimum weight specified for a carload in carrier's tariffs. Quantity of freight less than that specified above may be accorded carload service if the charge for the specified carload minimum weight is paid. (AR 320-5)

CARRIED ITEMS

Refers to items that are stocked. (NAVSUP MAN)

CARRIER

Includes railroad, sleeping car and express companies, private car lines, freight forwarders. motor carriers, barge and steamship companies, air carriers and pipeline companies. (AP 320-5, DOD 4500.32-R, DSAR 4500.3)

A railroad car, motor truck, ship, airplane, or other vehicle used for transporting supplies. Sometimes used to denote an entire rail trucking, shipping or air transport system. (AFR 69-8)

CARRIER COMPANY

A group of four-man teams formed into a control unit for movement overseas. (AR 310-25)

CARRIER SERVICE

The availability and use of equipment and facilities of commercial carriers for the movement (or incident to the movement) of persons, property, and mail to or from designed point(s). (DOD 4500.17)

CARRIER'S INADEQUATE EQUIPMENT OR FACILITIES

Carrier's equipment is inadequate for movement of material, or the selection and use of carriers with inadequate facilities to store, protect, and otherwise handle shipments while in their custody. (AR 55-38)

CARRIERS, FOR-HIRE

Common and contract carriers who transport passengers and property for compensation (DSAR 4500.3, DOD 4500.32-R)

CARRIER, CONTRACT

A person or company other than a common carrier who, under special and individual contracts or agreements, transports passengers or property for compensation. (DSAR 4500.2, DOD 4500.32-R)

CARRIER, PRIVATE

Persons, other than those included in the terms "common carrier" or "contract carrier," who transport property of which such carrier is the owner, lessee, or bailee, when such transportation is for the purpose of sale, lease, rent or bailment, or in furtherance of any commercial enterprise. (DSAR 4500.3)

CARRY OVER

The number of systems that are in-work on the project at the beginning of the fiscal year. (AFLCR 171-24)

CARRYALL TRUCK

Closed body, combination cargo and personnel, carrier with seats which can be removed or adjusted to make space for cargo. (AR 320-5)

CARRYING POINT

A DLA center stock point which stocks a specific group of items not normally stocked by other depots. (AFM 67-1)

CASE

A file of data pertinent to a single problem. (TM 10-750-2)

A contractual sales agreement between the U.S. and an eligible foreign country or international organization documented by DD Form 1513. One FMS case designator is assigned for the purpose of identification, accounting, and data processing for each accepted offer (DD Form 1513). (DOD 5105.38M)

CASE DESCRIPTION

A short title specifically prepared for each FMS case. (DOD 5105.38M)

CASE DESIGNATOR

A unique designator assigned by the implementing agency to each Foreign Military Sales case. The designator originates with the offer of a sale, identifies the case through all subsequent transactions, and is generally a three letter designation. (DOD 5105.38M)

CASE LOT QUANTITIES

Items (one or more of a particular item) encased in an exterior pack (case, crate, carton, box, barrel, etc.) and received, stored, and shipped without opening or otherwise disturbing the exterior pack. (AFR 67-21)

CASE NUMBER

A specific designator assigned to each FMS case, consisting of the two alpha country code, and three alphabetic letters, e.g. AT-ABC, AT-Australia, ABC-Case identifier. (AFSCM 27-1)

CASE SUFFIX CODE

Machine readable code. (DOD 5105.38M)

CASH

Moneys, including coin, currency, money orders, checks or similar forms of exchange, held or on deposit subject to withdrawal on demand. Available as a medium of exchange. (DOD 5000.8)

CASH BOOK

A complete daily record of all transactions of each disbursing office, covering the receipt and disbursement of public funds and the accountability of the disbursing officer. (DOD 5000.8)

CASH COLLECTION VOUCHER (DD Form 1131)

The form used when an individual of his own volition admits pecuniary liability for loss, damage, or destruction of public property. (AFM 67-1)

CASH IN ADVANCE

U.S. dollar currency, check, or other negotiable instrument submitted by the customer concurrent with acceptance of a sales offer. (DOD 5105.38M)

CASH SALES

Sales made to authorized personnel for cash. (AFM 67-1)

CASH SALES (DOD)

Involves either "cash in advance", payment within a reasonable period not to exceed 120 days after delivery of the article or the rendering of the service, or payments as funds are required to meet progress payments to suppliers under a "Dependable Undertaking" (Secs 21 and 22, AECA). (DOD 5105.38M)

CASH WITH DEPOSITARIES

The balance of cash to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States and other authorized officials of agencies, which is on deposit with authorized depositaries. (Depositaries do not include the U.S. Treasury.) (DOD 5000.8)

CASH-WITH ACCEPTANCE

A check or similar negotiable instrument, submitted by the customer with acceptance of an FMS case which can be turned into US dollars upon demand by the USAF. (AFR 400-3)

CASH, DISBURSING OFFICERS'

Cash held by a disbursing officer for disbursement in lieu of use of checks drawn on the Treasury or for deposit in the Treasury. Derived from cash receipts, including proceeds of Treasury checks issued for cash. (DOD 5000.8)

CASH, PETTY

A sum of money, either in the form of currency or a special bank account, set aside for the purpose of making change or immediate payments of comparatively small amounts. (DOD 5000.8)

CASREPT/SCIP REQUISITION

A requisition submitted by a ship, assigned to the active fleet and not undergoing scheduled overhaul, for material required to correct a Casualty to a designated SCIP equipment. (BUSANDAINST 4408.1)

CATALOGED ITEM

A national stock numbered item identified according to the principles and procedures of the Federal catalog system, and on which data is published and maintained in the DOD section of the Federal supply catalogs; the Army Master Data File (AMDF); automated systems of other military service users of the items; and the Defense automated addressing system (DAAS). (AR 710-26/NAVSUP Pub 452 Revision/AFR 67-96, MCO P4400.51A/DSAR 4140.47)

CATALOGING

Consists of those functions, processes, and operations involved in item identification, classification, stock numbering, and documentation. Included are the development or application of principles, rules, guides, directives, item names, description patterns, item descriptions and numbers, and item classification; in addition, recording and presenting the pertinent data in a form understandable and usable for establishing item identity, an aid to item interchangeability and standardization research; and for the diverse requirements of supply operations and management. (AFLCM 72-2)

CATALOGING ACTIVITY CODE

A two-position code which designates the specific activity having assigned responsibility for cataloging an item of supply. (AFLCR 67-5)

CATALOGING DIVISION

The division of the Defense Logistics Service Center, Defense Logistics Agency, responsible for the maintenance, conversion to and utilization of the Federal Catalog System. (DOD 4120.3)

CATALOGING MANAGEMENT DATA NOTIFICATION (CMDN) CARD

An EAM card keypunched with appropriate data to provide a standardized means for communication management data between DLA/GSA/DLSC and the military services. (AFM 67-1)

CATALYST

A material which affects the rate of a chemical reaction without being consumed itself. (AFM 127-201)

CATAPULT

A structure which provides an auxiliary source of thrust to a missile or aircraft; must combine the functions of directing and accelerating the missile during its travel on the catapult; serves the same function for a missile as does a gun tube for a shell. (JCS Pub 1)

CATASTROPHIC FAILURE

A sudden change in the operating characteristic of an Item resulting in a complete lack of useful performance of the item. Reliability - 0%. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2, MIL-STD-721)

CATEGORIES (FIELD STORAGE)

Primary groups into which materiel is segregated for storage in the field. (AR 310-25)

CATEGORIES OF INFORMATION

1. Official. Information owned by, produced for or by, subject to the control of the US Government. Official, military, and defense information are used interchangeably in this regulation and referenced directives.

2. Classified. Military information, designated by security. The information is limited to three classifications: Top Secret, Secret, and Confidential. (See AFR 205-1 for description of the classifications and information on additional markings and notations).

3. Unclassified. Unclassified information consists of two categories.

(a) Distribution Limited. Information bearing a statement pursuant to the requirements of AFR 80-45, which limits distribution to US government agencies only.

(b) Distribution Unlimited. Information bearing a statement pursuant to AFR 80-45 permitting unlimited distribution. (AFSCR 200-5)

CATEGORIES OF MATERIAL

The Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 has divided controlled substances (drugs) into five schedules. Schedule I (not stocked in DOD system); Schedule II items

which require exclusion area (vault) storage; and Schedule III, IV, and V items which require as a minimum Limited Access Area Security. As this regulation covers more than controlled substances, a breakout by the regulation covers more than controlled substances, a breakout by the required level of security, from highest to lowest, is as follows: 1. Sensitive Items. For the purpose of this regulation, the use of the term Sensitive Items, unless otherwise specified, will include Schedule II substances (not classified in relation to interests of national defense, e.g., opium, morphine, codeine, methadone, and methamphetamine), precious metals, alcohol, and alcoholic beverages. These items require exclusion area (vault) storage and a high degree of protection and control during receipt and shipment because of statutory and regulation requirements to prevent loss from theft or pilferage. Sensitive items are designed by the letter "R" in the Notes Column of the Federal Supply Catalog, Identification List, C-6500-1L. In accordance with Federal regulations, sensitive items (Schedule II items in the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970) are identified by C-II or II. (Many of these drugs were formerly identified by a capital "C".) The manufacturer places this symbol on the immediate container and carton as applicable; however, to deter pilferage, the symbol does not appear on the intermediate or shipping containers. Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures (MILSTAMP) categorizes items designated as Sensitive and/or Drug Abuse Control Items in this regulation as Controlled cargo. (DSAR 4145.11)

CATEGORY

A major factor or significant effort/action within the contractor's property control system. (AFSCM 78-1)

One of the considerations used in classifying AF inventory into management categories. It is directly related to unit costs or dollar value of annual issues. (AFM 67-1)

CATEGORY I MILITARY INTERDEPARTMENTAL PURCHASE REQUEST

Procurement of supplies or services is accomplished on a contract funded by the buying activity, or when appropriate, furnished from stock. The supplies or services are delivered and the requiring ALC later reimburses the buying activity. J041 retains data records solely by the outgoing MIPR number since no contract is received at the ALC. (AFLCR 70-11)

CATEGORY II MILITARY INTERDEPARTMENTAL PURCHASE REQUEST

The buying activity awards a contract citing the ALC funds. A contract is received by the POD coordinated procurement function and enters J041, tying MIPR requirements to the contract. Payments using ALC funds are made directly to the contractor by the office administering the contract. (AFLCR 70-11)

CATEGORY "A" CRYSTALS

Those crystals used as part of standard electronic/avionic equipment where the frequency of the crystal normally has been pre-established. They are identified in the equipment manual by frequency, type, or other identifying information. Also included in this category are crystals used in electronic/avionic equipment where the frequency of operation is optional; however, experience dictates that the frequency of the crystals required does not often change. Category "A" crystals are logical spare parts and candidates for NSN action. Examples of Category A crystals are:

a. UHF guard frequency.
b. VHF guard frequency.
c. Radar approach control frequency.
d. Tower common control frequency.
e. Selected Navaids (TACAN/ILS/TVOR).
f. Test equipment (electrical and electronic).
g. Avionics and aerospace ground equipment/systems. (AFM 67-1)

CATEGORY "B" CRYSTALS

Those crystals where the frequency cannot be preestablished but, rather, where the operational/mission dictates a particular frequency requirement which in turn results in a computed crystal frequency. The required crystal frequency will usually be peculiar to a particular operation/mission and recurring requirements for this crystal frequency are not anticipated. It should be recognized, however, that the computed frequency for a particular operation/mission may be the same as an already stock listed crystal. Category "B" crystals are not normally considered as candidates for cataloging action unless recurring demands for the same crystal are received. In this instance the crystal may become a candidate for NSN action. (AFM 67-1)

CATEGORY, STRATEGIC

A group of research and development programs and projects which are intended to contribute primarily to increasing the effectiveness of a single military operation. (DOD 5000.8)

CATHODE RAY TUBE (CRT)

A phrase commonly used to describe a keyboard interactive terminal with an added alpha/numeric display station. (AFSCR 70-13)

CATHODIC PROTECTION

The use of an outside electric current to oppose and cancel out the current generated by a corrosion cell, thereby protecting the metal against deterioration. (AFM 127-201)

CAUSAL FACTORS

Actions and conditions, or the omission thereof, which affect the adequacy of a category, functional area, characteristic, or property control system. (AFSCM 78-1)

CAVITATION

Condition in a liquid causing the formation of vapor bubbles. This condition may come about in a pump or around a propeller when the vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds the static pressure on its surface. Cavitation may cause highly damaging vibrations. (AFM 127-201)

CB MATERIAL

Generic terminology for chemical agents or biological defense research material. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

CE

Papers permitting a ship, or aircraft to leave on a voyage or flight. An agreement between the shipper and the designated release authority for an air or water terminal that permits a particular shipment to be transported to the terminal, and that the terminal is ready to receive the shipment during a given period. Authority permitting individuals, cooperating in the Department of the Army work and having a legitimate interest therein, access to classified technical information, materiel, or equipment, or admission to restricted areas or installations where such information or materiel is located. Certification of individual's compliance with standards prescribed in appropriate health regulations for permission to remain in, depart from, or travel to specified environments and specific specialized duties. (AR 310-25)

CEILING, MILITARY-PERSONNEL

The maximum authorized strength for each of the military Services as established by law or appropriate administrative authority. (DOD 5000.8)

CELESTIAL GUIDANCE

The guidance of a missile or other vehicle by reference to celestial bodies. (JCS Pub 1)

CELLULAR UNIT

A unit composed of teams (table of organization and equipment cells), each of which includes personnel and equipment required for performance of a specific function. A group of one or more teams may be selected to form a military unit to meet a special requirement not currently provided for in fixed or flexible tables of organization and equipment. Teams also may be used to augment units organized under fixed or flexible tables where increments of less than company size are required. (AR 320-5)

CEM EQUIPMENT STATUS SUMMARY

This report is generated monthly. This product presents performance data and managerial indicators for specified equipment. Also, there is a command Equipment Status Summary, PCN SG033E003, that presents performance data and managerial indicators for specified (MAJCOM supplement) items. (AFM 65-662)

CEM INVENTORY REPORT

This product presents the current inventory and a list of changes since last run. (AFM 65-662)

CEM SERIAL NUMBER

The serial number of the equipment being reported. (AFM 65-662)

CEM SUMMARY DATE

End of month date for summary report. (AFM 65-662)

CENTRAL PROCUREMENT (CP)

The procurement of material, supplies, and services for the benefit and use of the entire Air Force. (AFLC/AFSCR 57-7)

The procurement of consolidated Air Force requirements of materials, supplies, or services effected by the designated agencies, namely, AFLC and AFSC. Department of the Army, Department of the Navy, and the Defense Supply Agency. (AFM 66-17)

The procurement of material, supplies, and services for the benefit and use of entire Air Force. (AFLCM 57-7, AFSCM 57-2)

The procurement of material, supplies, or services by an officially designated command or agency with funds specifically provided for such procurement for the benefit and use of the entire Air Force, or in the case of single managers, for the military departments as a whole. The delegation of procurement funds to another command to effect local purchase of items designated for central procurement does not change the central

procurement identity for such items. (AFSCM 27-1)

Procurement initiated to meet AF world-wide program requirements. Central procurement does not include local procurement of supplies and services authorized by AFM 67-1, Volume I, Part one, Chapter 8. (AFLCR/AFSCR 67-12)

CENTRAL PURCHASE

The purchase of supplies or equipment by a procuring activity responsible for nationwide procurement and distribution direct to the user or through the depot system. (AR 320-5)

CENTRAL PURCHASE ITEMS

Items procured on a consolidated basis by National Inventory Control Points or their designees for such procurement. (DOD 4100.31)

CENTRAL RECEIVING POINT

An activity at a CONUS installation responsible for receiving shipments, processing prescribed documentation, and distributing materiel. (AR 310-25)

CENTRAL SECONDARY ITEM STRATIFICATION (CSIS)

This is a process that provides for accumulation, extraction and display of basic supply data in a manner that relates assets to requirements in a specific priority/time sequence. It further provides the ALCs and HQ AFLC with a uniform sequence of requirements and assets stratification for investment spares and establishes inventory status and budget requirements of the Air Force investment spares inventory. This inventory data of investment spares is required for preparation of P-18 exhibits. (AFLCR 57-11)

CENTRAL SERVICE POINT

An activity within each participating military service or agency assigned responsibility of control of DODAAF data. AFLC (MCTMC) is the Air Force CSP. (AFR 400-11)

CENTRAL UNIT

An organization designated to coordinate effort of all Diplomatic Missions and the ASD(ISA) to prevent or follow-up diversions of property to the denied areas of foreign excess sold in the European area (Europe, Near East and Africa) or Pacific Command area, and responsible for issuance of the Cleared Bidders Lists. (DOD 4160.21-M)

CENTRALIZED ITEMS

Those items of supply for which appropriate authority has prescribed central management and procurement within a Military Department or Service. (JCS Pub 1, NAVAIRINST 4700.2) Those items for which the cognizant inventory control point (ICP) of a military department or the DSA has prescribed central management and procurement; i.e., central requirements determination, supply control, distribution, storage, and procurement direction by the cognizant ICP. (AR 700-12)

Items for which the cognizant Inventory Control Point (ICP) of a DOD department or agency has prescribed central management and procurement (i.e., central requirements determination, supply control, distribution, stockage, and procurement direction by the cognizant ICP). (AFR 67-27)

CENTRALIZED SCREENING

Screening of excess property information within the Military Services and eligible foreign countries by DPDS or by the headquarters or appropriate regional office of GSA. (DOD 4160.21-M)

CENTRALLY CONTROLLED MATERIEL

In-use materiel subject to transaction reporting to a central point designated to exercise item distribution and management control for a Military Service or DOD as a whole. Such central point may be an Inventory Control Point (ICP), command, bureau, office or other activity designated to exercise such control for a Military Service or DOD as a whole. (DSAM 4140.4)

CENTRALLY MANAGED PARTS

Parts procured, stored, and issued by other government agencies, such as DLA, Army, etc. (AFM 67-1)

CENTRALLY-MANAGED ITEM

An item of materiel subject to central requirements determination, central supply control, central procurement control, and central distribution control under cognizance of item managers of the military services. (AFM 67-1)

CENTRALLY-PROCURED (CP) ITEMS

Centrally procured items refer to stock listed items having a centrally-procured procurement source code. (AFM 67-1)

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT

A certificate evidencing the deposit of funds in a commercial bank, usually at interest. (DOD 5000.8) A certificate evidencing the deposit of funds with a Federal Reserve Bank or a designated Government depositary for credit in the account of the Treasurer of the United States. (DOD 5000.8)

CERTIFICATE OF EXPENDITURES

Statement which declares that expendable

property has been used up or has been dropped from accountability. AR 320-5)

CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS

Short-term interest-bearing notes issued and sold by the Government to take care of current financing requirements of the Treasury. (DOD 5000.8)

CERTIFICATE OF SETTLEMENT

A formal statement issued by the General Accounting Office evidencing its determination of an amount due a claimant or designated payee. (DOD 5000.8)

CERTIFICATE OF SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNT

A formal statement issued by the General Accounting Office evidencing the examination and clearance of an account of an accountable disbursing officer for a stated period. (DOD 5000.8)

CERTIFICATION

The act of designating that standards and precision measurement equipment have been calibrated and meet established requirements. (AFR 74-2)

The action taken by a responsible standards or calibration activity to attest to the accuracy of calibrated items. (AR 320-5, AR 750-25)

The act of designating that precision equipment has been inspected (visually or physically) and meets established minimum accuracy requirements. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

CERTIFICATION CONTROL NUMBER

A sequential alphanumeric designator issued for containers or packages that have been certified as prescribed by paragraph 3c. This number provides a tracking and visibility capability for Air Force activities. (AFSC/AFLCR 800-29)

CERTIFICATION OF EQUIVALENCY

Certification by HQ AFSC or HQ AFLC that proposed packaging of a hazardous item for shipment equals or exceeds the requirements of 49 CFR. (AFSC/AFLCR 800-29)

CERTIFICATION OF STORES

The determination of the extent of a specific store/ aircraft compatibility and the formal publication of all information necessary for appropriate employment of a store on specific aircraft (aircraft series) in the applicable technical manuals and flight operations manuals (or interim supplements or revisions). (AFLCR/AFSCR 80-28)

CHAFF

Radar confusion reflectors, which consist of thin metallic strips of various lengths and frequency responses, used to reflect echoes for confusion purposes. (JCS Pub 1)

CHAIN OF COMMAND

The succession of commanding officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised. Also called command channel. (JCS Pub 1)

CHANGE

Within the context of configuration control, a formally recognized revision to a specified and documented Navy material requirement. Includes design changes, engineering changes, field changes, technical change orders, changes in specifications or other related requirements-type documents, alterations, amendments, improvements, modifications, and other similar types of change actions. (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

A change is the correction or modification of information in an existing TM. (AFR 66-19, AR 310-70, NAVMATINST 5600.11A, MCO 5215.16, DSAR 4151.9)

CHANGE BULLETIN (Supplement)

A temporary addition to, or continuation of, a DOD Section of Federal Supply Catalog pending its complete revision. The change bulletins will be cumulative if more than one is published before the basic section is revised. (AFLCM 72-2)

CHANGE CODE

A code used to facilitate the processing or revisions to a record or file. The actual codes are: C - for changes to records, D - for deletion of records, E - for elimination of all records and N - for addition of new records. (AFSCM 177-265)

CHANGE CODING

The method of changing data elements previously furnished to the CIMM as a result of IMC. Excluded are changes from Service management to Integrated Materiel Management or vice versa. Such latter changes shall be accomplished under initial, maintenance, retroactive, or return coding as appropriate. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

CHANGE HOUSE

A building provided with facilities for employees to change into and out of work clothes. Such buildings may be provided with sanitary facilities, drinking fountains, lockers, and eating facilities. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

CHANGE IN SCOPE

Change to approved program requirements or specifications after negotiation of a basic contract changes the original force goals specification beyond the original approved program. It may result in an increase or decrease. (AFSCR 178-5)

CHANGE IN SELECTED ASSETS

The change in value over a period of time in the amount of material inventories financed by the Operations and Maintenance Appropriations. (DOD 7000.5)

CHANGE IN SELECTED RESOURCES

The sum of the Change in Undelivered Orders and the Change in Selected Assets. (DOD 7000.5)

CHANGE IN UNDELIVERED ORDERS

The change in value over a period of time in the amount of orders for goods and services outstanding for which the liability has not yet been accrued. (DOD 7900.5)

The difference between the amount of undelivered orders at the beginning of the period and the amount existing at the end of the period. The latter is obtained as follows: Beginning balance + new orders - receipts = ending balance. (AR 310-25)

CHANGE NOTICE CODE

This code is a two character alphabetic or alpha-numeric code assigned by the inventory manager to indicate establishment of or change to logistic management data. This code is composed of two single-digit codes: the Action Code (entered in Column 3 of the Change Notice Card, NAVSANDA form 796); and the Phase Code (entered in Column 32). The Change Notice Code will appear also in various authorized publications (e.g., Navy Management Data List). (NAVSUP Pub 437)

CHANGE ORDER

A written order, signed by the contracting officer, authorizing or directing the contractor to make changes in the scope of the contract, or in specifications, etc. Requires acceptance of contractor except when the contract contains a change clause which authorizes the contracting officer to order without the consent of the contractor. (DOD 5099.8)

A written order signed by the contracting officer, directing the contractor to make changes which the Changes clause of the contract authorizes the contracting officer to order without the consent of the contractor. (DAC 76-17)

CHANGED UTILIZATION

Preparing an existing facility not involving major structural revision for use or purposes other than the one for which it was previously used. The installation, transfer, or removal of installed real property incident to a "changed utilization" is chargeable to appropriations available for operation and maintenance of real property subject to provisions and limitations of this regulation. Note: Changed utilization of a facility by code and nomenclature will be noted on the appropriate real property record card under "Remarks" when the basis for the work is a changed utilization anticipated to extend beyond 1 year. (AFR 720-5)

CHANGE, AIRCRAFT SERVICE

Any modification in design or construction of aircraft. Includes all additions, omissions, or replacement of any parts of the aircraft, and all changes in material of which the parts are made. (OPNAVINST 5442.2B)

CHANNEL AIRLIFT

Common-user airlift service provided on a scheduled basis between two points. MAC channel service can be divided into the following two basic types:

1. Requirement Channel. A MAC channel which services two or more points on a schedule basis depending on the volume of traffic forecasted by the users.

2. Frequency Channel. A MAC channel over which airlift service is provided at a Chief of Staff Air Force approved frequency on the basis of user stated mission essential needs rather than as determined by cargo/passenger requirements forecasts and/or generation. (AFR 76-38/AR 59-8/OPNAVINST 4630 18D/MCO 4630.6C/DSAR 4540.9)

CHANNEL SEQUENCE LISTING

A listing of USAF-approved active MAC channels prepared annually by HQ MAC and distributed to all users of MAC airlift. (AFR 76-38/AR 59-8/OPNAVINST 4630 18D/MCO 4630.6C, DSAR 4540.9)

CHANNEL TRAFFIC

Traffic moved between established aerial ports of embarkation and debarkation of MATS scheduled flights. (DOD 4100.31)

The movement of personnel and cargo over established worldwide routes, serviced by either scheduled military aircraft or commercial aircraft under contract to and scheduled by the MATS. (AFR 76-15)

CHANNEL UPGRADING

This is any effort to achieve a standard transmission specification in radio, microwave, tropospheric scatter, or carrier-on-cable transmission systems, exclusive of actions directly upon the primary radio or multiplex equipment. (AFR 100-18)

CHARACTERISTIC

A segment of a functional area subject to analysis or review. Characteristics may be reviewed by statistical sampling or by other means. (AFSCM 78-1)

A fundamental and essential attribute of a unit of product or process which is distinct, describable, and measurable. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

Any dimensional, visual, functional, mechanical, electrical, chemical, physical or material feature or property; and any control element which describes and establishes the design, fabrication and operating requirements of an article or material. (AFR 74-15)

CHARGE SALES TO ENLISTED INDIVIDUALS

Sales made to individuals wherein the value of articles sold is charged against the individual's military pay record (Category 21 - Initial allowance; Category 22 - Health and appearance). (AFM 67-1)

CHARGEABLE ACTIVITY

The chargeable activity is the activity for which the expenditure represents a cost of operation regardless of the funds used, the activity administering the funds, the activity performing the accounting or the activity preparing the requisition, except that expenditures to the 44000 series of expenditure accounts will show the activity that owns the property, when the owning activity is a Navy or Marine Corps activity, on which the repair, upkeep, or maintenance is being performed as the chargeable activity. (NAVSUP Pub 437)

CHARGE, DEFERRED

Expenditure under a non-expendable or revolving fund, not chargeable to operations in the fiscal period in which made but which is amortized over the subsequent years to which applicable or is otherwise disposed of. Deferred charges usually extend over a longer period of time than prepaid expenses. (DOD 5000.8)

CHARTER AIR SERVICE

Air transportation procured under arrangements with carriers for the exclusive use of one or more aircraft between points in the United States for periods of less than 90 days. (DSAR 4500.3)

CHARTER CARRIERS

Air Force carriers under agreement to any department of the US Government. This agreement may be an oral or written contract and the rates will equal those on file with the Civil Aeronautics Board. Charter carriers may or may not be under operational control of the department executing the agreement. (AFM 67-1)

CHART, BAR

A graphical presentation, generally of comparable or related numerical data in which amounts are represented proportionately by the length of rectangles, either horizontal or vertical. (DOD 5000.8)

CHART, FLOW

A graphic presentation using symbols to show the stepby-step sequence of operations or procedures. (DOD 5000.8)

CHART, LINE (OR CURVE)

A graphic presentation that shows the relation between two sets of numbers by means of a line or curve connecting points which are located by a system of two-dimension "coordinates" for the two respective sets of numbers. Ordinarily the axes of reference for the "coordinates" are perpendicular to each other and scaled arithmetically. However, a spherical projection is possible (as a map with latitude and longitude); also one axis or both axes may be scaled logarithmically. (DOD 5000.8)

CHART, PIE

A graphic presentation in circular form wherein the relationships between the components of the whole are shown by proportionate sectors of the circle. (DOD 5000.8)

CHART, SEMI-LOGARITHMIC

A "line (or curve) chart" in which the ordinates (see coordinates) are measured on a logarithmic scale--the abscissas on an arithmetic scale. When ordinates are measured on a logarithmic scale, equal distances indicate equal proportional changes, rather than equal absolute changes, as in an arithmetic scale. (DOD 5000.8)

CHART, STATISTICAL

A graphic presentation of statistics. Includes semilogarithmic charts, bar charts, line or curve charts, pie charts, pictographs, statistical maps. (DOD 5000.8)

CHECK

A standard procedure to determine if the current operational status of an equipment is within tolerances/limitations of the desired performance standards. When carried out at prescribed frequency, a check is part of preventative maintenance. (OPNAV 43P2)

A bill of exchange or written order drawn on a bank or the Treasurer of the United States to pay on demand a specified sum of money to a named person, to his order, or to bearer out of money on deposit to the credit of the maker. A check differs from a warrant in that the latter is not necessarily payable on demand and may or may not be negotiable; and it differs from a voucher in that the latter may show the propriety of a payment or may show that a payment has been made, but is not an order to pay. A voucher check combines the distinguishing marks of a voucher and a check; it shows the propriety of a payment and is an order for the payment thereof. (DOD 5000.8)

CHECK LISTS

Designed as a guide to show how the various categories of labor and the costs of labor, fuel, lubricants, parts, accessories and equipment should be compiled and costed. (DOD 4500.7)

CHECK TEST

A retest performed on an ET/ST sample of selected items to determine whether major deficiences found during ET/ST have been corrected, these deficiencies being of such nature that the item was found unsuitable for type classification. (AR 70.10)

CHECKOUT

Tests of observations of an item to determine its condition or status. (MIL-STD-721B)

The process of testing or checking a missile or drone during first-line life for: 1. Preparation for launching. 2. Maintenance in ready to launch condition. 3. Periodic testing or checking of guided missiles or drones in storage. 4. Practice or training exercise for personnel proficiency. (AFM 67-1)

CHECKS, "NON-EXPENDITURE"

Checks written for purposes of making "transfers between appropriate accounts" and providing cash to be used by a disbursing office in making cash payments. (DOD 5000.8)

CHECK, CANCELLED

A check for which credit as a disbursement was originally claimed by an accountable officer, the amount of which is subsequently determined to be not due the payee and the check marked "cancelled." (DOD 5000.8)

A check which has been charged to the account of the drawer. (DOD 5000.8)

CHECK, INTERNAL

An element of internal control arising from the division of employees' duties in such a manner that automatic checks and balances are maintained in the handling and recording of transactions and in the care and protection of assets. A principal feature is the assignment of organizational responsibility in such a manner that no single individual or group has exclusive control over any one transaction or group of transactions; each transaction being cross-checked or crosscontrolled through the normal functioning of another individual or group. A properly developed scheme of internal check is a deterrent to fraud in that irregularities cannot be concealed except through collusion. (DOD 5000.8)

CHECK, OUTSTANDING

In the Government a check issued which has not been paid by a Federal Reserve Bank and charged to the account of the Treasurer of the United States. (DOD 5000.8)

A check issued which has not been paid by the drawer's depositary. (DOD 5000.8)

CHECK, SPOILED

A check marked "spoiled" by a disbursing officer when it has been mutilated or defaced in its preparation to such an extent as to impair its negotiability. (DOD 5000.8)

CHECK, VOIDED

A check is marked "voided" by a disbursing officer when it is determined before release to payee to have been erroneous, or incorrectly drawn, and for which no credit has been claimed in the disbursing officer's account. (DOD 5000.8)

CHEMICAL ACCIDENT

Is the unplanned release into the environment of a chemical agent from its container or from its munitions while in DOD custody or in a transportation mode on behalf of the DOD. (DOD 4120.13)

CHEMICAL AGENT

A chemical agent in a solid, liquid, or gas which, through its chemical properties, produces lethal or damaging effects on man, animals, plants or materials, or produces a screening or signaling smoke. (AR 55-56)

A chemical substance which is intended for use in

military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate men through its chemical properties. This does not include riot control agents, chemical herbicides, smoke, and flame. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

CHEMICAL AMMUNITION

Chemical ammunition is a type of ammunition, the filler of which is primarily a chemical agent (toxic chemical agent), training and riot control agent, a smoke, or an incendiary. (AR 55-56)

All projectiles, bombs, grenades, and candles containing gas, smoke-making, and incendiary materials (other than pyrotechnic mixtures), and all gas, smoke, and incendiary materials used alone from aircraft or ship supply tanks, projectors, or sprayers. (NAVORD OP 2165)

A type of ammunition in which the filler is primarily a chemical agent. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

CHEMICAL-BIOLOGICAL (CB) MATERIAL

Generic terminology for chemical agents or biological defense research material. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENT

A solid, liquid, or gas which through its chemical properties produces lethal or damaging effects on man, animals, plants, or material. (AFLCR 400-17)

CHEMICAL WARFARE MUNITIONS

Hardware, such as bombs, dispensers, or bomblets used to release chemical warfare agents, into the atmosphere or onto specific target grids. (AFLCR 400-17)

CHESS

Transverse floor planks of some fixed and most floating bridges. (AR 320-5)

CHIEF OF SUPPLY

An officer of the logistic support base responsible for the processing of supply and equipment requests for and the delivery of authorized school supplies/equipment items to the overseas dependents school. (Encl 1 DSAR 4140.61/AR 352-4, NAVSUPINST 4400.80/AFR 67-22)

CHILL

Temperature control between 35 degrees to 46 degrees Fahrenheit (F). (DSAR 4145.21)

CHILL ITEMS

Items coded "G" in the Federal Supply Catalog C-6505-IL, C-6510-IL, C-6525-IL, C-6600-IL, and C-6700/ 9500-IL Identification Lists and are listed in DSAM 4155.5/TB 740-10, Appendix M, Enclosure 3. (DSAR 4145.21)

CHILL SPACE

Refrigerated warehouse area in which the temperature can be controlled between 32 degrees F. and 50 degrees F. (AR 780-62)

CHUTE

Usually an included trough, sometimes as a tube, used to convey supplies from an upper to a lower level. (AFR 69-8)

CIRCUIT CONDITIONING

This is the application of active or passive devices that process a signal to or from terminal equipment. These devices are amplifiers, ringers, equalizers, repeaters, and other such equipment. (AFM 67-1)

CIRCUITOUS ROUTE

An indirect route. (DSAR 4500.3)

CITATION OF FUNDS

In the DOD, an authorization by one activity to another, as part of an order for material or services to incur obligations for material or services for direct charge to the funds of the ordering activity cited in the order. Similar in effect to a suballotment, but distinguished therefrom by absence of requirement for allotment reports. (AFSCM 27-1)

CIVIC ACTION

The use of preponderantly indigenous military forces on projects useful to the local population at all levels in such fields as education, training, public works, agriculture, transportation, communications, health, sanitation and others contributing to economic and social development which also serve to improve the standing of the military forces with the population. (DOD 5105.38M)

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD (CAB)

A board within the framework of the Department of Commerce that issues certificates to civil airlines, fixes rates, promulgates air safety standards and requirements for the airworthiness of aircraft, and investigates aircraft accidents. (AFM 67-1)

CIVIL AIRCRAFT

Aircraft (domestic and foreign) operated by private individuals or corporations of any national registry, and foreign government-owned commercial aircraft in other than military or government operations. (AFM 67-1)

All non-Government aircraft (domestic and foreign) other than contract and charter carrier aircraft (AFR 144-9). (AFR 144-1)

CIVIL DEFENSE

Costs are those incurred in planning for, and the protection of life and property against, the possible effects of enemy attack. (DAR 15-205.5)

All those activities and measures designed or undertaken to: a. minimize the effects upon the civilian population caused or which would be caused by an enemy attack upon the United States; b. deal with the immediate emergency conditions which would be created by any such attack; and c. effectuate emergency repairs to, or the emergency restoration of, vital utilities and facilities destroyed or damaged by any such attack. (JCS Pub 1)

CIVIL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

The nonmilitary actions taken by agencies of the government, by the private sector of the economy, and by the individual citizen to meet essential human needs, to support the military effort, to insure continuity of Federal authority at national and regional levels, and to survive as a free and independent nation under all conditions of national emergency, including attack on the United States. (DOD 4151.7)

CIVIL REQUIREMENTS

The computed production and distribution of all types of services, supplies, and equipment during periods of armed conflict or occupation to insure the productive efficiency of the civilian economy and to provide civilians the treatment and protection to which they are entitled under customary and conventional international law. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

CIVIL RESERVE AIR FLEET (CRAF)

Aircraft owned and operated by private industry which are convertible to government use on a contract basis in time of emergency to insure immediate and continuous logistical support in wartime. Certain SM equipment and supplies are prestocked and prepositioned by civil air carriers. The WCDO document also contains these objectives. (AFM 67-1)

A group of commercial aircraft with crews which is allocated in time of emergency for exclusive military use in both international and domestic service. (JCS Pub 1)

CIVIL RESOURCES

Civil resources are those basic resources of the nation not normally controlled by government. These include manpower, food and water, health resources, industrial production, housing and construction, telecommunications, etc. Since these resources normally comprise private individuals and privately owned goods, facilities and services, they cannot be ordered to public use except on competent Government and civil authority under emergency provision of law. Such resources, when committed to use for national security or other national purpose, are termed controlled civilian resources.

1. Primary Resources. Materials and services including interstate wholesale stocks and manufacturers' inventories which, by their nature, have a national or major interstate use.

2. Secondary Resources. Retail stocks and intrastate wholesale stocks to meet essential needs within a single state. (DODI 5030.45)

CIVIL TRANSPORTATION

The movement of persons, property, or mail by civil facilities, and the resources (including torage, except that for agriculture and petroleum products) necessary to accomplish the movement. (Excludes transportation operated or controlled by the military, and petroleum and gas pipelines.) (JCS Pub 1)

CIVIL WORKS

Means land and interest in land (other than leaseholds), buildings, structures, and other improvements to land, or fixtures and collateral equipment which, after erection or installation, cannot be removed without substantial loss of value, or damage thereto, or to the site of erection of installation. "Civil works" does not include foundations for machine tools and othe production equipment in the case where the industrial facilities project is only for the acquisition and installation of machine tools and other productior equipment. (BUSHIPSINST 4860.21)

CIVIL WORKS PROPERTY

Property under control of the Civil Works Program of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army. (DOD 4160.21-M)

CIVILIAN AID CARGO

Cargo shipped under the civilian aid program for which the Department of the Army has movement responsibility. (AR 50-30)

CIVILIAN SUPPLIES

Commodities, goods or services made available to the civilian population, government or economy in areas administered by armed forces. (AR 320-5)

CIVILIAN SUPPLY

The procedure for and act of furnishing commodities, goods, or services to the civilian population, government, or economy in areas administered by armed forces. (AR 320-5)

CIVILIAN TYPE ITEMS

Those items, including demilitarized items, which have a commercial equivalent or civilian market. (AR 320-5)

C&T BAILMENT SYSTEM

The method of issuing Government Furnished Materiel (GFM) to contractors whereby the contractors pay transportation costs and dictate the mode of shipment. (DSAM 4140.2, AR 735-110, NAVSUP Pub 5003, MCO P4400.101)

C&T NONBAILMENT SYSTEM

The method of issuing GFM to contractors whereby the Government pays transportation costs and determines the mode of shipment. (DSAM 4140.2, AR 735-110, NAVSUP Pub 5003, MCO P4400.101)

CLAIM

Request by enlisted individuals for reimbursement for clothing lost, damaged, or destroyed, incident to service, rather than fair wear and tear. (AFM 67-1)

CLAIMANT

Any bureau, agency, or activity requiring materiel, services, or both under a contract. (TM 38-715)

An activity which has requested an ASPPO to allocate plant capacity for emergency production requirements. (AFR 84-2)

CLAIMANT AGENCY

Means Department of Defense or Atomic Energy Commission, and Alloting Agency means Department of Defense, AEC, BDSA, or any government agency or subdivision thereof designated as such by the OCDM. (DMS Reg. 1.) Claimant agencies submit requirements to OCDM for the program for which they are assigned responsibility. The Department of Defense is one claimant agency. The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics) acts for the Department of Defense in claiming for the requirements of the military departments and associated agencies. (AFM 78-4)

An agency of the Federal Government responsible for the computation of consolidation and planning for the production of materiel requirements (including the presentation of claims against national resources of that portion of the economy it represents) to support the national economy and the Armed Forces in time of war. (AR 320-5)

CLAIMANT STOCK

Materiel stored by one service for another owning service. (AR 320-5)

CLAIMS OFFICER

A commissioned officer or qualified civilian legally trained or experienced in the conduct of investigations and the processing of claims designated as the officer in immediate charge of claims activities within a command. (AR 310-25)

CLAIM, TERMINATION

Any claim or demand by a prime contractor or subcontractor for compensation because of the termination before completion of any contract or subcontract for the convenience of the Government. (DOD 5000.8)

CLANDESTINE VULNERABILITY

The security considerations during the Conceptual, Definition, and Acquisition phases designed to reduce to a minimum the inherent vulnerability of a system to clandestine attack under operational conditions. Influence is exerted in design, engineering, and effective countermeasures. (AFR 375-1)

CLASS

Broad classification as to the general Mission purpose of a Navy aircraft design, e.g., fighter, attack, patrol, transport, etc. SUB-CLASS refers to the next lower level of classification into a more specific Mission purpose of design, e.g., all-weather, photographic, etc. (OPNAVINST P5442.2A)

CLASS I INSTALLATION

An installation which is under the command of the Commanding General, U.S. Continental Army Command. (AR 210-20)

CLASS I SUPPLY INSTALLATIONS

An installation which is under the command of the Commanding General of a CONUS Army. (AR 780-5)

CLASS I TRAINERS

Those distinctive end items of training equipment which are developed, designed, engineered, fabricated, or assembled by either a contractor or agencies of the Air Force to meet specific training objectives and which require AFLC or AFSC logistic support. These items will be procured and logistically supported in accordance with established weapon system management policies and procedures. (T.O. 00-20-1)

CLASS II INSTALLATION

An installation which is under the command of a Headquarters, Department of the Army Staff agency or one assigned by Headquarters, Department of the Army to a major command. (AR 210-20)

CLASS II SUPPLY INSTALLATIONS

The term Class II Supply Installations includes depots, storage activities-Army terminals, holding and reconsignment points, ammunition handling facilities, railroad ground storage yards, regulating stations, regional transportation offices, national inventory control points, and similar activities relating to supply functions. (AR 780-5)

CLASS II TRAINING EQUIPMENT (COMPONENTS/END ITEMS)

Those parts, components, subsystems or end items of weapon system or Air Force standard hardware (both airborne and ground support) intended for use in their original configuration. Requirements will be established through the Personnel Subsystem development procedures and included in appropriate Federal Stock Class (FSC) regardless of whether or not they are utilized as entities, combined for training purposes, placed on a stand to facilitate training or used for maintenance support of training. They may or may not require modification to retain compatibility with operational equipment, but may require logistic support as end items. (T.O. 00-20-1)

CLASS III TRAINING EQUIPMENT (TRAINING AIDS/ACCESSORIES)

Training aids, e.g., exploded displays, cutaways, site displays, individual student project aids, etc.; graphic aids which include weapon system training films, transparencies and accessories such as projectors, screens, blackboards, administrative items, etc. (T.O. 00-20-1)

CLASS IMPROVEMENT PLAN

A summary to provide for the homogeneous improvement of any single ship class of those incompleted projects and new improvement items affecting military characteristics. It requires approval by the Chief of Naval Operations after recommendation by the Ship Characteristics Board. Each class of ships has its own Class Improvement Plan. (OPNAVINST 4720.2A)

CLASS IV MODIFICATION

A modification necessary to correct equipment deficiency or installation deficiency that affects maintainability or reliability (flight safety or reliability). (AFLCR 171-24)

CLASS MANAGER

The inventory control point designated to perform assigned materiel management functions for an item of supply. (AR 701-5)

CLASS OF TEST EQUIPMENT

Term used to denote the degree of automation incorporated in test equipment. (NAVSHIPS 94324)

CLASS V MODIFICATION

Modification of a system or equipment that will provide: (1) A change in operational requirements or performance which provides an added capability not inherent in the baseline configuration. (2) The capability to accomplish an assigned mission that the basic system or equipment was not originally designed to accomplish. (3) A significant and measurable training or logistic improvement certified essential by the command or the agency primarily concerned. (AFLCM 66-2)

A modification required to improve system operational capability (change in mission). (AFLCR 171-24)

CLASSES OF SUPPLY

Divides supplies and equipment into ten (10) meaningful major categories of materiel, within which items are easily identified to each particular class: establishes a common supply terminology; provides an improved management tool for logistics planning and operations; and enhances communications between the Military/Department of Defense services and unilaterally within the Army. Classes of supply are depicted by Roman Numerals. (AR 310-25) (AR 310-25)

CLASSES OF SUPPLY (CLASS I)

Subsistence. (AFM 67-1)

CLASSES OF SUPPLY (CLASS II)

Clothing individual equipment, tentage, organizational tool sets, and tool kits, hand tools, administrative, and housekeeping supplies and equipment. (AFM 67-1)

CLASSES OF SUPPLY (CLASS III)

POL. Petroleum fuels, lubricants, hydraulic and insulating oils, preservatives, liquid and compressed gasses, bulk chemical products, coolants, de-icing and antifreeze compounds, together with components and additives of such products, and coal. (AFM 67-1)

CLASSES OF SUPPLY (CLASS IV)

Construction. Construction materiel to include installed equipment, and all fortification/barrier materiel. (AFM 67-1)

CLASSES OF SUPPLY (CLASS V)

Ammunition. Ammunition of all types (including chemical, biological, radiological, and special weapons), bombs, explosives, mines, fuses, detonators, pyrotechnics, missiles, rockets, propellants, and other associated items. (AFM 67-1)

CLASSES OF SUPPLY (CLASS VI)

Personal demand items (non-military sales items). (AFM 67-1)

CLASSES OF SUPPLY (CLASS VII)

Major end items. A final combination of end products which is ready for its intended use; i.e., launchers, tanks, mobile machine shop, vehicles. (AFM 67-1)

CLASSES OF SUPPLY (CLASS VIII)

Medical materiel including medical peculiar repair parts. (AFM 67-1)

CLASSES OF SUPPLY (CLASS IX)

Repair parts (less medical peculiar repair parts). All repair parts and components to include kits, assemblies, and subassemblies, reparable and nonreparable, required for maintenance support of all equipment. (AFM 67-1)

CLASSES OF SUPPLY (CLASS X)

Materiel to support nonmilitary programs; i.e., agriculture and economic development (not included in Class I- IX). (AFM 67-1)

CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS

The enumeration of possible defects of the unit of product, classified according to their seriousness. Defects will normally be grouped into the classes of critical, major, or minor; however, they may be grouped into other classes, or subclasses within these classes. (MIL-STD-105, AFLCR 171-12)

CLASSIFICATION RATING

The class to which an article is assigned for transportation purposes, usually expressed by number or letter. (DSAR 4500.3)

CLASSIFICATION YARD

A group of railroad tracks used for receiving, shipping and switching rail cars containing explosives. (AFM 11-1)

A network of railroad tracks where cars of incoming trains are separated and reformed into new trains preparatory to dispatch over separate outgoing lines. (AR 320-5)

CLASSIFICATION, FREIGHT

A publication containing a list of articles and the classes to which they are assigned for the purpose of applying rates. (DSAR 4500.3, DOD 4500.32-R)

A system of grouping together commodities of like or similar transportation characteristics for the purpose of assigning ratings to be used in applying rates. (DOD 4500.32-R, DSAR 4500.3)

CLASSIFIED CARGO

That cargo which has a security classification of confidential or higher or that cargo for which cover or concealment is mandatory. (DOD 4100.36)

Cargo having a security classification of Confidential or higher, or requiring cover concealment. (AFR 71-12)

CLASSIFIED CONTRACT

Any contract that requires or will require access to classified information by the contractor or his employees in the performance of the contract. (A contract may be classified even though the contract document itself is not classified.) (JCS Pub 1, AR 380-130. DOD 5220.22-R)

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Official information which has been determined to require, in the interests of national security, protection against unauthorized disclosure and which has been so designated. (JCS Pub 1)

CLASSIFIED ITEM

An item of supply which requires protection because of its security designation. (AR 780-45)

An item in the Federal Supply System which requires protection from unauthorized disclosure in the interest of national defense. Items of this nature are assigned an appropriate security classification. Applicable standards of handling, storage and dissemination will be applied. (DOD 4140.34M)

CLASSIFIED MATTER

Official information or matters in any form or of any nature which requires protection in the interests of national defense. (JCS Pub 1. DOD 4500.32-R)

CLAUSE, ESCALATION

A contract clause in a fixed-price contract providing for adjustment of prices by prescribed formula to compensate for changes in labor or material costs. (DOD 5000.8)

CLEAN AIRCRAFT

An aircraft that does not have external stores. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

An aircraft in flight configuration versus landing configuration, i.e., landing gear and flaps retracted, etc. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

CLEAN WEAPON

One in which measures have been taken to reduce the amount of residual radioactivity relative to a "normal" weapon of the same energy yield. (AR 320-5)

CLEANING

Cleaning is a process accomplished by a variety of methods and techniques to remove all sludge, chips, abrasives, dirt, rust and other harmful foreign matter. (NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870.62/DSAM 4145.9)

CLEARANCE CAPACITY

An estimate expressed in terms of measurement or weight tons per day of the cargo that may be transported inland from a beach or port over the available means of inland communication, including roads, railroads, and inland waterways. The estimate is based on an evaluation of the physical characteristics of the transportation facility in the area. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

CLEARANCE LIMITS

The dimensions beyond which the size of, or projections on, a shipment may not extend in order to clear obstructions which restrict the handling or transportation of such shipment. Such limits may be actual or prescribed by law or regulation. (DSAR 4500.3)

CLEARED BIDDERS LIST

Consolidated list of bidders cleared by diplomatic missions to buy foreign excess property. (AFM 11-1)

A consolidated listing of individuals and firms authorized to purchase security trade control category II material in overseas locales and to be awarded sales contracts with a total contract price of $100,000 or more for materiel in locations where security trade controls are applicable. Such lists are comprised of individuals and firms which have been approved as the result of IDC check action. (DOD 4160.21-M)

CLEAR-TEXT ADDRESS

The name and mail, freight, and billing address of an activity, unit, or organization, or a contractor, identified by an activity address code. (AFR 400-11)

CLEATED-FIBERBOARD

A box constructed by joining, with nails, prefabricated panels of either solid fiberboard, solid pulpboard or double faced corrugated board and which panels are generally reinforced with edge cleats and intermediate cleats in accordance with the design of the box. All cleats are fastened to the faceboard prior to assembling the box. Containerboard for overseas boxes is subjected to burst tests after immersion in water. (AFR 69-8)

CLEATED-PLYWOOD

A box constructed by joining, with nails, prefabricated panels of plywood and which panels are generally reinforced with edge cleats and intermediate cleats in accordance with the design of the box. All cleats are fastened to the faceboard prior to assembling the box. Plywood for overseas boxes is subjected to tests to prevent delamination of the veneer when exposed to the weather. (AFR 69-8)

CLINICAL ANALYSIS

The review of items based on engineering design and application criteria for the purpose of arriving at a reduction in the variety of items to be retained in the supply system. (FED-MAN M201A)

CLOSE AIR SUPPORT

Air attacks against hostile targets which are in close proximity to friendly forces and which require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces. (JCS Pub 1)

CLOSED BASE

A United States Air Force installation that has at least one of the characteristics in (a) through (e) below: (a) Routinely possesses or supports on-base aerospace operational resources of security priority A or B. (b) Is confronted by a highly significant and unique local security threat. (c) Has excessive pilferage problems. (d) Has features or activities that are significant public safety hazards, when adequate protection cannot be afforded by controlled areas. (e) Is designated a closed base by the commander. (AFM 11-1)

CLOSED CASE

An FMS case on which all materiel has been delivered and/or all services have been performed, all financial transactions, including all collections, have been completed, and the customer has received a final statement of account. (DOD 5105.38M)

CLOSED CONTRACT

A contract on which all contractor and government obligations and administrative actions have been completed. (AFLCR 70-11)

A contract with all actions completed. This includes completion of required performance of services, deliveries, final payment, and all administrative requirements of the purchasing and contract administration offices (CAOs). (AFLCR 70-11)

CLOSED LOOP

A family of automatic control units linked together with a process to form an endless chain. The effects of controlled action are constantly measured so that if the controlled quantity departs from the norm, the control units act to bring it back. (AFM 11-1)

CLOSED LOOP SUPPORT

A totally integrated and controlled program in which DA- designated end items or components and assemblies are intensively managed through supply, retrograde, and overhaul to and from respective commands to maintain prescribed levels of readiness, and provide positive control. (AR 700-69)

CLOSED STOCK

Relatively inactive or slow moving items which have been counted, verified and placarded prior to inventorying. (AR 710-25)

CLOTHING ITEM

1. Class A Items. Clothing possessing new and unused appearance and serviceability. 2. Class B Items. Clothing other than class A possessing the appearance and serviceability acceptable for wear (formerly combat serviceable). (AFM 67-1)

CLOTHING MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE

Cash payments made to airmen, in addition to other pay and allowances, for the purpose of buying replacement clothing to maintain the prescribed quantity of mandatory clothing items, and for repair of clothing, including footwear. (AFM 67-1)

CLOTHING MONETARY ALLOWANCE SYSTEM

A system of providing personal clothing to airmen where airmen are credited with various types of monetary allowances with which to initially purchase, repair, and replace clothing. (AFM 67-1)

CLS CONTROL POINTS

Designated activities in the CLS network which exercise control of the flow of CLS assets, initiate corrective action, and submit required reports to DA, USAMC, and the appropriate oversea commands. (AR 700-69)

CLS NETWORK

An Army-wide functional grouping of controlled activities, and supply, maintenance, and transportation element in CONUS and/or oversea command through which the CLS system is operated and controlled. (AR 700-69)

CLS PROJECT OFFICERS

Individuals designated at HQ, DA and in each major and major subordinate command, agency, or activity by functional commodity or weapons system area as the principal point of contact in CLS operations. (AR 700-69)

COASTAL CONVOY

A convoy whose voyage lies in general in coastal waters and whose ports/water terminals of departure and arrival lie in the same country. (JCS Pub 1)

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

Sea traffic between continental United States ports on the Atlantic coast, Gulf coast, and Great Lakes, or between continental United States ports on the Pacific coast. (JCS Pub 1)

Traffic between CONUS ports on the Atlantic Coast, Gulf Coast, and Great Lakes or between CONUS ports on the Pacific Coast. (AR 55-23, OPNAVINST 4600.17C, AFR 75-37, MCO 4621.2B, DLAR 4500.26)

COCOONING

The spraying or coating of an aircraft or equipment with a substance, e.g., a plastic, to form a cocoon-like seal against the effects of the atmosphere. (JCS Pub 1)

CODE

A system of numbering, or otherwise designating, accounts, vouchers, reports, and other documents, or item data therein, in such a manner that the symbols used will facilitate transmission, classification, tabulation, or analysis in a predetermined arrangement. (DOD 5000.8, AF 67-1)

1. Any system of communication in which arbitrary groups of symbols represent units of plain text of varying length. Codes may be used for brevity or for security.

2. A cryptosystem in which the cryptographic equivalents (usually called "code groups") typically consisting of letters or digits (or both) in otherwise meaningless combinations are substituted for plain text elements which are primarily words, phrases, or sentences. (JCS Pub 1)

CODE J MOVEMENT

Movement of unaccompanied baggage whereby a household goods commercial carrier provides pickup at origin and surface transportation to the designated MAC terminal. MAC provides terminal services at origin (and destination) and air transportation to designated oversea MAC terminals. The commercial carrier provides surface transportation to destination. (AFR 3-15)

CODE T MOVEMENT

Movement of household goods whereby a household goods commercial carrier provides containerization at origin and surface transportation to the designated MAC terminal. MAC provides terminal services at origin (and destination) and air transportation to designated MAC terminals. The commercial carrier provides surface transportation to destination. (AFR 76-15)

CODE WORD

A word which conveys a meaning other than its conventional one, prearranged by the correspondents. Its aim is to increase security. (JCS Pub 1)

1. A word which has been assigned a classification meaning to safeguard intentions and information regarding a classified plan or operation.

2. A cryptonym used to identify sensitive intelligence data. (JCS Pub 1)

CODED DESCRIPTION PATTERN

A description pattern which has been revised to an expanded and coded format to facilitate rapid-wire transmission of the resultant item identification. (AFLCM 72-2)

CODE, BUDGET (FISCAL)

A tabulation of "budget accounts" including account numbers. (DOD 5000.8)

CODE, REIMBURSEMENT

A system of account symbols used in classification and summarization of reimbursement data. (DOD 5000.8)

CODING, SOURCE

The assignment of codes to materiel at the time of provisioning, to indicate to a consumer the source for obtaining supply maintenance or repair of the item, as supply system, manufacture, and next higher assembly. The code may also indicate the maintenance echelon capable of manufacturing or testing the item prior to installation, the maintenance echelon capable of installing the item in an equipment, and the recoverability status of the item. (DOD 5000.8)

COGNIZANCE SYMBOLS

Alphabetical or alphabetical-numerical codes prefixed to Navy stock numbers to identify and designate the Bureau, Office, or Supply Demand Control Point which exercises supply management over specified categories of material. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

COGNIZANT TRANSPORTATION OFFICER (CTO)

The transportation officer of the transportation activity of the contract administration field element named in Air Force contracts. He controls the issuance of Government bill of lading (GB/L). He also provides transportation support and advice in the performance of contract administration. (AFSCM 75-1)

COLD REFUELING

Conventional refueling of aircraft which do not have an engine operating. The term may be used to differentiate from hot refueling. (AFR 144-1)

COLD STORAGE

Storage space in which a controlled temperature below 50 degrees may be maintained. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1, AFM 67-1)

COLD WAR

A state of international tension, wherein political, economic, technological, sociological, psychological, paramilitary, and military measures short of overt armed conflict involving regular military forces are employed to achieve national objectives. (JCS Pub 1)

COLEQUAP

A program conducted by the Air Force Commissary, Food Service, and Veterinary Service at base or consumer level to measure, in accordance with specification and food service requirements, the quality characteristics of subsistence items received from the Defense Supply Agency, Defense Personnel Support Center (DSA/DPSC). (AFR 74-10)

COLLABORATIVE PURCHASE

A method of purchase whereby, in buying similar commodities, buyers for two or more departments exchange information concerning planned purchases in order to minimize competition between them for commodities in the same market. (JCS Pub 1)

COLLATE

To compare critically two or more items or documents concerning the same general subject; normally accomplished in the processing phase in the intelligence cycle. (JCS Pub 1)

1. The grouping together of related items to provide a record of events and facilitate further processing.

2. To compare critically two or more items or documents concerning the same general subject; normally accomplished in the processing phase in the intelligence cycle. (JCS Pub 1)

COLLATERAL ACTION OFFICE

Any office or organization within DOD (but usually at OSD staff level) having an interest in some aspect of a force issue but not primarily responsible for its solution. (HOI 27-1)

COLLATERAL DAMAGE

The damage to surrounding resources, either military or non-military, as the result of actions or strikes directed specifically against enemy forces or military facilities. (AFM 11-1)

COLLATERAL EQUIPMENT

Items of equipment (other than real installed property as defined by AFM 93-1) which are contractor affixed (AF/COCO/CO) to a utility connection which contribute to the functional operation of a facility; such as, dining hall, bakery, service club, etc. Normally, collateral equipment will be identified in a definitive drawing and/or appropriate equipment allowance document and reflected in the EMO accountable record. (AFM 67-1)

COLLECTED

Represents collections applicable to a program year which are recorded in the appropriation accounting records on a cumulative basis from the beginning of the program year. (AFLCM 172-1)

COLLECTED REIMBURSEMENTS

Appropriation reimbursements collected locally. (AFSCR 170-9)

COLLECTING POINT

A point designated for the assembly of personnel casualties, prisoners of war, stragglers, disabled materiel, salvage, etc., for further movement to collecting stations or rear installations. (JCS Pub 1)

COLLECTING STATION

Any place in the forward area for collecting and sorting salvage materials. Any place designated for the grouping of refugees, expellees, and evacuees prior to their return to their normal place of habitation or designated disposition. (AR 310-25)

COLLECTION

Receipt in U.S. dollar currencies, checks, or other negotiable instruments from a customer country to pay for defense articles or services, based on accepted FMS cases. (DOD 5105.38M)

COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS POINTS

A point or points designated by the United States Army Materiel Command to act as a service and analysis agency for United States Army Materiel Command and to requisitioners upon the continental United States depot system (except medical). (AR 320-5)

COLLECTIONS

Same as "receipts" in the sense of "cash receipts" or equivalent credits to appropriation or other fund accounts. However, in accounting for appropriated funds, collections of "refunds" are applied in reduction of disbursements leaving collections of "reimbursements" to be accounted for as appropriation credits. When collections of reimbursements are offset against disbursements in special reports, the data are termed "net disbursements." (DOD 5000.8)

COLLECTIONS, UNDEPOSITED

Cash receipts held for future deposit or withheld for use under accountability of a disbursing officer. Excludes deposits not confirmed. (DOD 5000.8)

COLOR VISION

Ability to distinguish red, green, blue and yellow colors as prescribed in Dvorine Charts, Ishigara Plates, or AOD-HRR tests. A practical test using color coded wires and/or color coded parts, as applicable, will be acceptable for color vision testing. (AFR 74-15)

COLUMN

A vertical, self-supporting, regular pile; one unit wide, one deep, and two or more high. (AFM 67-1)

COLUMN OF SUPPLIES

A vertical, self-supporting regular stack of supplies; one unit wide, one deep, two or more high. (AFR 69-8)

COMBAT AIRCRAFT

Aircraft designed with the capability to inflict damage on the enemy. (OPNAVINST 5442.2)

COMBAT AIRLIFT SUPPORT UNIT

A functional troop carrier organization established to provide support to an airborne or air movement operation. It may include an operations function such as movement control and communications; a support function which relates operation of the air facility itself, and a liaison function with appropriate airlifted or other air units. It is analogous to the Marine service support unit. (AR 320-5)

COMBAT AMMUNITION

All ammunition and explosive materiel used or designated for support of combat operations. (AFM 67-1)

COMBAT AREA

A restricted area (air, land, or sea) which is established to prevent or minimize mutual interference between friendly forces engaged in combat operations. (JCS Pub 1)

COMBAT AVAILABLE AIRCRAFT

An aircraft capable of fulfilling its normally assigned mission. It will have its primary weapon system serviceable but may require to be fuelled, armed or have combat ready crews available. (JCS Pub 1)

COMBAT CARGO OFFICER

An embarkation officer assigned to major amphibious ships or naval staffs, functioning primarily as an advisor to and representative of the naval commander in matters pertaining to embarkation and debarkation of troops and their supplies and equipment. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

COMBAT DAY OF SUPPLY

The total amount of supplies required to support one day of combat, calculated by applying the intensity factor to a standard day of supply. (JCS Pub 1)

COMBAT DELIVERY VEHICLE

A nuclear capable vehicle used for the combat delivery of nuclear weapons and whose peacetime operations are covered by nuclear safety rules developed and approved IAW AFR 122-2. (AFR 122-1)

COMBAT DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

A Department of the Army agency authorized to engage in combat developments activities. (AR 11-25)

COMBAT DEVELOPMENT FIELD EXPERIMENT

A series of field trials employing specially trained units, usually under controlled conditions. It is oriented to specific problem areas and is designed to collect objective data for scientific evaluation of operations, organizations, and materiel for use in developing or evaluating new or improved operational and organizational objectives, concepts, tactics, techniques and procedures. (AR 11-25)

COMBAT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES GUIDE

A Department of the Army compilation and catalog of approved objectives and major requirements which provides guidance for combat development activities and the research and development program. (AR 705-5, AR 11-25)

COMBAT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

A series of time-phased implementing programs designed to facilitate the development and integration of new or improved doctrine, materiel and organization into the Army in the field during a designed implementation period. (AFR 80-8)

COMBAT DEVELOPMENT TROOP TEST

A test conducted in the field, using Tables of Organization and Equipment units, for the purpose of evaluating operational or organizational concepts, doctrine techniques, procedures, or to gain further information on materiel. (AR 11-25)

COMBAT ESSENTIAL END ITEM

An equipment item which is required by tactical units to accomplish the mission of closing with and/or destroying the enemy force. (AR 700-12)

COMBAT ESSENTIAL REPAIR PART

A functional repair part which is essential for the maintenance of a combat essential end item or system in a state of combat readiness. (AR 700-12)

COMBAT ESSENTIAL SUPPORT ITEM

A functional support item which is essential for the maintenance in a state of combat readiness of an equipment item or system which is required by tactical units to accomplish the mission of closing with and/or destroying the enemy force. (AR 700-12)

COMBAT ESSENTIALITY CODE

A one digit alphabetic code which indicates whether an item is combat essential. (AR 700-1)

COMBAT EVALUATION

An evaluation conducted during actual combat operations, using Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) units or specially trained units, designated to evaluate operational or organization concepts, doctrine, organizations, or materiel to include maintenance support. Combat evaluations may include examination of the TOE units, separate and special units of US Forces and allies and their comparative effectiveness, and effectiveness of materiel under combat conditions. (AFR 80-8, AR 11-25)

COMBAT FUNCTIONS

Operational activities involved directly in the use of Air Force combat forces. (AFR 26-12)

COMBAT LEAVE

Leave granted in conjunction with, returning from, or going to, an area in which there was, or will be, imminent danger of being exposed to hostile fire or explosion of hostile mines. (AFR 75-30)

COMBAT LOADING

The arrangement of personnel and the stowage of equipment and supplies in a manner designed to conform to the anticipated tactical operation of the organization embarked. Each individual item of cargo is stowed so that it can be unloaded at the required time. (JCS Pub 1)

COMBAT LOSS

Combat loss is that loss of equipment in the hands of troops in an active theater that is caused by enemy action. (AR 710-60)

COMBAT MATERIAL

Consists of items of property designated as arms, ammunition, and implements of war listed in the U.S. Munitions List. (DOD 4160.21-M)

COMBAT MISSION ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT

The minimum equipment shown in TOE required to enable a unit to accomplish its operational mission. For example, a generator would be required by a HAWK battalion. Electric light sets could be replaced by lanterns or battery powered lights; therefore, the former could not be considered essential. All armament would be essential. (AR 310-44)

COMBAT READINESS

The capability of a unit/ship to perform its assigned missions as derived from Joint Chiefs of Staff approved plans. The status of personnel, equipment, supplies, maintenance, facilities, and training is considered in determining this capability. (JCS Pub 1)

COMBAT READY

Synonymous with operationally ready, with respect to missions or functions performed in combat. (AR 320-5, AFM 11-1)

COMBAT READY/READINESS

1. Applied to organizations or equipment, means availability for combat operations.

2. Applied to personnel, means qualified to carry out combat operations in the unit to which they are assigned. (JCS Pub 1)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

The assistance provided operating forces primarily in the fields of administrative services, chaplain service, civil affairs, finance, legal service, maintenance, medical service, military police, supply, transportation, and other logistical services. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT ELEMENTS

Those elements whose primary missions are to provide service support to combat forces and which are a part, or prepared to become a part, of a theater, command or task force formed for combat operations. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

COMBAT SUPPORT

Operational assistance furnished combat elements by other designated units. (AR 310-25)

COMBAT SUPPORT TROOPS

Those units or organizations whose primary mission is to furnish operational assistance for the combat elements. (JCS Pub 1)

COMBAT TIRE

Pneumatic tire of heavy construction which is designed to operate without air pressure for a limited distance in an emergency. (AR 320-5)

COMBAT TRAIN

Unit train required for immediate support of the combat elements. Combat trains may include ammunition, maintenance, fuel and lubricants and medical vehicles. (AR 320-5)

COMBAT VEHICLE (FIGHTING)

A vehicle, with or without armor, designed for a specific fighting function. Armor protection or armament mounted as supplemental equipment on noncombat vehicles will not change the classification of such vehicles to combat vehicles. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

COMBAT ZONE

That area required by combat forces for the conduct of operations. (JCS Pub 1)

The territory forward of the Army reserve area boundary. (JCS Pub 1)

COMBINATION MISSION/LEVEL OF EFFORT-ORIENTED ITEMS

Items for which requirements computations are based upon the criteria used for both level and effort-oriented and mission-oriented items. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

COMBINATION VEHICLE

Towing vehicle (prime mover) and a towed load (trailer). (AR 310-25)

COMBINED COMMON USER ITEMS

Items of an interchangeable nature which are in common use by two or more nations. (JCS Pub 1)

COMBINED (PRODUCTS, ACTUARIAL)

Combination of Overhaul and Field Maintenance failures. (AFLCM 66-17)

COMBINED LIFE (OPERATION CODE 980)

The cumulative calendar time computed for an item of hardware starting with the date that the serviceability status first becomes "M" (installed) and continuing thereafter until the serviceability status becomes "Q" (launched/terminated) or "X" (condemned). (AFLCR 171-91)

COMBINED MAINTENANCE REMOVAL INTERVAL (CMRI)

An ARI factor developed for use in forecasting total engine removals, i.e., removals for major overhaul and removals for base maintenance. (AFLCP 50-4)

The ratio of the forecast flying hours per total usage and maximum time removals and is published quarterly in the Actuarial Removal Interval Table. (AFM 400-1)

COMBINED MILITARY INFORMATION

Military information that, by agreement is shared by the United States and another government or international government organization, regardless of which party to the agreement produces the information. (Combined military information may result or originate from specific projects which the United States and another government agree to conduct so that (1) the different phases of the project are undertaken separately; (2) one government will assume sole project responsibility on behalf of both; or (3) the best results of independent endeavors will be adopted). (AFSCR 200-5)

COMBINED SHOP

Integration of all maintenance facilities at an installation under a centralized control regardless of echelon of maintenance. (AR 310-25)

COMBUSTIBILITY

The relative combustibility of materiel is defined as follows:

1. Hazardous. Materiel which, either by themselves or in combination with their packaging, are highly susceptible to ignition and will contribute to the intensity and rapid spread of fire.

2. Moderate Combustibility. Materiel and their packaging, both of which will contribute fuel to fire.

3. Low Combustibility. Materiel which, in themselves, will not normally ignite, but which, in combination with their packaging, will contribute fuel to fire.

4. Noncombustibility. Materiel and their packaging which will neither ignite nor support combustion. (AFM 67-1)

COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL

A substance which will burn. (AFM 127-201)

COMBUSTION

An oxidation reaction in which heat or light energy is liberated. (AFM 127-201)

COMBUSTOR

A name generally assigned to the combination of flame holder or stabilizer igniter, combustion chamber, and injection system of a ramjet or gas turbine. (JCS Pub 1)

COMMAND

1. The authority vested in an individual of the armed forces for the direction, coordination, and control of military forces.

2. An order given by a commander; that is, the will of the commander expressed for the purpose of bringing about a particular action.

3. A unit or units, an organization, or an area under the command of one individual.

4. To dominate by a field of weapon fire or by observation from a superior position. (See also Area Command; Base Command; Full Command; National Command; Operational Command.) (JCS Pub 1)

COMMAND ACTIVITY

AMC major subordinate command; project managers, separate installations and activities reporting directly to Headquarters, Army Materiel Command. (AMCR 11-26)

COMMAND AND CONTROL

An arrangement of personnel, facilities, and the means for information acquisition, processing, and dissemination employed by a commander in planning, directing, and controlling operations. (OPNAVINST 2305.13, JCS Pub 1)

COMMAND CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS REQUIREMENTS BOARD (C3RB)

An activity established at MAJCOMs, bases, and intermediate levels if necessary, for the purpose of validating communications-electronics requirements and establishing and maintaining coordination among command supporting activities to satisfy the requirements. (AFR 100-18)

COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM

The facilities, equipment, communications, procedures, and personnel essential to a commander for planning, directing, and controlling operations of assigned forces pursuant to the missions assigned. (JCS Pub 1)

COMMAND ASSESSMENT REVIEW (CAR)

A program management review conducted at HQ AFSC that features presentation on the status and progress of programs selected by the Commander, AFSC, and of lesser priority and importance than the PAR programs. Each program manager is allotted 30 minutes (20-minute briefing and 10-minute discussion). (AFSCR 800-1)

The CAR system was established in 1970 to review programs which collectively use a significant portion of AFSC's resources, but are not reviewed by the PAR/SPR system. These reviews are presented to the Commander, AFSC, and his staff. The Commander, AFSC, may recommend that a program in the CAR system be added to the SPR agenda for a one-time review when conditions warrant a review by the Secretary of the Air Force. (AFSCR 800-23)

COMMAND BUDGET ESTIMATE

A statement evaluating the effect of the Program and Budget Guidance upon the operations of the command, and summarizing plans for use of the resources proposed for allocation to the command. (AR 310-25)

COMMAND CENTER

A facility from which a commander and his representatives direct operations and control forces. It is organized to gather, process, analyze, display and disseminate planning and operational data and perform other related tasks. (JCS Pub 1)

COMMAND CODE

Service or agency with logistical responsibility. This code will identify each Federal stock number to the command with logistical responsibility. (AMC 750-29)

A code to indicate the Military Service or Agency which has the management control of the depot maintenance activity submitting the EAM card. The command code will be: Army-1, Navy-2, Marine Corps-3, Air Force-4. (NAVMATINST 4850.89A)

COMMAND DATA MANAGEMENT OFFICE (CDMO) (DATA MANAGEMENT OFFICES)

An organization established at major command (MAJCOM) level to supervise and control the Air Force and command data management program concerning contractor-prepared data. Within HQ AFLC, it is in DCS/Logistics Operations (LOLC). (AFLCR 310-1)

COMMAND DESTRUCT SIGNAL

A signal used to operate intentionally the destruction system in a missile. (JCS Pub 1)

COMMAND EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT OFFICE (CEMO)

The major command or separate operating agency organization responsible for management of the command equipping program. (AFM 67-1)

COMMAND EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT TEAM (CEMT)

A group of equipping specialists operating as traveling teams to perform on-the-spot surveys of CEMO operations along with the accomplishment of equipment authorization and utilization reviews. Teams operate under the jurisdiction of the CEMO. (AFM 67-1)

COMMAND GUIDANCE

A guidance system wherein intelligence transmitted to the missile from an outside source causes the missile to traverse a directed flight path. (JCS Pub 1)

COMMAND MATERIAL MANAGER

A command or office of the Navy Department is assigned responsibility for a basic Navy program. Accordingly, a command/office is sometimes referred to as a program manager. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

COMMAND NET

A communications network which connects an echelon of command with some or all of its subordinate echelons for the purpose of command control. (JCS Pub 1)

COMMAND OF POSSESSION CODES

The one-digit code is contained in AFM 300-4 and is used to identify the major command that physically possesses the aerospace vehicle or end item of equipment. (AFM 67-1)

COMMAND POST

A unit's or subunit's headquarters where the commander and the staff perform their activities. In combat, a unit's or subunit's headquarters is often divided into echelons; the echelon in which the unit or subunit commander is located or from which he operates is called a command post. (JCS Pub 1)

COMMANDANT AIR FORCE ROTC

The commandant is the senior USAF officer assigned to Hq AFROTC program at educational institutions in behalf of the Commander, Air University. (AFM 67-1)

COMMANDER

For the purpose of action (Chapter 17), the commander will be one of the following:

1. For AFRES units and individuals assigned or attached to a reserve center, the commander of the center.

2. For AFRES units which have been civilianized under the Air Reserve Technician Program, the commander of the Air Reserve Base.

3. For mobilization assignees, the commander of the AF unit to which assigned or attached for training.

4. For Aerial Port Squadrons, Air Terminal Squadrons, MAC or AFCS Squadrons and Detachments, and Air Force Reserve Recovery Groups, the commander of the designated unit. (AFM 67-1)

COMMANDER OF FLYING OPERATIONS

The Director of Maintenance at ALC bases and the Unit Detachment Commander for AFLC flying operations conducted at other than ALC installations. (AFLCR 60-2)

COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATION

The date of delivery of the first end article to a Navy operational site for which the Navy assumes support, or the date on which an end article is incorporated in another end article already in the Navy inventory. This term does not apply to FIRM Plan aircraft. (ASCINST 4200.15)

COMMENT, ESSENTIAL

A comment covering requirements or provisions which must be adopted or reconciled if the document is to be usable by the commenting activity. (DOD 4120.3)

COMMENT, SUGGESTED

A comment covering changes considered desirable but not essential. Comments on grammar and punctuation, if any, are suggested comments. Comments regarding format will be considered suggested comments unless justification is provided which demonstrates that administrative difficulty would arise because of:

1. Change in identification numbers, or
2. Change from one basic format described in this manual to another. (DOD 4120.3-M)

COMMERCIAL AIR MOVEMENT

The movement of an organized group of 25 or more persons in regular commercial air service, or any personnel movement, regardless of size, when chartered commercial air service is required. (DSAR 4500.3)

COMMERCIAL AIR MOVEMENT NUMBER

Symbol assigned to routing requests for purposes of identification, record, secrecy, and administrative handling of movements of groups of 15 or more men, who travel within the continental limits of the United States by commercial aircraft as authorized by regulations. (AR 320-5)

COMMERCIAL COMMODITY ITEMS

A commodity item that is manufactured primarily for the commercial market but has both commercial and military application. (AMCR 11-26)

COMMERCIAL CONSUMABLE

Item expended or consumed in use which, in addition to military use, is used and traded in normal civilian enterprise and which is or can be imported or exported through normal international trade channels. (AFR 400-20)

COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT

A product of commercial design available on the civilian market having within its integral design basic characteristics acceptable for use by the military. (AFLCR 73-3, DARCOMR 715-6, NAVMATINST 11260.1A, MCO 4200.25A, DLAR 4145.34)

COMMERCIAL FACILITIES

Facilities or services conducted or provided by private or commercial firms. (AR-58-1)

COMMERCIAL ITEM

An item which is manufactured primarily for the commercial rather than the military market and having both commercial and military applications. Commercial items also include parts which are manufactured in accordance with normal commercial quality controlled production runs which meet or exceed the requirements of Government specifications or standards. (TM 38-715)

An item either that is intended for use in the commercial market but has defense application or that is developed at private expense and offered to the Government as a production article with Government control limited to the item's form, fit and function. (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

COMMERCIAL ITEMS

Items which are, or have been, sold or offered by any supplier to the civilian market or to industry for civil use (except US Government surplus materiel for sale or offered by any supplier). (AFR 67-27)

Articles of supply readily available from established commercial distribution sources, which the Department of Defense or inventory managers in the military Services have designated to be obtained directly or indirectly from such sources. (JCS Pub 1, AFR 400-3, AR 320-5)

COMMERCIAL ITEMS OR MATERIAL

Those items required by the military services which are generally used throughout the civilian economy and which are available through normal

commercial distribution channels (frequently referred to as "off-the-shelf" items.) (NAVEXOS P-1500, DOD 5154.14)

COMMERCIAL LOADING

The loading of personnel and/or equipment and supplies for maximum use of space. Sometimes called "administrative loading". (JCS Pub 1)

COMMERCIAL OFF-THE-SHELF EQUIPMENT

A "commercial" item is an item (either supplies or services) of a class or kind which is (1) regularly used for other than Government purposes and (2) sold or traded in the course of conducting normal business operations. To qualify under this definition, the equipment must have been developed by industry, and an article of the exact configuration being contemplated for use by the Air Force must be in existence prior to the issuance of any Government contract. This article must be in such condition that the manufacturer can, upon request, and prior to issuance of a Government contract, demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Air Force procuring activity that the equipment satisfies or exceeds the manufacturer's design, specification, or statement and that sufficient logistics information is available to ensure support through standard Air Force procedures. (AFSC/AFLCR 800-5)

COMMERCIAL PACKAGING

The methods and materials employed by the supplier to satisfy the requirements of the commercial distribution system. (AR 310-25, DLAR 4145.7)

COMMERCIAL PIERS

Other than military owned or leased piers. (AR 50-30)

COMMERCIAL PRODUCT

Equipment or supplies which normally are, or have been sold or offered to the public commercially by any supplier. (Source: Department of Defense Directive 4120.3.) (DOD 4120.3-M, DOD 4120.3)

COMMERCIAL PUBLICATIONS

Publications containing technical information on assembly, installation, operation, servicing, disassembly, overhaul, reassembly, and parts identification They are published in manual, booklet, or pamphlet form and normally are furnished by manufacturers to purchasers of their product. (AFSCM 310-2)

COMMERCIAL SALE

Sale made by US industry directly to a foreign buyer under the provisions of the Foreign Military Sales Act. (AFR 400-3)

Sale made by U.S. industry directly to a foreign buyer not administered by the DOD and not involving credit under the provisions of the Arms Export Control Act. (DOD 5105.38M)

COMMERCIAL STANDARD ITEM

An item approved for general commercial usage, and for which dimensional and quality requirements are contained in an industrial standard (Document) developed and issued by any of various recognized industrial trade associations, or technical societies: e.g., SAE, NAS, etc. Excluded are those items which are "standard" to a single manufacturer or affiliated group of manufacturers. (AFLCM 72-2, AFLC/AFSCR 57-7)

COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION

Transportation commercially owned and operated, such as buses, streetcars, trains, subways, taxicabs, boats, or other mode with fares or tokens furnished or paid by the Government. (AR 55-34)

COMMERCIAL TYPE END ITEM

An end item manufactured to a commercial specification or a military performance type specification which permits procurement of commercial type items and for which supporting items are normally available within acceptable time limits through commercial channels. (NAVEXOS P-1500, SEC NAVINST 4423.2A)

COMMERCIAL TYPE ITEMS

Articles which, in addition to having a military use are used and traded in normal civilian enterprise and which are or can be exported/imported through commercial sources. (AFR 400-20)

Any items, including those expended or consumed in use which, in addition to military use, are used and traded in normal civilian enterprise and which are, or can be imported/exported though normal international trade channels. (DOD 5105.38M)

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE FIELD OFFICE

An office established by the Commercial Warehouse Service Office to perform operating functions in assigned areas. (DSAR 4145.26)

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE FIELD OFFICER

The Head (civilian or military) of the Commercial Warehouse Field Office designated by the Commercial Warehouse Service Officer to administer and implement this plan. (DSAR 4155.26)

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE SERVICE

That service available from commercial sources for storing and handling of Government-owned supplies in general merchandise warehouses, open storage space and refrigerated space. (DSAR 4145.26)

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE SERVICE OFFICE

A central organizational element of DSA/DPSC established by the Commander, DPSC, to administer the house facilities for the storage of general merchandise and perishable commodities. (DSAR 4145.26)

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE SERVICE OFFICER

The Head (civilian or military) given the responsibility to supervise the Commercial Warehouse Service Office in its administration and implementation of this plan. (DSAR 4155.26)

COMMERCIAL WATER MOVEMENT NUMBER

Symbol assigned for purposes of identification, record, secrecy, and administrative handling of movements of groups of 15 or more men who travel within the continental limits of the United States by commercial inland waterway or coastwise ships as authorized by regulations. (AR 320-5)

COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT

Denotes any make or model of data processing equipment that is or will be regularly available from commercial sources. This term is intended to exclude those equipments in single units that are constructed on site and those built in response to special Air Force specifications. (AFM 11-1)

COMMERCIAL-AND-INDUSTRIAL TYPE FACILITIES

Industrial property (other than material, 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. (DAC 76-17)

COMMERCIAL-TYPE PROPERTY

Property generally considered not to be unique and peculiar to DOD and possessing commercial marketability. (DOD 4160.21-M)

COMMERCIAL-TYPE VEHICLE

A vehicle designed to meet civilian requirements and used, without major modifications, for routine purposes in connection with the transportation of supplies, personnel, or equipment. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

COMMISSION

1. To put in or make ready for service or use, as to commission an aircraft or a ship.

2 A written order giving a person rank and authority as an officer in the armed forces.

3. The rank and the authority given by such an order. (See also activate; constitute.) (JCS Pub 1)

COMMISSIONING CERTIFICATE (AF FORM 1251)

The document prepared by AFCS in collaboration with the operating agency and the base commander prior to formal acceptance of a facility. Contains as an attachment, a complete listing of all equipment installed by facility code, SFEL package designators, stock numbers, and quantity. (AFM 67-1)

COMMITMENT

As used in the Air Force, is the amount administratively reserved for future obligations against available funds based upon firm requisitions, PRs, MIPRs, Administrative Commitment Documents (ACDS), directives requiring commencement of actual procurement actions, or other written evidences on acceptable forms of intention to incur obligations. (AFLCM 57-7, AFSCM 57-2)

A commitment is a specific amount of currently available funds reserved for funding specified obligations, based on firm requisitions, purchase requests, directives requiring commencement of actual procurement actions, or other authorized written evidence on acceptable forms, which indicate intention to incur obligations. A commitment occurs when the Accounting and Finance Officer or other authorized person certifies to the availability of funds and releases the commitment document to the Procurement Officer for the purpose of obligating the Government without further recourse to the official responsible for certifying availability of funds. (AFSCM 27-1)

An action to obtain goods or services that can be connected to an obligation without further recourse to the official responsible for certifying the availability of funds.

An amount administratively reserved for future obligation against available funds, based upon firm requisitions, purchase requests, directives requiring commitment actions, or other written evidence, on acceptable forms, of intention to incur obligations. (AFLCM 401-1)

A specific amount of currently available funds reserved for funding specified obligations, based on firm requisition, purchase request, directives requiring commencement of actual procurement

actions, or other authorized written evidence on acceptable forms, which indicated intention to incur obligations and authorize the creation of an obligation without further recourse to the official responsible for certifying availability of funds. (AFSCR 27-6)

Any communication between a responsible U.S. official and a representative foreign official (including officials of any international organization or supra-national authority) which reasonably could be interpreted as being a promise that the U.S will provide a foreign government (including international organizations or supra-national authorities) with funds (including long term credit assignments), goods, services, or information. (DOD 5105.38M)

COMMITMENTS OUTSTANDING

The total amount of "commitments" against a specific appropriation or fund or any subdivision thereof at any given time (i.e., commitments not yet obligated or cancelled). Includes contingent liabilities related to outstanding contracts—e.g., price revisions and quantity variances—also related authorizations to incur obligations upon engineering changes and "provisioning" concurrent spare parts. (DOD 5000.8)

COMMITTED AND UNCOMMITTED

A dollar value or quantity administratively reserved against available approved GA and MASF program lines based upon firm requisitions, purchase requests, directives initiating actual supply actions, procurement, or other written evidence on acceptable forms for the value of items being processed in support of MAP within the AFLC system. A commitment occurs at that point when the above documents are processed against a MAP record control number (RCN) for a specific country. The uncommitted program is that amount representing the difference between the amount of program quantity and value) committed and the amount of program (quantity and value) undelivered. (AFLCR 400-23)

COMMODITY

A group or range of items which possess similar characteristics, have similar applications, or are susceptible to similar supply management methods. (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1)

A reporting category which includes all MMA coded commodity programs other than those reflected under systems assigned by AFLCR 23-30 and as explained in Vol I, AFLCM 400-2. (AFLCM 400-2, Vol IX)

COMMODITY CATEGORY

Identifying commodities for cargo purposes as required for manifesting, billing, cost accounting, contractor payment, and cargo exception. (DOD 4500.32-R)

COMMODITY COORDINATION GROUP

A group chartered by Defense Logistic Support Center (DLSC), composed of inventory managers of the four military services responsible for the Federal supply commodity grouping involved. These groups are responsible for the development of supply procedures which best assure maximum use of the type material concerned and interchange of assets at wholesale level. (ASOINST P4400.24)

COMMODITY DEPOT

Any depot, other than the monitoring depot, assigned supply responsibility of an item or component required for modification technical order compliance. (AFM 67-1)

COMMODITY GROUP

A grouping or range of items which possess similar characteristics have similar applications, or are susceptible to similar supply management methods. (DOD 5105.38M)

COMMODITY GROUPS

A group of homogeneous items of materiel as depicted in the Department of Defense supply cataloging system. (DOD 4100.14, AR 37-55)

COMMODITY INTEGRATED MATERIEL MANAGER (CIMM)

An activity/agency designated by the Secretary of Defense or the Administrator, GSA to exercise integrated materiel management for a Commodity Oriented FSC Group/Class, commodity or item on a DOD or Federal Government-wide basis. (DSAR 4130.4, AR 708-4, NAVSUPINST 4120.36, AFR 72-11, MCO 4410.16)

The activity/agency designed to exercise Integrated Materiel Management for a Commodity Oriented FSC Group/ Class, commodity or item on a DOD or Federal Government-wide basis. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

COMMODITY LOADING

A method of loading in which various types of cargo are loaded together, such as ammunition, rations, or boxed vehicles, in order that each commodity can be discharged without disturbing the others. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

COMMODITY MANAGER

A designated individual assigned responsibility for the centralized management of an assigned commodity. (NAVMAT P-4215)

An individual, at various organizational echelons of an inventory control point, who has been assigned the integrated materiel management of a given number of items, categories of items, Federal Supply Classification groups or classes within a category or any designated combination thereof. (AR 320-5)

COMMODITY ORIENTED CLASSES

These are the FSC Classes approved by Deputy Secretary of Defense for assignment to CIMM for management, under the concept that "The management characteristics which distinguish the commodity oriented items are such that the relationship of like items to each other rather than the relationship of parts to higher assemblies is generally predominant." The initial consolidated listing of these classes was promulgated by Deputy Secretary of Defense memo of 16 June 1971, "Defense Integrated Management of Consumable Items". The current listing of these classes will be item management coded unless exempt. Cf. Definition of Weapon System Oriented Classes. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

COMMODITY SUPPORT AIRCRAFT

Additional aircraft assignd to a command to enable it to maintain the basic aircraft inventory of its organizations at authorized strength. (AFM 67-1)

COMMON BUSINESS ORIENTED LANGUAGE (COBOL)

A specific language by which business data processing procedures may be precisely described in a standard form. The language is intended not only as a means for directly presenting any business program to any suitable computer, for which a compiler exists, but also as a means of communicating such procedures among individuals. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

COMMON CARRIER

Aircraft operating commercially as carriers. (AFM 67-1)

A commercial transportation medium for delivery of supplies from one destination to another. (AFR 69-8)

COMMON COMMERCIAL ITEM

An item of supply or equipment that is manufactured or produced for industrial or military use and is readily available from commercial sources. (AFSCR 67-8)

COMMON ELECTRONIC PARTS

Items whose physical and design characteristic conform to a federal, military or approved commercial specification, and are suitable for use in more than one model of electronic equipment or other equipment using electronic parts. By their physical and design characteristics, they are susceptible to a variety of application and a high degree of interchangeability. They are common in that they are not specifically built for a particular model of equipment, peculiar to one office or command. They are generally available from sources other than the equipment manufacturer. They have a short procurement lead time and are susceptible to production run manufacture. Examples of common electronic items are most prevalent in the following areas: capacitors, resistors, electron tubes, tube sockets, dry cell batteries. (BUSANDAINST 4420.15)

COMMON HARDWARE

Expendable hardware items having multiple applications (nuts, bolts, screws, washers, pins, keys, grommets). (AR 320-5)

COMMON ITEM

Sometimes loosely used to denote any consumable item except repair parts or other technical items. (JCS Pub 1)

Any item of materiel which is required for use by more than one activity. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

Items used by two or more military services of similar manufacture or fabrication which may vary between services as to color or shape (as vehicles or clothing). (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

Readily available commercial items. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

Any item of materiel which is procured for, owned by (service stock), or used by any military department of the Department of Defense and which is also required to be furnished to a recipient country under the grant-aid Military Assistance Program. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

Those AF items of supply having application to two or more weapon systems or nonweapon systems, subsystems, support equipment, including components and spares related thereto. (AFLCR 57-27, AFM 67-1)

An item of standard design, application, and specification normally procurable from several manufacturers or suppliers, or available from only one manufacturer but with wide usage, or of such design that the multiple applicability is apparent. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

Material which is common in nature to the applicable Government contract and the contractor's other work. (DAR 4-101.2)

Items of supply having application to multiple

systems, sub-systems support equipment, components, and spares related thereto. (AFLCR 57-27)

Any part or component which is required in the assembly of two or more complete end items. (JCS Pub 1)

Means material which is common in nature to both the terminated contract and the contractor's other work. (DAR 8-101.2)

Material which is common in nature to both the terminated contract and the contractor's other work. (DAC 76-9)

Those items of supply having application to both cryptologic and noncryptologic equipment and obtained from supply sources other than AF cryptologic depot. (AFM 67-1)

COMMON ITEM CLASS

An AF commodity class containing items of supply which are commonly used and have general applications such as hardware, paints, dopes, metals, gases, petroleum products, chemicals, office supplies, etc. (AFM 67-1)

COMMON (ITEM) TABLE OF ALLOWANCES (CTA)

A table which provides recommended allowances of common items of equipment which are required worldwide. (AR 31-44)

COMMON MACHINE LANGUAGE

A machine sensible information representation which is common to a related group of data processing machines. A distinguishing characteristic is that, generally, one line of coding specifies one instruction to the computer. (AFM 11-1)

COMMON PARTS

Manufactured parts which may be used commonly on two or more major items (AR 320-5)

Normally, maintenance spares and repair parts specified or applicable to an entire aircraft type, class or sub-class, aircraft equipment or aircraft support equipment. Use of the word "common" may also refer to "peculiar" spares and repair parts when properly qualified. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

Parts produced by more than one manufacturer, available from more than one source of supply in the competitive commercial replacement parts system, and having application on more than one type or make of vehicle. (AFM 67-1)

COMMON PRECISION MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT (PME)

Commercial and military standard precision measurement equipment used in test/measurement of multiple item or equipment application. (AFR 74-2)

COMMON SERVICE

Service performed, of supplies, materiel, and equipment furnished by one department for one or more departments for which no charge is made to the other departments. (AFM 67-1)

COMMON SERVICE ACTIVITIES

Readily identifiable categories of support-type services of a semicommercial nature, utilized by two or more military departments for substantially the same purposes designed by the Secretary of Defense for a single management assignment. (DOD 5160.12)

COMMON SERVICING

That function performed by one military Service in support of another military Service for which reimbursement is not required from the assembly of two or more complete end items. (JCS Pub 1)

COMMON SUPPLIES

Those supplies common to two or more Services. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

COMMON SUPPORT

Applies to administrative or support-type services that are provided alike to two or more Air Force activities (or R&D projects) on a nonreimbursement basis. Funds for common support are included in the institutional funding provided by HQ AFSC to the R&D field activities. Examples of such costs are those incurred for utilities, maintenance of roads and grounds, and operation of personnel offices or accounting and finance offices. This is the kind of support normally provided by a host activity to a tenant activity on a nonreimbu-
basis (AFSCR 170-9). Also, these costs are analogous to the indirect and overhead costs identified by the Job Order Cost Accounting System (JOCAS) (AFSCM 177-265).

The laboratories, however, may be reimbursed for common support provided to non-Air Force customers. (AFSCR 172-2)

COMMON TABLE OF ALLOWANCE

One which prescribes authorizations of equipment for several units of the same type located in different areas or commands such as replacement training centers Army ship, food service schools. (AR 320-5)

COMMON TABLE OF ALLOWANCES ITEM

An item of materiel which can be authorized by a common or specific usage criteria and which does

not require documentation in the Army Authorization Documents System/variable, the Army Authorization Documents System and a centralized computation of requirements by the Structure and Composition System. (AR 310-25)

COMMON TOOLS

Items of tools and tool equipment which are found in common usage, or which are applicable to a variety of operations or to a single operation on a variety of material. (AR 320-5)

COMMON USE

Services, materials or facilities provided by a Department of Defense agency or a military department on a common basis for two or more Department of Defense agencies. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

COMMON USE STANDARD STOCK ITEMS

As used in sections 2451 through 2456, Title 10, U.S. Code, include items similar in character used by two or more departments or subdivisions for the same or closely related purposes. Examples; subsistence, medical and dental supplies, lumber, hardware, fuels and lubricants, household and office-type furniture and material, general housekeeping material, individual clothing and equipment, and vehicular spare parts. (AFLCM 72-2)

COMMON USER AIRLIFT SERVICE

The airlift service provided on a common basis for all Department of Defense components and, as authorized, for other agencies of the United States Government. (DOD 5160.2)

In military transport service usage the airlift service provided on a common basis for all Department of Defense agencies and, as authorized, for other agencies of the United States Government (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5, AFLCM 171-119)

COMMON USER NETWORK

A system of circuits or channels allocated to furnish communication paths between switching centers to provide communication service on a common basis to all connected stations or subscribers. It is sometimes described as a General Purpose Network. (JCS Pub 1)

COMMONALITY

A term applied to equipment or systems which possess like and interchangeable characteristics. Equipment and systems are common when; they possess compatibility; each can be operated and maintained by personnel trained on the others without additional specialized training; repair parts (components and/or subassemblies) are interchangeable; and consumable items are interchangeable between them. (AFM 11-1)

COMMON-SERVICING

That function performed by one Military Service in support of another Military Service for which reimbursement is not required from the service receiving support. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, DOD 4000.19, AR 37-27, DOD 4500.32-R)

That function (provision of bulk petroleum, distribution and storage facilities and services) performed by Service for which reimbursement is not required from the Service receiving the support. (DOD 4140.25-M)

COMMON USE STANDARD STOCK ITEMS

Items that are similar in character and used by two or more military departments for the same or closely related purposes. (AR 37-27)

COMMON-USER COMMUNICATIONS

The normal command and administrative facilities required for day-to-day business and used by all authorized activities, such as voice and record communications facilities provided by AFSC or commercial common carriers (i.e., AIRCOMMET, AIRCOMNET, AUTODIN, AUTOVON, MARS, and USAF Aeronautical Stations, the last two being non-Defense Communications System facilities). (AFLCR 23-7)

COMMON-USER OCEAN TERMINALS

A military installation, part of a military installation or a commercial facility operated under contract or arrangement by the Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service which regularly provides for two or more services, terminal functions of receipt, transit storage or staging, processing loading and unloading of passengers or cargo aboard ships. (JCS Pub 1)

COMMUNICATION LANGUAGE (DATA AUTOMATION)

A language structure complete with conventions, syntax, and character set, used primarily for conveying knowledge of processes between two participants. (AFM 11-1)

COMMUNICATION-ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

That subdivision of electronic material required for purposes of communications. It includes radio; teletype, facsimile and similar types of terminal equipment; data transmission systems, associated security devices, etc. (OPNAVINST 10380.1)

COMMUNICATION-ELECTRONIC-METEOROLOGICAL (CEM)

EQUIPMENT

Radio, wire, and other equipment used for the transmission of intelligence, aircraft controls and navigation, guided missiles, fire control, electronic countermeasures, computers, and meteorological equipment installed at a ground site. (AFLCR 66-67)

COMMUNICATIONS

A method or means of conveying information of any kind from one person or place to another, except by direct unassisted conversation or correspondence through nonmilitary postal agencies. (JCS Pub 1)

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

An agency charged with the responsibility for receipt, transmission, and delivery of messages. (JCS Pub 1)

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE

An orbiting vehicle, which relays signals between communications stations. They are of two types: a. active communications satellite - A satellite which receives, regenerates, and retransmits signals between stations; and b. passive communications satellite - A satellite which reflects communications signals between stations. (JCS Pub 1)

COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC)

Actions taken to apply the maximum practical degree of protection to USAF telecommunications, with the result that unauthorized persons are denied the opportunity to derive sensitive information from these communications. All information can be divided into three categories: classified, unclassified, and unclassified but of possible intelligence value. "Sensitive information" includes classified information and unclassified information of possible intelligence value. Because of AFSC mission requirements, telecommunications systems are extensively used and are thus the prime targets for intelligence exploitation. The administrative "black" telephone is the weakest link in the telecommunications system as far as security is concerned. Through this system, sensitive information can be disclosed very easily in any of the following ways: (a) discussion of classified information in the belief that no one can intercept the conversation; (b) discussion of classified information in an area without considering that telephones in the area may be in use; (c) discussion in which a deliberate attempt is made to "talk around" the classified information; and (d) discussion of unclassified information which, through lack of enlightenment, has not been considered of possible intelligence value. (AFSCP 55-4)

COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC) EQUIPMENT

Equipment designed to provide security or authenticity to telecommunications by converting information to a form unintelligible to an unauthorized inteceptor; and by reconverting to its original form for authorized recipients; or by verifying information in a way not possible to an unauthorized interceptor. COMSEC equipment includes that specifically designed to aid in this conversion process, including crypto, crypto-ancilliary, crypto production, and authentication equipments and cryptodevices. (AFR 66-21)

COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY MONITORING

The act of listening to, copying, or recording transmissions of one's own circuits (or when specially agreed, e.g., in Allied exercises, those of friendly forces) to provide material for Communications Security analysis in order to determine the degree of security being provided to those transmissions. In particular, the purposes include providing a basis for: a. advising commanders on the security risks resulting from their transmissions, b. improving the security of communications, and c. planning and conducting manipulative communications deception operations. (JCS Pub 1)

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE AUTHORIZATION

Call or subsidiary contract upon the general contracts with the communications companies to provide specific facilities and services within the prescribed limits of the Communications Service Authorization. (AFM 11-1)

COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS FACILITY

A functional assembly of equipment at a given site or location, complete with supporting structures, personnel, and services that together satisfy a requirement or function as the local portion of a larger communications-electronics system. (AFR 100-18)

COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS FACILITY INOPERATIVE FOR PARTS (CEIP)

A priority request for parts required to return an inoperative AFCS or Air Weather Station facility to operational status. The request reflects a condition of ground C-E equipment which precludes mission performance due to lack of a part (not an entry on an off-base requisition). (AFM 67-1)

COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (CEIP)

A comprehensive implementation plan showing the stations, facilities, and equipments required for a system or facility. (AFM 67-1)

COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS PROGRAM

a. A listing with descriptive detail of communicationselectonics requirements, facilities, and systems, such as the C3P, PC, and PCSP.

b. A specific requirement as stated in an SOR, PMD, or other document, and related implementing actions (A program by this definition may, when approved or implemented, change an entry in such programs as defined in a. above). (AFR 100-18)

COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS REQUIREMENT

An expressed need for certain communications-electronics capabilities or services to accomplish a mission. Requirements are categorized as standard or nonstandard, as follows:

a. Standard Communications-Electronics Requirements. These are requirements that can be satisfied with equipment in a military or other Government agency inventory or with Air Force-qualified commercial communications-electronics equipment.

b. Nonstandard Communications-Electronics Requirements. A requirement is nonstandard when research and development is required to produce new equipment (AFR 57-1) or when it is necessary to modify existing equipment (AFR 57-4). (AFR 100-18)

COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS SCHEMES ACCOUNTING CONTROL AFCS (DMS) AGENCY

The designated activity within AFLC (AFCS) whose responsibility is to provide materiel included in the published bill of materiel for C-E schemes. (AFM 67-1)

COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS SYSTEM

Two or more physically separated but interdependent and related facilities that perform a clearly defined function. A system includes all related facilities, equipment, materiel, services, and personnel required for operating and maintaining the system. (AFR 100-18)

COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS-METEOROLOGICAL (CEM)

The term used to indicate ground communications electronic and meteorological equipment. (AFM 67-1)

A document prepared by AFCS which contains the detailed engineering installation and supply data necessary to install a CEM facility. (AFM 67-1)

COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS-METEOROLOGICAL SCHEME

A document prepared by ground electronics engineering installation agency (GEEIA) which contains the detailed engineering installation and supply data necessary to install a CEM facility. (AFM 67-1)

COMMUNICATORS

Individuals responsible for the receipt, transmission and delivery of messages from one person or place to another. (DSAR 4155.26)

COMMUNIST-CONTROLLED COUNTRIES

Bulgaria, Cambodia Chinese Peoples Republic (Communist China) (including Tibet), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Communist Korea (North Korea), German Democratic Republic (GDR) (East Germany, including the Soviet Sector of Berlin), Laos, Mongolian Peoples Republic (Outer Mongolia), Poland, Rumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) (including Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and all the other constituent republics), Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Kurile Island, and South Sakhalin (Karafuto). (AFSCR 200-5)

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

That command function which evaluates public attitudes, identifies the mission of a military organization with the public interest, and executes a program of action to earn public understanding and acceptance. Community relations programs are conducted at all levels of command, both in the United States and overseas, by military organizations having a community relations area of responsibility. Community relations programs include, but are not limited to such activities as liaison and cooperation with associations and organizations and their local affiliates at all levels; armed forces participation in international, national, regional, state and local public events; installation open houses and tours, embarkations in naval ships, orientation tours for distinguished civilians; people-to-people and humanitarian acts; cooperation with government officials and community leaders; and encouragement of armed forces personnel and their dependents to participate in activities of local school, churches, fraternal, social and civic organizations, sports and recreation programs, and other aspects of community life to the extent feasible and appropriate, regardless of where they are located. (JCS Pub 1)

COMPANY (PROFIT CENTER)

The smallest organizationally independent segment of a corporation that corporation management has charged with profit and loss responsibilities. (AFSC Supplement 1, AFR 80-53)

COMPARATOR

An electronic processing instrument that compares one set of data with another. (AFM 11-1)

COMPARISON INSPECTION

The examination and testing performed at intervals, on samples representative of production runs, after the supplies or services have passed the qualification inspection. (MIL-STD-109)

COMPARISON PHASE

The count card comparison phase accepts frozen balance files, accountable transactions, stock list changes, debits, and shipments on tape. The count record and unfreeze notices are received in card form. After this data is processed through the computer runs described in Chapter 3, the adjustments necesssary to reconcile the recorded balances with the item counts are made. When a major variance is found, an inventory statistics and research register is produced for manual research. Count records which are in error are placed in an exception file for subsequent correction. All Hi-Value, cost category II and III inventories output positive inventory adjustment vouchers on major variance for manual review prior to posting to the accountable balance record. Nonaccountable inventory errors are passed as uncontrolled exceptions for subsequent listing. A zero count card is prepared for items which remain in inventory status for more than twenty days and is processed during the next comparison phase. Certain specific stock list changes are processed during the freeze period. (AFLCR 171-94)

COMPASS ROSE

A graduated circle, usually marked in degrees, indicating directions and printed or inscribed on an appropriate medium. (JCS Pub 1)

COMPATIBILITY

The capability of two or more operational items/systems to exist or function as elements of a larger operational system or operational environment without mutual interference. (AFR 80-14)

Ammunition or explosives are considered compatible if they may be stored or transported together without significantly increasing either the probability of a mishap or, for a given quantity, the magnitude of the effects of such a mishap. (AFR 127-100)

Capability of two or more items or components of equipment or material to exist or function in the same system or environment without mutual interference. In connection with ammunition, the ability of a given material to exist unchanged under certain conditions of temperature and moisture, when in the presence of some other material. If this condition exists, the two materials are said to be compatible. (AR 310-25)

COMPATIBLE

Having no undesirable reaction with or upon another material. (AFM 127-201)

COMPETENT AUTHORITY

An official of the military establishment, either military or civilian, authorized by the Office of the Secretary of Defense or the military service concerned to issue travel orders or to otherwise authorize transportation. (AFR 75-15)

COMPETENT MEDICAL AUTHORITY

A medical officer of the Department of Defense who has responsibility to provide or to arrange for the necessary medical care of a patient. (AFR 76-15)

COMPETITION

Spare parts obtained by means of solicitation of two or more qualified sources presumed to be acting independently to secure the order, by offering or negotiating the most favorable price, quality, and delivery terms; or by means of formally advertising the requirement to all known qualified sources. Solicitation of the present time contractor and vendor only shall not be considered competition unless it is established that both sources are technically and otherwise qualified to furnish the requirement and are believed to be acting independently to secure the order. (AR 715-22)

Spare parts purchased by means of solicitation and receipt of offers from two or more responsible sources presumed to be acting independently to secure the order, by offering or negotiating the most favorable price, quality, and delivery terms; or by means of formally advertising the requirement to all known qualified sources. Solicitation of the present prime contractor and vendor only shall not be considered competition unless it is established that both sources (i) are technically and otherwise qualified to furnish the requirement and (ii) are expected normally to contend for contracts for the item. Procurements shall not be considered as

competitive where solicitation was restricted to a prime contractor and his vendor for the item and only one responsive offer was received. However, except when the solicitation is restricted to the prime contractor and his vendor, competition may be considered to exist even though only one offer is received when offers are solicited from at least two responsible offerors who normally contend for contracts for the same or similar items. In all circumstances, repeated procurements of an item assigned PMC 1 when only one responsive offer is received will require rescreening the item. (AFR 57-6, DSAM 4105.2)

COMPETITIVE PROCUREMENT ITEMS

Replenishment spare parts obtained by means of solicitation of two or more qualified sources presumed to be acting independently to secure an order by offering or negotiating the most favorable price, quality, and delivery terms; or items obtained by formal advertisement of requirements to all known qualified sources. (ASOINST P4200.27)

COMPILE

To produce a machine language routine from a routine written in source language by selecting appropriate subroutines from a subroutine library, as directed by the instructions or other symbols of the original routine, supplying the linkage which combines the subroutines into a workable routine and translating the subroutines and linkage into machine language. The compiled routine is then ready to be loaded into storage and run; i.e., the compiler does not usually run the routine it produces. (AFM 11-1)

To prepare a machine language program from a computer written in another programming language by making use of the overall logic structure of the program, or generating more than one machine instruction for each symbolic statement, or both, as well as performing the function of an assembler. (AR 310-25)

COMPILER

A computer program which is used to translate Englishlike statements (source statements) into machine codes. (AFLCR 66-27)

A computer program more powerful than an assembler. In addition to its translating function which is generally the same process as that used in an assembler it is able to replace certain items of input with series of instructions, usually called subroutines. Thus, where an assembler translates item for item and produces as output the same number of instructions or constants which were put into it, a compiler will do more than this. The program which results from compiling is a translated and expanded version of the original. See also Assembler (Data Automation). (AFM 11-1)

A program that compiles. (AR 310-25)

COMPLEMENT

The quantity and quality of aircraft prescribed by CNO as the optimum inventory of an organizational unit whose Mission requires the flight of aircraft. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

COMPLETE INVENTORY

The counting of all items within one specific lot, category, or commodity, as of a particular date. (AR 320-5)

COMPLETE PRODUCT REQUEST

A request for a particular report or combination of reports submitted to the system via the system control card which will produce the report(s) in its entirety regardless of report volume or actions against the report line items. (AFLCR 171-91)

COMPLETE ROUND

A term applied to an assemblage of explosive and nonexplosive components designed to perform a specific function at the time and under the conditions desired. Examples of complete rounds of ammunition are:

1. Separate Loading
2. Fixed or semifixed
3. Bomb
4. Missile
5. Rocket (JCS Pub 1)

A term applied to an assemblage of explosive and nonexplosive components designed to perform a specific function at the time and under the conditions desired. A complete round for a missile consists of a complete warhead section and a missile body with its associated components and propellants. (AFR 400-3)

COMPLETED CASE

A delivered FMS case for which all collections have been completed, but for which accounting statement has not been furnished the purchaser. (DOD 5105.38M)

COMPLETED ITEMS

Items of equipment (including basic or end items, components, assemblies) which have been overhauled, modified, renovated, and completed in accordance with terms of contracts, project orders, or other work directives and authorizations, and are ready for intended use after receiving final mechanical acceptance inspection; also a completed

item is that equipment which has been released by the depot maintenance activity or contractor to the ordering agency or customer, and costs of which have been included in the report regardless of the time invoices or billings are issued or received. (AR 37-55, AR 750-4)

COMPLETION

Applied direct costs, plus indirect costs allocable to the contract, plus the estimate of costs for work remaining. (AR 37-200, DOD 7000.2)

COMPLEX ITEM

An item having quality characteristics, not wholly visible in the end item, for which contractural conformance must progressively be established through precise measurements, test and controls accomplished during purchasing, manufacturing, assembly, and functional operations either as an individual item or in conjunction with other items. (AFR 74-15)

COMPLEXITY CRITERION

Criterion which will be applied in determining the levels of maintenance and modification. This criterion is: (1) The type and level of personnel skills required. (2) The tools, equipment, and facilities required. (T.O. 00-25-4)

COMPLIANCE

A measure of the degree to which operators are performing the prescribed procedures as published in the Command-approved operator-level charts. (AFLCR 400-5)

COMPLIANCE VERIFICATION

The verification of an organic organization's adherence to applicable implementing procedures (AFLCR 74-5)

COMPONENT

The lowest subassembly, above the part level, located within an equipment. (OPNAV 43P2)

An assembly or any combination of parts, sub-assemblies and assemblies mounted together, normally capable of independent operation in a variety of situations. (AR 710-25, DOD 4151.7, TM 38-1715, AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2, AFR 67-25, AFLCR 78-2, DSAR 4139.4/AR 708-4/NAVSUPINST 4120.36/AFR 72-11/MCO 4410.16)

A part of an Assembly or End Item, necessary to its operation Often used synonymously with the preferred term Unit. (DOD 4225.1, NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

An article manufactured for use in assemblies, subassemblies, end items or end products when such an article is listed in the blueprint, drawing, technical order, or specification of the respective assembly, subassembly, end item, or product. It is construed to exclude parts of end items or assemblies having a 100 percent replacement factor during overhaul or repair; i.e., nuts, bolts, gaskets. (AFM 67-1, AFM 11-1)

A self contained unit which is synonymous to an accessory but which generally has physical characteristics of relatively simple hardware items and which is designed to transmit power rather than performing a functional operation. Examples of components are tubing, valves, junction boxes, switches, etc. (T.O. 00-20-1)

An assembly or any combination of part, subassemblies, and assemblies mounted together in manufacture, assembly, maintenance, or rebuild. (AFR 66-14)

A component assembly; for example, complete starter, generator, fuel pump, etc., as distinguished from repair parts for maintenance and overhaul of a complete assembly. (AFLC/AFSCR 57-7)

An integral constituent of a complete (end) item. A component may consist of a part, assembly or subassembly. (DOD 4160.21-M)

COMPONENT CHANGE ORDER

An order issued by an inventory control point to an assembly depot, that will cause the expenditure, or recovery, of component items to or from existing assemblages for the purpose of updating the assemblages due to engineering changes or other factors, and for the application of basic issue list items to a major end item to complete the major end item prior to issue. (AR 320-5)

COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT

Hardware development of subassemblies or parts with the objective of achieving a better understanding of their interacting characteristics. (AR 705-5)

COMPONENT END ITEM

An end item assigned to a supporting service which is incorporated in an end item assigned to an issuing service. (AR 320-5)

Number is assigned by the ICPs to each installed equipment/component and is the prime reference for identification. APLs are filed by this number. For the purpose of this Instruction, also applies to the Nomenclature Sequence Code (NSC) used by ESO and the NAVORD List number used by OSO. (BUSHIPSINST 4441.81B)

COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (CID)

An eight to eleven-digit number which identifies an equipment or component. CID numbers are found in the Coordinated Shipboard Allowance List (COSAL). (OPNAV 43P2)

COMPONENT ITEM

Material or an equipment segment, usually stock numbered, which is an identifiable entity contained in an end item. A component item may, in itself, be an end item when handled as such in the workload. (AFLCR 66-53)

COMPONENT ITEM MANAGER (CIM)

The person or activity having Air Force or DOD management responsibility for items or classes of items recoverable from end items or assemblies. (AFLCR 65-31)

COMPONENT (MATERIEL)

An assembly or any combination of parts, sub-assemblies and assemblies mounted together in manufacture, assembly, maintenance or rebuild. (DOD 5000.8)

COMPONENT LIFE

The period of acceptable usage after which the likelihood of failure sharply increases and before which the components are removed in the interests of reliability of operation. (JCS Pub 1)

COMPONENT LIFE - INDEFINITE

A component which is expected to remain serviceable during the life of an aircraft is said to have an indefinite life. (AR 310-25)

COMPONENT LIFE - OUT OF PHASE

The life of a component that cannot be placed into the servicing cycle. (AR 310-25)

COMPONENT OPERATIONAL DATA NOTICE (CODN)

Record used to establish approved CEI number, part number, next higher assembly, and EPOE relationship of items selected for serialized configuration accounting. Additionally, this record contains item operational characteristics for time significant and actuarially significant items. (AFLCM 66-2)

The official transmittal (AFLC Form 881) which will establish and maintain a master record containing and identifying by part number (and by next higher assembly and indenture application) all items subject to serialized accounting within a structured configuration by location file. Three main classes of information are supplied on the CODN transmittal: item identity; item structural relationship; and item time/cycle usage characteristics. (AFLCR 171-91)

COMPONENT PARTS/SPARES

An article manufactured for use in assemblies, subassemblies, end items, or systems repair and maintenance program. (AFSCR 67-8)

COMPONENT PILOT REWORK/OVERHAUL

Pilot rework/overhaul of selected items in order to establish component rework capability concurrent with the assumption of support responsibility of the end article by the Navy. If considered necessary, items for Component Pilot Rework will be selected by the Navy at a conference convened by the Naval Air Systems Command. (WR-2)

COMPONENT RECLAMATION

Reclamation of repairable assemblies to recover spare/repair parts requirements. (FASOINST 4010.5)

COMPONENT SCREENING POINT

An activity, within the component originating the report, which is required to determine the action point; transmit Quality Deficiency Reports for action; monitor outstanding reports; and receive responses. (Encl 1 DLAR 4155.24, AR 702-7/NAVMATINST 4155.6B/AFR 74-6/MCO 4155.5B)

COMPONENTS

Those articles, materials, and supplies that are directly incorporated in end products. (NAVMAT P-4215)

Components mean those articles, materials, and supplies, which are directly incorporated in construction materials. (DAR 18-506.3)

COMPONENT, ORGANIZATION

Any suborganizational unit within an agency. (DOD 5000.8)

COMPOSITE TOOL KIT (CTK)

The CTK is an assembly of tools assigned to a workcenter based on the purpose and frequency of use of individual tools. Each tool in the CTK has an assigned position either on a shadowed layout or an inlay. Instant inventory is possible since blank spaces show missing tools. Special tools or tools infrequently may be stored in centralized toolrooms or cribs in the organizations or workcenters. A CTK can either be a shadow board or a rollaround tool cabinet. (AFSCR 66-9)

COMPOUND POISSON DISTRIBUTION

The distribution function used in MOD-METRIC to describe the demands on supply. The distribution is Poisson where the mean of the Poisson distribution is uncertain. The probability

distribution of this mean is assumed by MOD-METRIC to be gamma. This permits the specification of a variance-to-mean ratio (VMR) greater than 1 for the demand distribution. (AFLCP 57-13)

COMPRESSED GAS (HAZARDOUS COMMODITY)

Any material or mixture having in the container either an absolute pressure exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (psi) at 70 degrees F, or regardless of the pressure at 70 degrees F, having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 psi at a vapor pressure exceeding 40 psi absolute at 100 degrees F.

a. Flammable Compressed Gas. Any compressed gas as defined in paragraph 2 will be classed as a flammable compressed gas if either a mixture of 13 percent or less (by volume) with air forms a flammable mixture, or the flammable range with air is wider than 12 percent, regardless of the lower limit. These limits shall be determined at atmospheric temperature and pressure.

b. Nonliquefied Compressed Gas. A gas, other than gas in solution, which under charged pressure is entirely gaseous at a temperature of 70 degrees F.

c. Liquefied Compressed Gas. A gas which under charged pressure is partially liquid at a temperature of 70 degrees F. (AFM 67-1)

COMPRESSION

When the maximum production is required for certain mission-essential aircraft/missiles which are undergoing depot level maintenance/modification, production is compressed through:

1. Suspending routine peacetime work requirements and discontinuing air vehicle inputs to depot maintenance facilities.

2. Reassembling the aircraft/missiles, after accomplishing only the absolute minimum maintenance essential to the safety of flight and only those modifications essential to the safety of flight and only those modifications essential to the weapon's war mission configuration.

3. Extending the workday and the workweek to a 24-hour- a-day, 7-day-a-week operation; realigning the work stations; and redistributing the labor force. as required to achieve maximum production.

4. Resorting to whatever cannibalization is necessary to complete the essential maintenance/modification requirements on the maximum number of aircraft. (AFR 66-3, AFLCR 65-46)

COMPRESSION SPECIFICATIONS (DEPOT LEVEL MAINTENANCE)

These are the minimum maintenance/modification requirements necessary to render an aircraft/missile effective in its assigned war mission. (AFR 66-3)

COMPROMISE

The known or suspected exposure of clandestine personnel, installations or other assets, or of classified information or material, to an unauthorized person. (JCS Pub 1)

COMPROMISED

A term applied to classified matter, knowledge of which has, in whole or in part, passed to an unauthorized person or persons, or which has been subject to risk of such passing. (JCS Pub 1)

COMPTROLLER

One who, subject to direction and control by higher authority, is responsible for budgeting, accounting, progress and statistical reporting (including analysis and interpretation), internal auditing, and administrative organization structure and managerial procedures relating thereto. (DOD 5000.8)

A financial manager or other official designated to certify the availability of funds. (DOD 4000.19-M)

COMPUTER

A data processing device capable of accepting data, performing prescribed operations on the data, and supplying the results of these operations; for example, a device that operates on discrete data by performing arithmetic and logic processes on the data, or a device that operates on analog data by performing physical processes on the data. (DPC 76-8)

COMPUTER DATA BASE

A collection of data in a form capable of being processed and operated on by a computer. (DPC 76-8)

COMPUTER OUTPUT MICROFILM

Microfilm containing data produced by a recorder from computer-generated electrical signals. (DOD 4140.22)

COMPUTER OUTPUT MICROFILMER

A recorder which converts data from a computer into human intelligible form and records it on microfilm. (DOD 4120.22)

COMPUTER OUTPUT MICROFILMING

A method of converting data from a computer into human intelligible form onto microfilm. (DOD 4140.22)

COMPUTER PROGRAM

The totality of computer programs used to apply the capability of computers to perform specific mission or tasks. The programs can be grouped into three categories: operational, utility, and support. The operational computer program is the link between the computer equipment and the military operators. It is the computer program which provides automated information-processing support to the using command in performing its operational mission. The utility computer programs are programming "tools" such as compilers, assemblers, etc., necessary in the production, development, modification, and use of the operational programs. The support computer programs are those which are used for a variety of monitoring functions but which are not required for system operations. (AFSCM 375-5)

A punched deck of cards, magnetic or paper tapes, or other physical medium containing a sequence of instructions and data in form suitable for insertion into a computer. (AFR 65-3)

A series of instructions or statements in form acceptable to a computer, designed to cause the computer to execute an operation or operations. Computer programs include operating systems, assemblers, compilers, interpreters, data management systems, utility programs, sort merge programs, and ADPE maintenance/diagnostic programs; as well as applications programs such as payroll, inventory control, and engineering analysis programs. Computer programs may be either machine-dependent or machine-independent, and may be general purpose in nature or designed to satisfy the requirements of a particular use. (DAC 76-7)

COMPUTER SOFTWARE

Computer programs and computer data bases. (DPC 76-8)

A body of instructions, commands and data needed to cause a computer to execute desired functions. Software may be either deliverable or non-deliverable and may be used to control and operate such items as missile systems, spacecraft, satellites, automated test equipment, and numerally controlled equipment. (AFR 74-15)

COMPUTER SOFTWARE DOCUMENTATION

Technical data, including computer listings and printouts, in human-readable form which (i) documents the design or details of computer software, (ii) explains the capabilities of the software, or (iii) provides operating instructions for using the software to obtain desired results from a computer. (DPC 76-8)

COMPUTER TABLES

Computer records reflecting pertinent information indicative of the subject which is used in editing and processing transactions. For example: Purchasing activity code table, DSA routing identifier, fund code, requisition exception code, update table, etc. (AFM 67-1)

COMPUTER, ELECTRONIC DIGITAL

A machine which uses electronic circuitry in the main computing element to perform arithmetic and logical operations on digital data (i.e., data represented by numbers or alphabetic symbols) automatically, by means of an internally stored program of machine instructions. Such devices are distinguished from calculators on which the sequence of instructions is externally stored and is impressed manually (desk calculators) or from tape or cards (card programmed calculators). (DOD 5000.8)

CONCEALED DAMAGE

Damage to the contents of a package which is in good condition externally. (AFM 67-1, AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

CONCEALED SHORTAGE

Shortage in the contents of a package which bears no indication of having been opened. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1, AFM 67-1, DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

CONCEPT CHART

A block diagram of a logistics system or part of a logistics system which illustrates major functions and the relationships between or among them. Concept charts are gross in nature when compared with management-level charts or operator-level charts. A concept chart schematically depicts the major functions, products, or purposes of a logistics system to the minimum extent needed to convey the reason or requirement for that which is proposed to the satisfaction of the reviewing authorities. Any greater elaboration of detail is redundant in a concept chart. (AFLCR 400-5)

CONCEPT FORMULATION

Describes the activities preceding a decision to carry out Engineering Development. These activities include accomplishment of comprehensive system studies and experimental hardware efforts under Exploratory and Advanced Development, and are prerequisite to a decision to carry out Engineering Development. (DOD 5200.9, NAVMAT P-4215)

The phase preceding a decision to carry out

Engineering Development or Operational Systems Development. These activities include accomplishment of comprehensive system studies and experimental hardware efforts under Exploratory and Advanced Development and are prerequisite to a decision to carry out Engineering or Operational Systems Development. (AR 37-200, DOD 7000.7)

CONCEPT FORMULATION PACKAGE (CFP)

The documentary evidence that the concept formulation effort has satisfied the concept formulation objectives. The package consists of a Trade-Off Determination (TDO), Trade-Off Analysis (TOA), Best Technical Approach (BTA) and Cost and Operational Effectiveness Analysis (COEA). (AFR 127-8)

CONCEPT FORMULATION PHASE

The period extending from determination of a broad objective until the system program is established in the program element structure of the Five Year Defense Program. If the contract definition phase does not apply, the concept formulation phase extends to the initiation of the acquisition phase. (AFM 11-1)

CONCEPT STUDY

A combat development study directed toward guiding the development of a unifying concept for the Army during a designated time or period as it relates to major Army missions in the strategic/tactical environment forecast for the period. (AFR 80-8)

CONCEPTUAL EFFORT

The Conceptual Effort is the initial activity in the weapon system life cycle. During this effort, the broad technical, logistic, military, and economic bases for an acquisition program are established through comprehensive system studies and experimental hardware development and evaluation. (AFP 800-7)

CONCEPTUAL PHASE

That period prior to beginning engineering development during which comprehensive system studies and experimental hardware efforts are accomplished. (AFM 11-1)

The period extending from the determination of a broad objective until the OSD approval of the PCP covering the Definition Phase. If the Definition Phase does not apply, the Conceptual Phase extends until the issuance of the System Program Directive. (AFSCM 27-1, AFR 375-1)

The period extending from determination of broad objective until publication of the document signifying an intent to accomplish a task by using systems management. (AFR 66-7)

CONCEPTUAL STAGE

Is that period in time when ideas are formulated concerning chemical weapons and these ideas are disclosed to a DOD Component and result in the initiation of a program of study or development on behalf of the Department of Defense. (DOD 4120.13)

CONCURRENCY

Simultaneously addressing the problems of training for, logistically supporting, and eventual operationally employing a system by the coordinated effort of assigned personnel throughout the definition and the acquisition phases of the system program. (AFSCM 375-3)

CONCURRENT DELIVERY

Partial delivery of Supply Items so that at any time the ratio between the quantity of each Supply Item delivered and the total quantity ordered under a contract is the same as the ratio between the quantity of end articles ordered. In case concurrent delivery requires delivery of more than one- half of a Supply Item, the entire quantity shall be delivered. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

Means partial delivery of spare parts so that at any time the ratio between the quantity of each item of spare parts delivered and the total quantity of each item of spare parts ordered under this contract is the same as the ratio between the quantity of articles accepted and the total quantity of articles ordered under this contract. In any case in which concurrent delivery would require the delivery of more than one-half of a part, a complete part shall be delivered. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

Partial delivery of repair parts made is association with delivery of the complete end item so that at periodic intervals the ratio between the quantity of each item of repair parts ordered and the quantity of each repair part delivered is the same as the ratio of the quantity of end items ordered and the quantity delivered. (TM 38-715)

CONCURRENT INSPECTION

That activity where contractor's inspection personnel and Government PQA personnel are concurrently judging acceptability of product or procedural characteristics. (AFR 74-15)

CONCURRENT REPAIR PARTS

Repair parts procured concurrently with end items new to the Army Supply System for the

purpose of providing the system with those parts in items and quantities necessary for initial distribution and maintenance during the period between initial end item delivery to the user and the time that supply records are sufficiently established to permit subsequent procurement by normal replenishment methods. (AR 320-5)

CONCURRENT SPARE PARTS (CSP)

Those spares which are shipped prior to, or concurrently with the related end item. (AFR 400-11)

Spare parts programmed as an initial stockage related to a major item and normally delivered concurrently with the delivery of the major item. (DOD 5105.38M)

CONCURRENT TESTING

The conduct of engineering and service tests of an item or system separately at one or more locations and programmed during the same time frame. Normal procedure for concurrent testing is to schedule the start of the Service Test a short time after the start of the Engineering Test to permit the determination of gross adequacy and safety characteristics of the item or system for Service Test. (AR 70-10)

CONDEMNATION RATE

The percentage of failed units which will condemned. (AFLCP 57-13)

CONDEMNED

The status assigned to any item or an assembly of items that had been determined to be of no further value to the mission and/or the functions for which it was originally intended and is therefore to be removed from the configuration inventory. However, a condemned assembly of items could be cannibalized providing component items that are still serviceable as spares which would remain in the configuration inventory, are available. (AFLCR 171-91)

CONDEMNED OR REJECTED CONDITION

That condition of an article which makes it unsuitable for restoration to a serviceable condition or of further value to the AF in the function for which it was manufactured or authorized. The article may be placed in such condition by not meeting specifications, damage, or by direction of higher authority. (AFM 67-1)

CONDENSATION

The act of reduction, by depression of temperature or increase of pressure, etc., to another and denser form, as steam to water. (AFR 69-8)

CONDENSATION TRAIL

A visible cloud streak, usually brilliantly white in color, which trails behind a missile or other vehicle in flight under certain conditions, also called vapor trail. (JCS Pub 1)

CONDITION

The state of physical being which determines the suitability of an article to adequately carry out the purpose for which it was designed and authorized. (AFM 67-1, AFM 67-3, AFR 69-8)

CONDITION CODE

A one-position, alphabetic character used to classify materiel to identify the degree of serviceability condition, and completeness in terms of readiness for issue and use or to identify actions underway to change the status of materiel. (AR 320-5)

A Code depicting the current serviceability status of ammunition. (AFR 67-79)

A one position alpha code used to classify the physical state of materiel in terms of fitness or readiness for issue and use, or to identify actions underway to change the status of materiel (See Appendix A-16.) (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110, NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

The designation indicating the condition of DIPEC-controlled IPE assets. Classification shall be in accordance with the criteria set forth in DLAM 4215.1 for industrial IPE or DLAM 4140.2, Vol. I, appendix A-16 for military IPE. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

The alphabetical or alphabetic-numerical designation indicating the condition of property (DOD 4160.21-M)

CONDITION CODE GREEN

Indicates a satisfactory condition for a specific MSL (AFLCR 74-5)

CONDITION CODE RED

Indicates that a condition requiring corrective action has been disclosed, and the condition has resulted in a breakdown of the system, created a hazard or potential hazard to Air Force personnel or equipment, has caused the delivery of nonconforming products or services, or is a recurring defect. (AFLCR 74-5)

CONDITION CODE YELLOW

Indicates that a condition requiring corrective action has been disclosed and, if corrective action is not initiated, may result in a breakdown of the system and or the delivery of defective items or services. (AFLCR 74-5)

CONDITION CONDEMNED

Is that state in which an article either cannot be repaired, or the estimated cost of repair, including materiel and labor, exceed the maximum repair allowance established for the affected article. (AFM 67-1)

CONDITION I ITEMS

Items procured in accordance with AFR 50-19 which are meeting all operational standards for original commodity class serviceable stock. (AFM 67-1)

CONDITION II ITEMS

Items procured in accordance with AFR 50-19 which are not serviceable but can be economically restored to operational serviceable condition. (AFM 67-1)

CONDITION II (FACTORY REJECT) ITEMS

Items which do not meet all contract specification inspection requirements for original class serviceable stock but which are suitable for ground instructional purposes. NOTE: AF Forms 50e, on this materiel will be overstamped, "Condemned as soon as delivered by the contractor". Contracts will specify that factory reject materiel procured for "S" use must be marked by the manufacturer to prevent its being used for its originally intended purposes. This marking is required on each unit or subassembly. Procurement of rejected parts and prescribing required markings is the responsibility of the appropriate item manager. (AFM 67-1)

CONDITION INSPECTION

The visual inspection and/or functional test of parts or components to determine if the item is serviceable, reparable or beyond economical repair. (AFLCR 65-31)

CONDITION MEASUREMENTS

NORM is a condition status of materiel indicating that it is not ready to perform any of its missions because of organizational or intermediate level maintenance requirements. Recording of NORM time shall start when it is first known that the condition exists except when caused by an in-flight malfunction. Then, the time will start at engine shutdown. Time shall stop when maintenance has been completed or is interrrupted by work stoppage due to supply shortage. (The period of work stoppage due to supply shall be measured as NORS.: NORM time shall resume when required supply items are delivered to the materiel being repaired. (DOD 7730.25)

CONDITION QUESTIONS

Probes used by the evaluator to identify specific elements of an MSI which should be evaluated to determine procedural existence, adequacy, and compliance. (AFLCR 74-5)

CONDITION STATUS

A descriptive term indicating an acrospace vehicle's ability to perform its assigned mission(s). (AFR 65-110)

CONDITIONAL CREDIT ITEM

Items are considered to be conditionally credited if a crediting relationship exists but the items do not meet the criteria for the establishment of an absolute credit. (ASOINST P4400.24)

CONDITIONS

Those factors of the environment which singly or in combination have a significant effect upon military operations, and must therfore, be considered in the design and testing of Army materiel. (AR 705-15)

CONDUCTIVE FLOOR

Floor made of a nonsparking material such as lead, or rubber or composition containing grapnite or other conductive material which will not permit accumulation of electric charges. (AFM 127-201)

CONDUCTIVE SHOES

Shoes designed to dissipate static charges from the body. (AFM 127-201)

CONEX

A reusable corrugated steel shipping container designed for world-wide surface movement and security of suitable military supplies and equipment. It is identified in the Federal Supply Catalog as FSN 8115-564-2908 for Type I (135 cubic feed bale capacity), and FSN 8115-271-7000 for Type II (295 cubic feet bale capacity). (DOD 4100.36, AFR 71-12)

Code name which identifies the operation of cargo transporters in a worldwide service under the control of the Joint CONEX Control Agency. (AR 310-25)

CONFERENCE (BIS/PE)

Convenes at NAVAIR approximately 60 days subsequent to the start of the Board of Inspection and Survey Preliminary Evaluation. Attended by representatives of CNO, CNATRA, Fleets, NAVAIRSYSCOM, ASO and contracters. Evaluation of the aircraft and its support equipment is reported and action to be taken is determined. Proposed configuration of the aircraft

for fleet delivery is established. Readiness of the aircraft and its associated Equipment to commence the Fleet Introduction Program (FIP) is a most important decision.

CONFIDENCE

Assurance: the probability of a correct conclusion that the content of the sample lies within a specified percentage range of the true content of the population from which it was drawn. (AFSCM 78-1)

CONFIDENCE LEVEL

The probability that a fixed but unknown value lies within a certain computed range of values called a confidence interval (the range of values which is believed to include, with a preassigned degree of confidence, a fixed, but unknown population parameter; (AFR 80-5)

Degree of assurance that there will not be a stock out due to the lack of engines (A 80 percent confidence factor is used for combat and combat support aircraft and 70 percent for all others.) (AFM 400-1)

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Defense information and material, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be prejudicial to the defense interests of the Nation. (AR 380-130, DOD 5220.22-R)

CONFIGURATION

The physical and functional characteristics of defense material systems, end items, equipment and applicable items (including related facilities and military construction) as achieved in hardware/software and as described in recorded technical data and information. (NAVMATINST 5000.6)

The physical and/or functional characteristics of an item as achieved in hardware and/or as documented in configuration identification. (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

The complete technical description required to fabricate, test, accept, operate, maintain, and logistically support systems and equipment. (AFR 65-3, T.O. 00-20-1)

The functional and/or physical characteristics of hardware/computer programs as set forth in technical documentation and achieved in a product. (AFR 65-3)

The sum total of all parts which go to make up an item end article, assembly, or weapon system. Identified by specific part number and documented on engineering drawings or other approved documents. (AFLCR 171-91)

CONFIGURATION ACCOUNTING

Act of reporting and recording changes made to a base line configuration in order to establish a configuration status. (T.O. 00-20-1, AFR 65-3)

The reports and documentation which record changes made to a baseline configuration required to establish a configuration status. (AFSCR 57-2, AFLCR 57-24)

The act of reporting changes made to a configuration in order to establish a configuration status. (AFLCR 171-91)

CONFIGURATION AND EQUIPMENT LIST

A listing of all Government furnished and contractor furnished subsystems, components and equipment of a significant nature which will be installed in the Weapon System. (VIZ: instruments, pilot's equipment, etc.) This also includes requirements for static test, flight test and demonstrations, carrier suitability tests and barricade clearance tests, design date and tests, evaluation samples and test equipment for Contractor Furnished Aircraft Equipment (CFAE). (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

CONFIGURATION AUDIT REVIEW (CAR)

A technical audit comparing the documentation which composes each CEI description with prototype hardware to assure its accuracy and adequacy for manufacture and its conformance to the CEI development description. Approval of the CEI description following CAR establishes the production baseline. (AMCR 11-26)

A technical audit comparing prototype hardware with the technical documentation (specifications and/or drawings). (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

CONFIGURATION AUDITS

Configuration audits verify conformance to specifications and other contract requirements. Audits are not reviews NOTE: Audits differ from reviews in that reviews are conducted on a periodic basis to assess the degree of completion of technical efforts related to identified milestones before proceeding with further technical effort (AFR 65-3)

CONFIGURATION CONTROL

The systematic evaluation, coordination, and approval or disapproval of all changes subsequent to establishing the baseline configuration. (AFSCM 375-3)

The systematic evaluation coordination, approval or disapproval and implementation of (1) initial configuration, (2) of all changes to that configuration after the formal establishment of

baselines and (3) of all changes to that configuration during the operational period, particularly alteration of maintenance changes. (NAVMATINST 5000.6)

The systematic evaluation, coordination, approval or disapproval, and implementation of all approved changes in the configuration of a CI after formal establishment of its configuration identification. (DOD 5010.19, AFR 65-3, AFP 800-7)

Systematic evaluation, coordination, and approval or disapproval of proposed changes to the baseline configuration. (AFSCR 57-2, AMCR 11-26, AFR 65-3, AFLCR 57-24, T.O. 00-20-1)

CONFIGURATION CONTROL BOARD (CCB)

The functional body within a Systems Command designated project manager, or Navy Office responsible for reviewing and approving/disapproving change proposals. Sub-Boards or Advisory Works Boards perform configuration control board functions, when authorized for the purpose of controlling (1) changes of lesser monetary values, (2) lower types of equipment and component changes, or (3) types of change actions of a lesser order of authority requirements. (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

A board composed of representatives from program/project functional areas such as engineering, configuration management, procurement, production, test and logistic support, training activities and using/supporting organizations. This board approves or disapproves proposed engineering changes with each member recording his organization's official position. The program/project manager is normally the board chairman and makes the final decision on all changes unless otherwise directed by command policy. The board issues a directive/request to implement its decision. (AFR 65-3)

A board established by agencies exercising overall management of subsystems/equipment, responsible for the review and approval of proposed changes. (AFSCR/AFLCR 800-12)

CONFIGURATION ELEMENT

A discrete assembly, subassembly, module or part subject to configuration management by the Government. Large systems may have many configuration elements; in some other cases the item itself a single, readily identifiable product is the only configuration element. (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

CONFIGURATION END ITEM

A deliverable equipment or facility that is formally accepted by the procuring agency of DD Form 250, "Materiel Inspection and Receiving Report," in accordance with requirements in a contract and end item detail specification. It is the prime level of assembly for management control and accountability, for provisioning spares, and for preparing technical manuals. This is identified by a permanent number assigned by a contractor. (AFSCM 27-1)

An item of equipment or major component into which a system may be divided for configuration management and contracting. For large weapon systems there may be several levels of end items; in other cases, a single readily identifiable product would be the only end item. Normally these are defined by a development description. (AMCR 11-26)

CONFIGURATION IDENTIFICATION

The complete technical description required to design, fabricate, test, accept, operate, maintain, and logistically support systems and equipment. (AFSCR 57-2)

The technical documentation defining the approved configuration of systems, equipment under development, test, and production. (AFSCM 375-5)

The current approved or conditionally approved technical documentation for a configuration item as set forth in specifications, drawings, and associated lists, and documents referenced therein. (DOD 5010.19, AFR 65-3)

The documented configuration of systems or equipment -- the complete technical description required for development, fabrication, test, acceptance, operation, maintenance and logistic support of systems or equipment or any portion of them. (DOD 4120.3)

CONFIGURATION ITEM IDENTIFICATION (CII)

A unique, never changing number assigned as a master hardware identification in addition to the manufacturer's part number. It is used in D057 to track and identify items regardless of changes in part numbers resulting from hardware modifications. This number is assigned to all D057 serially controlled items and is not necessarily related to the AFSC contract end item number definition. (AFLCR 171-91)

CONFIGURATION ITEM (CI)

An aggregation of hardware computer programs or any of its discrete portions, which satisfies an end-use function and is designated by the Government for configuration management. CIs may vary widely in complexity, size and type, from

an aircraft, electronic or ship system to a test meter or round of ammunition. During development and manufacture of the initial (prototype) production configuration, CIs are those specification items whose functions and performance parameters must be defined (specified) and controlled to achieve the overall end-use function and performance. Any item required for logistic support and designated for separate procurement is a configuration item. (AFR 65-3)

An aggregation of hardware/software, or any of its discrete portions, which satisfies an end use function and is designated by the Government for configuration management CI's may vary widely in complexity, size and type, from an aircraft, electronic or ship system to a test meter or round of ammunition. During development and initial production, CI's are only those specification items that are referenced directly in a contract (or an equivalent in-house agreement). During the operation and maintenance period, any reparable item designated for separate procurement is a configuration item. (DOD 5000.19, AFR 6-3)

CONFIGURATION LISTING

A listing detailing within a designated work breakdown structure for a Navy material item all of the applicable system segments, subsystems, equipments, components, assemblies, subassemblies, and selected designated parts and materials. Includes Configuration Listings, Equipment or Component Indices, and similar types of topsdown breakdown listings. (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT

A discipline applying technical and administrative direction and surveillance to (1) identify and document the functional and physical characteristics of a configuration item, (2) control changes to those characteristics, and (3) record and report change processing and implementation status (AFR 65-3, AFP 800-7)

CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE/FUNCTION

A separate office or function within an office assigned the responsibility for staff supervision of configuration identification, control, and status reporting. (AMCR 11-26)

CONFIGURATION OF AIRCRAFT

The current status of an aircraft, relative to changes, bulletin and the installation of alternate operational equipment, or material. Also, in a broader sense, all aircraft equipment items which are a part of the aircraft (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

CONFIGURATION POSITION

The first 50 digits of each configuration master record and each transaction processed against it. This field determines sequence and provides sort controls. It consists of system designator (1 position), end article CII (7 positions), end article serial number (10 positions), and position controls (32 positions). (AFLCR 171-91)

CONFIGURATION STATUS

The official USAF documented indication of actual configuration of a serially numbered system or equipment at a given time in relation to an approved configuration. (T.O. 00-20-1, AFR 65-3)

The documented account of the actual configuration of a serially numbered system or equipment at a given time in relation to an approved configuration. (AFSCR 57-2, AFLCR 57-24)

The documented knowledge of what constitutes an actual configuration at a given point in time, in relation to an approved configuration. (AFLCR 171-91)

CONFIGURATION STATUS ACCOUNTING

The recording and reporting of the information that is needed to manage configuration effectively, including a listing of the approved configuration identification, the status of proposed changes to configuration, and the implementation status of approved changes (DOD 5010.19 AFR 65-3)

The delineation and recording of initial base lines, proposed changes from such base lines, and their effectivity points, and progress on accomplishing approved changes. It includes the recording of significant identification elements, such as identification numbering, change effectivity (identification of aircraft, ships or weapons involved in changes, or of equipments in a group affected by a change), revision, identification, and recording of changes to hardware/software, particularly to modification/retrofit kits and spare parts, to ensure effective logistic support. (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

CONFIGURED ARTICLE

An item of hardware selected for control throughout the AF inventory by part number and serial number. Reports will be produced against these items to indicate time change requirements, modification requirements, and the status of modification accomplishments. (AFLCM 66-2)

CONFIGURED ITEM

An item of hardware that will be controlled throughout the AF inventory in a manner similar to the configured article. The primary difference is

that modification status is not accounted for against this item by serial number. Time change items where modification status is not required by serial number must always be designated as a configured item in order to make appropriate changes to the identifying part number and to account for the operational time. (AFLCM 66-2, AFLCR 171-91)

CONFIRMATORY TEST

Intensive user test conducted under field service conditions by TOIE units equipped with early production samples of adopted high density or major cost items, to preclude unexpected equipment failures in combat. The tests are designed to attain early feedback of equipment suitability, reliability data, and parts mortality data, to identify as early as possible in the service life of the item any weakness or failure potentials which may develop in combat use, to identify deficiencies in training procedures, logistic procedures, and tactical suitability, and to verify the maintainability of items in order to preclude retrofit programs. (AR 70-10)

CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION DOCUMENT

The document presented annually to Congress, describing the proposed Military Assistance and Foreign Military Sales programs for Congressional authorization and appropriation. (DOD 5105.38M)

CONGRESSIONAL REPROGRAMMING

Congressionally imposed flexibility levels applicable to the authorization and appropriation authority granted to the Air Force by Congress, expressed in both dollars and items. (AFM 11-1)

CONSENT OF SURETY

An acknowledgement by a surety that its bond given in connection with a contract continues to apply to the contract as modified. (DAR 10-101.5, DAC 76-17)

CONSIGNED INVENTORY

Material which, in accord with existing authority of prior approval, is furnished by a division of the Army Stock Fund on an interim loan basis to another division of the same stock fund, and materiel which is similarly loaned by the Defense Supply Agency (Defense Stock Fund) to a division of the Army Stock Fund. (AR 320-5, AMCR 37-9)

CONSIGNEE

The receiving agency, unit, depot or person to whom the cargo is addressed or consigned, as indicated by the appropriate shipping document. (AR 320-5)

The person or activity to whom materiel is being shipped. (AFM 67-1)

The activity to which property is being shipped. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

CONSIGNOR

The person or activity from whom materiel is being shipped, as indicated in the ship from block on the release/receipt or shipping document. (AFM 67-1)

The agency from which shipment is made. Consignors may be depots, installations, bases, supply points, holding areas, units, contractors or other agencies. (AR 320-5)

The activity from whom property is being shipped. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

CONSOLE

A grouping of controls, indicators, and similar electronic or mechanical equipment, used to monitor readiness of and/or control specific functions of a system, such as missile checkout, countdown, or launch operations. (JCS Pub 1)

CONSOLIDATED CAR

Car bearing a combination of less than carload shipments, totaling carload weight, consigned to one destination. (AR 320-5)

CONSOLIDATED MATERIEL DISTRIBUTION OBJECTIVES

CMDO is a classified document authorized by AFR 66-44 for publication and distribution by Hq AFLC to reflect the distribution objectives for prestocking and prepositioning equipment and supplies at bases and depots worldwide as projected in USAF Program Documents. (AFM 67-1)

CONSOLIDATED ORGANIZATIONAL REPAIR PARTS LIST

A publication containing a composite list of repair parts allocated in quantities for initial stockage for similar equipment at the organizational level. (AR 700-15)

CONSOLIDATED SUPPORT AGREEMENT

A support agreement negotiated at the lowest practical level of command (i.e., battalion, community, group, squadron, other parent organizational level, or by the primary host installation, etc.) for support of separate detachments, operating locations (OLs), or other similar entities. (DOD 4000.19-M)

CONSOLIDATED VEHICLE TABLE

A summary of all vehicles loaded on a ship, listed by types, and showing the units to which they belong. (JCS Pub 1)

CONSOLIDATING POINT OR AREA

A point at which less than carload or less than truckload shipments are brought together to be reforwarded as a carload or truckload. (AFR 69-8)

CONSOLIDATING STATION

Place to which less than carload lots of freight are relayed so that they can be grouped with other freight to make full carloads for the same delivery point. (AR 310-25)

CONSOLIDATION

The combination of like accounting transactions of all accounting entities under a single command or management (or within an entire department) for the purpose of presenting a complete picture of all the accounting transactions of the group or any portion thereof. (DOD 5000.8)

The physical combination of enterprises or establishments, including the combining or commingling of their assets. (DOD 5000.8)

CONSOLIDATION AND CONTAINERIZATION POINT

An activity designated to receive, accumulate, assemble and containerize or palletize cargo for onward movement to an oversea destination. (AR 310-25)

CONSOLIDATION CONTAINER

A container designed to be handled with normal materials handling equipment and used to consolidate more than one package for transportation purposes. (AFR 71-12)

A container designed to be handled with normal materials handling equipment and used to consolidate more than one line item into a single shipping container to one destination. (DOD 4100.36)

A container other than CONEX (container express) designed to be handled with normal materials handling equipment and used to consolidate more than one line item into a single shipping container to one destination. (AR 320-5)

CONSTANT DOLLARS

The purchasing power of a dollar in terms of a specified base year; can be stated in terms of a past, present, or a future calendar or fiscal year. (AFR 173-1)

CONSTRAINT OF SUPPLY

An action or circumstances of a temporary or artificial nature which restricts or inhibits the flow of normal supply demands or which limits the preparation and submission of requisitions or supply request to a source of supply for class II and IV materiel when a requirement for such materiel exists (AR 320-5, AR 735-35)

CONSTRUCTION

The erection, installation, or assembly of a new facility; the addition, expansion, extension, alteration, conversion, or replacement of an existing facility; or the relocation of a facility from one installation to another. Includes equipment installed and made a part of such facilities, and related site preparation, excavation, filling and landscaping, or other land improvements. (DOD 5000.8, AFR 85-6, DOD 7040.2)

Construction means construction, alteration or repair (including dredging, excavating, and painting) of buildings, structures or other real property. (DAR 18-101.1)

Construction means construction, alteration, or repair of any public building or public work in the United States. (DAR 18-506.1)

Work required to erect, install, or assemble a new facility or installed equipment; addition to, alteration, expansion, relocation, conversion, or replacement of existing facilities and installed equipment. It includes rearrangement or providing of interior built-up partition, installation or rearrangement of air conditioning and utility systems equipment installed in and made a part thereof, and related utilities (AFLCR 66-34)

Construction, alteration or repair (including dredging, excavating, and painting) of buildings, structures or other real property. For purposes of this definition, the terms "buildings, structures or other real property" include but are not limited to buildings, structures, and improvements of all types, such as bridges, dams, plants, highways parkways, streets, subways, tunnels, sewers, mains, power lines, pumping stations, railways, airport facilities, terminals, docks, piers, wharves, ways, lighthouses, buoys, jetties, breakwaters, levees, canals, and channels. Construction does not include the manufacture, production furnishing, construction, alteration, repair, processing or assembling of vessels, aircraft or other kinds of personal property. (DAC 76-17)

The erection, installation, or assembly of buildings or structures; the addition, expansion, extension, alteration, conversion or replacement of existing buildings or structures. It includes equipment and utilities installed and made a part of the real property and related site preparation, excavation and other activities. (AFLCR 78-3)

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Construction activity means an activity, at any organizational level of the Military Departments, which has responsibility for the architectural,

engineering, and other related technical aspects of the planning, design, and construction of facilities, and which receives its technical guidance from the Army Office of the Chief of Engineers, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, or Air Force Directorate of Civil Engineering. (DAR 18-101.2, DAC 76-17)

CONSTRUCTION AGENCY

Usually a U.S. Government organization designated in appropriate Air Force directives to perform the services prescribed in AFR 88-3 (AR 415-11, Budocks Inst 11G13.14) as agent for the Air Force, but may be any agency which provides the services. Federal organizations normally receiving such assignments include: (1) Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army. Also acts as real estate agent for the Air Force in acquiring and disposing of real property facilities as provided by AFR 87-15 (AR 405-5). (2) Bureau of Yards and Docks, Department of the Navy. (3) Any Air Force major command or other echelon designated in appropriate construction directives. (AFR 88-9)

CONSTRUCTION AGENT

The Army Corps of Engineers, the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, or any Government agency which provides specific services or carries out specific construction projects for the Air Force. (AFLCR 375-2, AFR 400-30)

The Government agency which provides specific services or carries out specific military construction projects for the Air Force. (AFSCR/AFLCR 800-11)

CONSTRUCTION ANNEX

A machine listing of the approved construction program portion of the Five Year Defense Program (FYDP) broken down by major command, by base, by construction line item within category code and with the program element identified. (HOI 27-1)

A machine run showing individual military construction line items that exceed $1 million. (NAVMAT P-4215)

CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION (LEGISLATIVE)

Statutory authority for construction or acquisition of real property and for appropriation of funds therefor. General statutory authority is provided for the "minor construction program," the planning program, and certain related programs, but the "major construction program" is subject to annual laws which establish specific authority and a total cost limitation for acquisition and "construction projects" at each installation or for stated categories of construction on a department-wide basis. (DOD 5000.8)

CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY

A prescribed classification of military construction work in terms of the functional character of the facilities being constructed. (AFM 85-26)

CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY (MILITARY)

A prescribed defense-wide classification of military construction work in terms of the functional character of the facilities being constructed. (DOD 5000.8)

CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY, PRIMARY (MILITARY)

The principal "construction category" (Q.V.) under which a specific "construction project" as a whole is identified, notwithstanding the fact that related facilities may be included which otherwise would be classified under other construction categories—for example, utility feeder lines and additional requisite roadways. (DOD 5000.8)

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR

A firm regularly engaged in the construction, alteration, or repair of building structures or other public works. (AFR 400-30)

CONSTRUCTION DEFICIENCIES

Defects in equipment material, or workmanship resulting from the contractor's failure to complete the construction according to contract plans, specifications, and approved shop drawings. (AFR 88-9)

CONSTRUCTION DIRECTIVE

A work order or other document which is issued to a subordinate unit of the construction agency, authorizing construction, describing and defining the facility to be constructed, and establishing cost limits and targets for the work authorized. (DOD 5000.8, DOD 7040.2)

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Construction equipment means automotive vehicles, earth movers cranes, batching plants, crushers, pavers, mixers, generators, compressors, pumps, drills, welders, forms and other items of equipment (other than hand tools) used or capable of being used in construction work. (DAR 18-601)

CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

Uncompleted construction projects. Accumulated cost thereof. (DOD 5000.8)

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Construction materials means articles, materials, and supplies, which are brought to the construction site for incorporation in the building or work. (DAR 18-506.2)

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, MAJOR

All construction projects having a cost in excess of $25,000 each, except for urgent projects having a funded cost not in excess of $200,000 for the active forces, accomplished under Minor Construction, and all construction projects in excess of $10,000 each for the Reserve Forces and Naticnal Guard, except for urgent projects costing not in excess of $50,000 accomplished under Minor Construction. (DOD 5000.8)

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, MINOR

Any urgently required construction projects having a funded cost of $200,000 or less but in excess of $25,000 for the active forces and having a cost of $50,000 or less but in excess of $10,000 for the Reserve Forces and National Guard. (DOD 5000.8)

All urgently required construction projects not otherwise authorized by law, having a funded cost of $200,000 or less. (AFLCR 78-3)

CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

A project to construct a building or other real property improvement or an addition to such a facility as already exists. Relates to a separate physical entity, or a group of several identical entities which, upon completion, will be utilized to serve a single functional purpose, such as a set of two barracks. Generally includes auxiliary facilities, such as utility feeder-lines and additional requisite roadways. (AFSCM 27-1)

A single acquisition of land or real property or a construction undertaking for purposes of programming, budgeting and accounting. A project will include any separate physical structure or facility at a single installati , which upon completion will be utilized to serve a single functional purpose, or a group of similar structures or facilities as, for instance, a group of barracks buildings or a group of warehouse structures. A construction project will generally include such auxiliary facilities (e.g., utility feeder lines and roadways) as are required to result in a useful increment of construction. (DOD 7040.2)

CONSTRUCTION/MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT

Major end items identified to the National Supply Classes listed in attachment 1. (AFLCR 73-3/DARCOMR 715-6)

CONSTRUCTIVE DELIVERY

A concept under which a requiring activity accepts financial liability or formal accountability for materiel ordered based on a written statement by the procuring or supplying activity that delivery of materiel was, in fact, made to a military or commercial carrier, or that transfer of accountability not involving shipment was made to the receiving activity's account. Delivery under this concept takes place at the time the materiel is accepted by the carrier or the date the property accountability is transferred. (AR 37-27)

CONSTRUCTIVE DELIVERY (FMS)

Delivery of materiel to a carrier for transportation to the consignee, or delivery to a U.S. post office for shipment to the consignee. Delivery is evidenced by completed shipping documents or listing of delivery at the U.S. post office. The delivery of materiel to the customer or the customer's designated freight forwarder at point of production, testing or storage at dockside, at staging areas, or at airports constitutes actual delivery. (DOD 5105.38M)

CONSTRUCTIVE DELIVERY (MAP)

Delivery of materiel to a carrier-land, ocean or air-for transportation to a consignee, or when delivered "free on board" (FOB) or "free alongside ship" (FAS) at a port of embarkation for transshipment to a consignee. In the case of float-away vessels, fly-away aircraft, and certain offshore procured materiel, constructive delivery occurs when the item is accepted on behalf of the recipient country. (DOD 5105.38M)

CONSTRUCTIVE PLACEMENT

When due to some disability on the part of a consignor or consignee, a car cannot be placed for loading or unloading at a point previously designated by the consignor or consignee, and if it is placed elsewhere, it is considered as being under constructive placement and subject to demurrage rules and charges, the same as if it were actually placed at the designated point. (AR 310-25)

CONSTRUCTIVE RECEIPT BILLING METHOD

The invoicing and collection for reimbursable issues of materials, supplies, and equipment on the basis of evidence of delivery of the goods to a carrier for transportation to the consignee. (AR 320-5, DOD 5000.8, AMCR 37-9)

CONSULTANTS

Government or non-Government personnel called upon by the SSAC, SSEB, or SSA to furnish expert advice on highly specialized matters and on the solution of particular problems. (AFR 70-15)

Those persons who are exceptionally qualified, by education or by experience, in a particular field to perform some specialized service. (DAR 22-202)

CONSULTATION

That action which the ALC takes to obtain comments and recommendations regarding new repair processes and new sources for engine critical parts repair. (AFLCR 66-31)

CONSUMABLE ITEM

An item that is normally expended or used up beyond recovery in the use for which it was designed or intended (AFLCR 400-21/DARCOMR 700-99/NAVMATINST 4790.23A/MCO P4410.22A)

CONSUMABLE ITEMS OF SUPPLY

All National Stock Numbered items except explosive ordnance, major end items of equipment (Item Management Coding (IMC) Criterion 1) and reparables (IMC Criterion 2) as outlined in enclosure 2. (DOD 4140.26)

CONSUMABLE MAINTENANCE AND OVERHAUL MATERIAL LIST

A numerical list of consumable bulk material required for maintenance or overhaul support prepared in accordance with Part VII, Exhibit I of NAVAIRSYSCOM WR-1. Such list includes, but is not limited to, special lubricants, sealing compounds, anti-seizes, adhesives, cleaning material, welding rods, preservations, desiccants, emergency fuel, caulking compounds, protective coatings and finishes, carbon removal and gasketing compounds, and any other special consumable item peculiar to the end articles. (WR-1)

CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES

A special classification for use in program expense accounting activities which encompass nonexpendable supplies valued at less than $200 per item and all expendable supplies. This classification will not be construed to alter existing requirement for maintenance of station property book records of nonexpendable supplies (AR 320-5)

CONSUMABLES

Refers to administrative and housekeeping items, general purpose hardware, common tools, or any other items not specifically defined as controlled equipage or repair parts. (NAVSUPMAN)

CONSUMER

A term used in DMS to mean a manufacturer who consumes controlled materials in production. (AFM 78-4)

An activity not authorized to stock material in the Navy Stock Account, including ships and shore activities which are supported on an auxiliary or ready supply store basis. A consumer does not do his own accounting. (NAVSUPINST 4440.99)

Person or agency that uses information or intelligence produced by either its own staff or other agencies (JCS Pub 1)

CONSUMER LEVEL OF INVENTORY

An inventory, regardless of funding source, usually of limited range and depth, held only by the final element in an established supply distribution system for the sole purpose of internal consumption. (AFLCR 400-21/DARCOMR 700-99/NAVMATINST 4790.23A/MCO P4410.22A)

CONSUMER LOGISTICS

Those basic elements of logistics, normally of concern to operational chain of command, involving (1) requirements determination and (2) asset distribution after delivery to control of a commander below departmental level. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

CONSUMER PHASE SUPPLY

That phase of military supply which extends from receipt of finished supplies by the military services through issue for use or consumption. (AR 320-5)

CONSUMER STOCK POINT

An activity which is not authorized to hold Navy Stock Account material in a two-digit stores account. Consumers include shore activities which are supported by a three-digit store and all ships. (NAVSUPINST 4440.39)

CONSUMER'S RELIABILITY RISK

The probability that a "lot of goods" will be accepted by a sampling plan as a result of a reliable sample being drawn from an unreliable lot. (MIL-STD-721)

CONSUMPTION

The actual or estimated quantity of an item consumed or expended during a given time interval expressed in quantities by the most appropriate unit of measure per applicable stated basis. (DOD 5105.38M)

CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS

Verification performed on a sufficiently comprehensive and detailed basis to determine reasonableness of expenditure of government property or contractor material for which reimbursement is or will be claimed. (AFSCM 78-1)

CONSUMPTION ISSUE

Issue of an item which is expended or consumed in use, such as expendable supplies. (AR 320-5)

CONSUMPTION ITEM

Items which are either consumed in use or which

lose their original identity during periods of use by incorporation into or attachments upon another assembly. Consumption items are issued on an as required basis and consist of such supplies as maintenance parts, raw materiel, office or housekeeping supplies consumed in use, and other similar items. (AFM 67-1)

CONSUMPTION RATE

The actual or estimated quantity of an item consumed or expended during a given time interval, expressed in quantities by the most appropriate unit of measurement per applicable stated basis. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

The average quantity of an item consumed or expended during a given time interval, expressed in quantities per applicable basis. Typical basis of consumption rates are rounds per weapons per day, pounds per man per day, and quantities per 1,000 men per month. (AR 320-5)

The average quantity of an item consumed or expended during a given time interval, expressed in quantities by the most appropriate unit of measurement per applicable stated basis. (JCS Pub 1)

CONSUMPTION RATES

Certain terms used in connection with these subjects are--actuarial method of computing a replacement factor; age grouping; consumable item; expectant life of an item; long life item; service life, short life item; straight line method of computing replacement factors; stub survivor curve; survivor curves; usage. (AR 320-5)

CONSUMPTION REQUIREMENTS

Items required to replace those expended or expected to be expended or consumed in use. (DOD 5105.38M)

CONSUMPTION TYPE ITEM

Items which are either consumed in use or which lose their original identity during periods of use by incorporation into or attachments upon another assembly. Consumption type items are issued on an as required basis and consist of such supplies as maintenance parts, raw materiel, office or housekeeping supplies consumed in use, and other similar items (AFM 67-1)

CONSUMPTION TYPE ITEMS

All expendable items (expendability, recoverability, reparability category (ERRC) codes "L", "T", "P" and "N"). (AFSCR/AFLCR 57-49)

CONTACT POINT

The function within or designated by the action point which receives and controls all reports of deficiencies, Material Improvement Projects (MIP), and related correspondence. (AFSCR/AFLCR 66-71)

An organization or individual designated to act as liaison on quality assurance programs and to serve as a communications exchange for multifunctional quality assurance problems or actions. (AFSCR 74-1)

CONTACT POINTS

Individuals designated by the Air Staff and major commands to coordinate and expedite system matters referred to them for action. When the importance of urgency of the system program requires it, the command contact points will be physically located in and become an integral part of the System Program Office. (AFR 375-1)

CONTAINER

A general term which encompasses: bulk powder box; cartridge or powder tank containing one round or charge; projectile, bomb; rocket head; ammunition box or tank containing one or more rounds of ammunition; carton, drum, barrel, cylinder, can, or other tank of explosive, pyrotechnic, chemical, or other ammunition item. (NAVORD OP 2165)

A receptacle such as a bag, barrel, drum, box, crate or package used in storage or shipment of a commodity to provide protection from physical damage or contamination of the commodity. (AFR 69-8)

An article of transport equipment designed to be transported by various modes of transportation; having an interior volume of 400 cubic feet or more; designed to facilitate and optimize the carriage of goods by one or more modes of transportation without intermediate handling of the contents and equipped with features permitting its ready handling and transfer from one mode to another. Containers may be fully enclosed with one or more doors, open top, tank refrigerated, open rack, gondola and other design. Included in this definition are modules or clusters that are so configured they can be coupled to form an integral unit with an internal capacity of 400 or more cubic feet regardless of intention to move singly or in multiplex configuration. (AFR 80-8)

CONTAINER DELIVERY SYSTEM

A system for aerially delivering cargo by transport aircraft. The system provides for

delivery of from one to sixteen 2,000-lb bundles in small drop zones as the aircraft pulls up from 300 ft. to 400 ft. above the ground. Very accurate but not as accurate as parachute low altitude delivery system. (AFM 11-1)

CONTAINER EXPRESS

A reusable container for shipment of troop support cargo, quasi-military cargo, household goods, personal baggage, etc. (DSAR 4500.3)

A reusable serially controlled metal container for shipment of troop support cargo, quasi-military cargo, household goods, personal baggage, etc. (DOD 4500.32-R)

CONTAINER MARKING

Numbers, nomenclature, or symbols stamped or painted on, or otherwise affixed to, items or containers for identification. (AFR 69-8)

CONTAINERIZABLE CARGO

Any commodity that can be shipped in a MILVAN or SEAVAN, either alone or homogeneously with other items. (AR 55-9/NAVSUPINST 4600.79/AFR 75-10/MCO 4610.21)

CONTAINERIZATION

The placement of cargo in an article of transport equipment designed to facilitate and optimize the carriage of goods by one or more modes of transportation without intermediate handling of contents from point of shipment to final destination. (AR 310-25)

The use of an article of transport equipment designed to facilitate and optimize the carriage of goods by one or more modes of transportation without intermediate handling of the contents. (DLAR 4145.7)

CONTAMINATED PRODUCT

An off-specification product resulting from mixing with another product or products of different type and grade or by introduction of foreign matter such as rust, dirt, or water. (AFR 144-1, DOD 4140.25-M)

CONTAMINATION

Any matter foreign to the finished element, compound or part, which has an adverse effect in the commodity. (AFR 69-8)

CONTIGUOUS ZONE

The entire zone, contiguous to the territorial sea, established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. (DOD 5030.41)

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES INSTALLATION LOGISTICS

That portion of the Army Logistics System which provides logistic support to all organizations or activities assigned to, tenant on, or satellited upon a continental United States installation. (AR 310-25)

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (CONUS)

The forty-eight contiguous States and the District of Columbia (DOD 4500.17)

United States territory including the adjacent territorial water located within the North American continent between Canada and Mexico. (DOD 4500.32-R, DSAR 4500.3, AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8, JCS Pub 1)

United States territory consisting of the 48 contiguous States located in the North American continent between Canada and Mexico and of the District of Columbia and including U.S. territorial waters. (AR 55-23/OPNAVINST 4600.17C/AFR 75-37/MCO 4621.2B/DLAR 4500.26)

CONTINGENCY PLAN

A plan for major contingencies which can reasonably be anticipated in the principal geographic subareas of the command. (JCS Pub 1)

CONTINGENCY REQUISITIONS

a. Overseas command prepositioned - Requisitions submitted to continental United States inventory control points by oversea commands, based on approved plans, but for which shipment will not be made until execution of the plan is approved by the Department of the Army and the call-forward is received from the oversea command.
b. Continental United States inventory control point prepositioned - Supply directives prepared by continental United States inventory control points, based on phased automatic supply requirements of approved plans, for which stocks may or may not have been obligated. Stocks obligated in support of contingency plans will be earmarked administratively. Activation of these directives is accomplished only upon receipt of advice from the Department of the Army to execute the plan. (AR 310-25)

CONTINGENCY RESERVE

That portion of the quantity of a military type item in long supply for which there exists no foreseen requirement, but which it has been determined should be retained for possible military or defense contingencies. (AFM 67-1)

CONTINGENCY RESERVE AIRCRAFT

Aircraft retired from the program aircraft

inventory upon completion of Standard Service Life and retained in the aircraft inventory to alleviate mobilization deficiencies. Spare part support is available for at least one more Standard Rework and one more service tour/period. (OPNAVINST 5442.2)

CONTINGENCY RETENTION STOCK

That portion of the quantity of an item excess to the Approved Force Retention Stock for which there is no predictable demand or quantifiable requirement, and which normally would be allocated as potential DOD excess stock, except for a determination that the quantity will be retained for possible contingencies. (Category C ships, aircraft and other items being retained as contingency reserve will be included in this stratum.) (DOD 4100.37)

That portion of the quantity of an item in long supply for which no programmed requirement exists and which normally would be considered as excess stock, but which it has been determined will be retained for possible military or defense contingencies; however, no portion of any item to be retained as contingency retention stock may be retained as economic retention stock. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, DOD 4140.3)

That portion of the quantity in long supply of an obsolete, or nonstandard item, for which no programmed requirement exists, and which normally would be considered as excess stock, but which it has been determined should be retained for possible military or defense contingencies. (DOD 4100.31)

CONTINGENCY SUPPORT STOCKS

That portion of general war reserves maintained in the continental United States for initial resupply of continental United States forces employed for contingency operations. (AR 320-5)

CONTINGENT FUND

Moneys set aside to provide for unforeseen expenditures, or for anticipated expendutures of uncertain amount. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTINUED PORTION OF THE CONTRACT

That portion of a partially terminated contract which relates to work or end items not already completed and accepted prior to the effective date or termination and which the contractor must continue to perform. (DAR 8-101.3, DAC 76-9)

CONTINUING APPROPRIATION

An appropriation available for incurring obligations until exhausted or the purpose is accomplished, without restriction as to fixed time period. (AFSCR 27-6, AFSCM 27-1)

CONTINUING RESOLUTION AUTHORITY (CRA)

Authority provided by Congress to preclude disruption of essential activities of a continuing nature between 30 June and the passage of the authorization and appropriation bill. (AFSCM 27-1, AFSCR 27-6)

Military Assistance Program funds authorized by a "Continuing Resolution" of Congress and used to preclude disruption of essential activities of a continuing nature between 30 June and the date MAP appropriations are available. Includes funds required for continuation of essential construction and maintenance projects commenced in the preceding year, limited quantities of spare parts, petroleum, oil, and lubricants, and other essential expendables, and that part of training and technical assistance activities which would otherwise have to be delayed or cancelled. (AFR 400-11, AFR 400-20)

Authority to obligate funds against the MAP or IMETP appropriation for the new fiscal year under Continuing Resolution Authority granted by Congress in a Joint Resolution making temporary appropriation prior to passage of the regular appropriation act. (DOD 5105.38M)

CONTINUING/FOLLOW-ON REQUIREMENT

A continuing need for any TM listed in attachments. (AFR 66-19/AR 310-70/NAVMATINST 5600.11A/MCO 5215.16, DSAR 4151.9)

CONTINUOUS ACTIVE SERVICE

All periods of continuous active duty in a pay status including periods of inactive duty not to exceed three months, between discharge and reenlistment or between release from active duty and recall to active duty; includes use of terms "continuous active duty," "continuously on active duty," and "activity duty in pay status". (AFM 67-1)

CONTRACT

An agreement, enforceable by law, between two or more component parties, to do or not to do something not prohibited by law, for a legal consideration. (DOD 5000.8)

All types of agreements and orders for the procurement of supplies or services. It includes awards and notices of award; contracts of a fixed-price, cost, cost-plus-a-fixedfee, or incentive type; contracts providing for the issuance of job orders, task orders, or task letters thereunder; letter contracts, and purchase orders. It also

includes supplemental agreements with respect to any of the foregoing. (DAR 1-201.12, DOD 5000.8, DAR 1-201.4, AFR 74-15)

Legal agreements between DOD and industry, or similar internal agreements wholly within the government, for the development, production, or modification of systems or equipment. (AMCR 11-26)

The purchasing instrument in which this provisioning procedure is incorporated by reference or appendage, including amendments, modifications, and supplemental agreements. (TM 38-715)

Any type of a government agreement or order for the procurement of supplies or of awards; contracts of a fixedprice, cost, cost-plus a fixed fee, or incentive type; contracts providing for the issuance of job orders, or task letters thereunder: letter contracts and purchase orders. It also includes supplemental agreements with respect to any of the foregoing. (AFLCR 74-13)

CONTRACT ABSTRACT

A representation, in machine processable form, of key elements of contractual data. (DOD 4105.63-M)

CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION

The performance of a contracting officer, or his authorized representative, of acts authorized by terms of a contract or in accordance with provisions of public laws, executive orders, or applicable regulations and instructions of the department assigned administrative responsibility for a contract. (AFM 67-1)

This term means all responsibilities required to administer a contract as prescribed in this Instruction and other applicable directives. In broad terms, this includes responsibilities pertaining to legal; fiscal and cost accounting methods; control of Government property; quality control; production control; approval of invoices for payment; pricing and price redeterminations where authorized; facilities; bailments; lease agreements; compliance with labor law clauses in contracts, such as Davis-Bacon Act, Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, Convict Labor, etc., insofar as the Navy is charged with such responsibilities; contract terminations where authorized; subcontracting consent, and any other administrative responsibilities assigned under the contract. (ONAINST 5000.3)

Includes the following: Insurance of delivery and/or shipping orders under contracts (except for requirements- type contracts under which delivery and/or shipping orders will be executed by the stations, activities, or units authorized to order supplies from such contracts), expediting, arranging for transportation, requesting inspection, determining whether nonconforming supplies should be accepted, obtaining inspection, and receiving reports, furnishing procurement and production data to requiring services, receiving vendor invoices, and assuring the processing of vouchers for payment, requesting necessary audit, termination action, contract modification, financial assistance to contractors and processing of claims. (AR 710-26/NAVSUP Pub 452 Revision/AFR 67-96/MCO P4400.51A, DSAR 4140.47)

CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION OFFICE (CAO)

An office of the Defense Supply Agency or an office of a Military Department engaged in the performance of contract administration services on contracts with private industry. Included in this definition are all geographic and plant type DOD Component organizations engaged in performance of field contract administration services. (DOD 7700.12)

A DOD Contract Administration Services (CAS) Component which performs assigned functions, or a Purchasing Office which retains functions, related to the administration of contracts. (Included in this definition are all geographic and plant-type organizations of the Military Departments engaged in performance of field contract administration services.) (DOD 4105.63-M)

A military department/agency office which performs assigned functions related to the administration of contracts and assigned pre-award functions. Included in this definition are all geographic and plant-type organizations of the military department engaged in the performance of field contract administration services. (AFLCR 70-11)

That office having administrative responsibility for the contract. (AFLCR 65-22)

The Government office that performs the contract administration which insures that a contractor lives up to his obligation under the Government contract. Air Force Contract Maintenance Center (AFCMC) will administer CFT contracts. (AFLCR 66-33)

An office responsible for field level administration of contracts after issuance. (AFLCR 70-11)

The office which performs assigned functions related to the administration of contracts, and assigned preaward functions (DAC 76-17)

CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION SERVICES COMPONENT

A field activity of DCAS or a Military Department, performing contract administration

services on contracts with private industry in a designated geographic area or at a specific contractor's plant. (DOD 4105.59)

An office of: (a) the Defense Supply Agency, Defense Contract Administration Services; (b) a Military Department or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration engaged in the performance of contract administration services on contracts with private industry. Included in this definition are all geographic and plant-type organizations of the Military Departments engaged in performance of field contract administration services. (DOD 4105.59)

Any DOD contract administration services office listed in the DOD Directory and Contract Administration Components, DOD 4105.50-H. (This includes the Air Force focal points and CAS monitors.) (AFM 400-12)

Any DOD base procurement office listed in DOD pamphlet, "Selling to the Military"). (DOD 400-12)

CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION SERVICES FUNCTIONS

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 organization. Among the more significant functions performed by field contract administration services components are the following:

a. Quality assurance.

b. Contract administration (including contract terminations, plant clearance, disposal and property administration).

c. Production and industrial resources.

d. Transportation.

e. Industrial security. (AFR 400-3)

CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION SERVICES (CAS)

All those actions accomplished in or near a contractor's plant for the benefit of the Government, which are necessary to the performance of a contract or in support of the buying offices, system/project managers, and other organizations. Contract administration services may include:

1. Quality Assurance (Inspection, Acceptance, etc.)
2. Engineering Support.
3. Production surveillance, Preaward Surveys, Mobilization Planning.
4. Contract Administration (Price/Cost Analysis, Termination, etc.)
5. Property Administration, Plant Clearance
6. Industrial Security.
7. Safety.
8. Small Business.
9. Industrial Labor Relations.
10. Transportation.
11. Equal Employment Opportunity Contracts Compliance Review.
12. Contractor Payment. (DOD 4105.59)

CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION SERVICES MONITOR

An official in one of the military services or the Defense Department who has been assigned responsibility for monitoring the Cost Reduction Program of a given defense contractor. These CAS monitors and their assignments are listed in the Directory of DOD Monitors for Contractor Cost Reduction. (AFM 400-12)

CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR

The individual duly authorized by the appropriate authority in the military department to administer the contract. (Usually this is the authorized representative of the contracting officer having administrative cognizance over the contract.) (DOD 5000.8)

A contracting officer, or his authorized representative, who performs acts authorized by the terms of a contract in accordance with provisions of public laws, executive orders, or applicable regulations and instructions of the department assigned administrative responsibility for a contract. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-449/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

CONTRACT AMENDMENT

A contract modification which is accomplished by the mutual action of the parties. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTRACT AUDITOR

The Defense Contract Audit Agency auditor assigned the responsibility for performing financial reviews and analyses requiring access to the contractor's records supporting cost data. (DAR 24-101.3)

CONTRACT CARRIERS

Air carriers under contract to any department of the US Government. They are under operational control of the department concerned at rates lower than published rates on file with the CAB. (AFM 67-1)

CONTRACT BUDGET BASE

The negotiated contract cost plus the estimated cost of authorized unpriced work. (DOD 7000.2)

CONTRACT BUDGET BASELINE

This will equal the negotiated contract cost plus the estimated cost for Government authorized changes. For authorized but unpriced work, interim

budgets will be used in the contract budget baseline until firm budgets can be prepared. (AFSCR 27-6)

CONTRACT CHANGE NOTIFICATION

A unilateral written order signed by the Procuring Contracting Officer directing the making of changes in a control of a kind authorized by the change clause of the particular contract. (AFSCM 27-1, AFSCM 375-3)

CONTRACT CLOSEOUT EXTENSION (CCE)

The term used to identify an action taken by the Purchasing Office (PO) to extend the closeout date in the J041 system after system requirements have been met to closeout the contract and a Contract Completion Statement has been generated, the J041 system will retain the contract record for 25 days or 1 reporting period, whichever is longer. The CCE causes the contract to be retained in the system until a date determined by the PO is reached. When the CCE date is reached, a new contract completion statement is generated and the contract will again enter the retention period previously stipulated. Successive CCE dates may be used by the PO to hold a contract in the system indefinitely. (AFLCR 70-11)

CONTRACT COMPLETION STATEMENT

The means by which the J041 system advises the PO that contract closeout has been completed. This statement is the basis for the PO to close-out its files. (AFLCR 70-11)

CONTRACT COST

The aggregate dollar amount paid to the contractor. (AFR 26-12)

A cost-reimbursement type contract under which the contractor receives no fee. (DOD 5000.8)

A contract which provides for payment to the contractor of allowable costs, to the extent prescribed in the contract, incurred in performance of the contract. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTRACT COST OVERRUN

Amount of increase in the contract cost (actual/projected) required to complete the performance of authorized work. (AFSCR 178-5)

CONTRACT COST OVERRUN/UNDERRUN

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 contract costs but not attributable to any other cause of cost growth previously defined. Offsetting profit or fee adjustments attributable to cost incentive provisions, if any, are considered in determining the net contract cost overrun/underrun. (AFSCR 27-6)

CONTRACT DATA REQUIREMENTS LIST

A listing (on DD Form 1423) of all technical data and information required by the contract to be delivered by the contractor. (AR 700-51)

A listing of data requirements authorized and made a part of the contract on DD Form 1423, "Contract Data Requirements List," or mechanized equivalent. (AFSCM/AFLCM 310-1)

A list of data requirements that are authorized for procurement under the contract for a specific program. This list is prepared on the DD Form 1423. (AFR 310-1)

CONTRACT DEFINITION

The phase during which preliminary design and engineering are verified or accomplished, and firm contract and management planning are performed. (DOD 3200.9, NAVMAT P-4215, AR 37-200, DOD 7000.7, AFSCM 27-1)

CONTRACT DELIVERY DATE REVISION AGENT

That contracting part, either government (G) or contractor (K), having primary control over the condition(s) causing delay/anticipated delay in meeting the contract delivery schedule. It is used in the first position of the "Delay Reason Code". (AFLCR 70-11)

CONTRACT DEPOT MAINTENANCE

The cost of maintenance performed under contract with private industry including GOCO maintenance facilities, or by one military department or agency; e.g., maintenance performed on Army equipment in Air Force facilities under crossservice agreement with the Air Force, will be reported as contract depot maintenance. Includes work performed under contracts negotiated by individual depot installations, if any, as well as contracts awarded by major commands or major subordinate commands. Also includes contract maintenance support services, such as maintenance engineering or contract field services. (AR 37-55)

Those depot level materiel maintenance and support activities performed for the benefit of and financed by the Department of the Army, in accordance with terms of contracts with commercial sources (i.e., private industry; to include both GOCO and COCO). It is intended that this definition include contract depot maintenance performed under commercial contracts funded by Department of the Army, even though another DOD component, or element thereof, has the responsibility for

negotiating and administering such contracts. (AR 750-4)

CONTRACT DIRECTION (JOB ORDER CATEGORIES)

This category is assigned to direct job orders for RDT&E work performed under a contract, grant, or an outgoing fund transfer to another Government agency for which the specific laboratory has technical direction responsibility. Contract direction includes all resources expended in the monitoring and administration of the actual contract, grant or outgoing fund transfer; procurement planning; preparation of Statements of Work, specifications, Determinations and Findings (D&Fs), purchase requests, Military Interdepartmental Purchase Requests (MIPRs), project orders and other procurement data; proposal evaluation and source selection; procurement coordination; preparation of work effort data and progress reports; evaluation of contractor prepared/ delivered reports, data, or hardware (technical appraisal and not test and evaluation); and other activities through final close out of the effort. Any job order identified as Category 1 must also be identified as an Extramural Work Unit within MASIS. (AFLCR 70-11)

CONTRACT END ITEM

A deliverable equipment or facility that is formally accepted by the procuring agency on a DD Form 250 in accordance with requirements in a contract end item detail specification. It is the prime level of assembly for management control and accountability, for provisioning spares, and for preparing technical manuals. (AFSCM 375-1)

A level of management for technical and contractual control by the procuring agency. It is the level of configuration control of equipments and facilities by the Configuration Control Board. (AFSCM 375-1)

A finished item complete within itself and ready for its intended use as per the contract. (AFR 80-14)

CONTRACT FIELD SERVICES (CFS)

Those engineering and technical services provided on site at defense locations by the trained and qualified engineers and technicians of commercial or industrial companies. (DAC 76-17)

CONTRACT FIELD TEAM (CFT)

A group of contractor maintenance personnel who are provided with Government furnished special tools, equipment, and supplies to accomplish maintenance/modification on-site at operational bases. The work involves depot level and organizational and intermediate level tasks. The contractor provides supervision, people, and hand tools. (AFLCR 65-22)

CONTRACT FIELD TECHNICIAN

An employee of a manufacturing, engineering, or consulting commercial or industrial organization obtained by the Government on a nonpersonal service contract basis to provide maintenance services as an advisor on the installation, operation, and maintenance of equipment, not necessarily the product of any one manufacturer, used or supported by the Department of the Army. (AR 320-5)

CONTRACT FUNDING

The total amount of funds that have been made available to the contractor against the contract. (AFSCL 172-2)

CONTRACT FUNDS STATUS REPORT (CFSR)

A contractual report which provides funding data to assist in updating and forecasting contract fund requirements; planning and decision making on funding changes; developing budget estimates; and determining funds in excess of contract needs (AFR 800-6). (AFSCR 27-6)

CONTRACT LINE ITEM NUMBER (CLIN)

Contract line items within a contract will consist of four numeric digits 0001 through 9999 and will be numbered sequentially but not necessarily consecutively. The subline item will be numbered by adding to the basic line item number two alpha characters. Procedures are set forth in 20-303 and 20-304 of the DAR. (AFLCR 70-11)

Used for identifying an item of supply or service on a contractual document. (DOD 4105.63-M)

CONTRACT MAINTENANCE

The maintenance of materiel performed under contract by commercial organizations (including prime contractors) on a one-time basis or continuing basis. (AFR 66-14)

Any depot level maintenance performed under contract by commercial organizations, including original manufacturers. (AFLCR 400-21/DARCOMR 700-99/NAVMATINST 4790.23A/MCO P4410.22A)

Any maintenance performed under contract by commercial organizations (including original manufacturers). (DOD 4151.1) 4151.1)

CONTRACT MODIFICATION

Any written alteration in the specification, delivery point, rate of delivery, contract period, price, quantity, or other contract provisions of an existing contract, whether accomplished by unilateral action in accordance with a contract

provision, or by mutual action of the parties to the contract. It includes (i) bilateral actions such as supplemental agreements, and (ii) unilateral actions such as change orders, orders for provisioned items, administrative changes, notices of termination, and notices of the exercise of a contract option. (DAC 76-17)

CONTRACT MODIFICATION PROPOSAL

A contractor proposal to accomplish a modification. (AFSCR 80-33)

CONTRACT OVER TARGET COST

The amount by which the contract cost (actual or projected) is greater than the contract target cost (initial or adjusted) for work authorized in the negotiated contract. (AFSCR 27-6)

CONTRACT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION GROUP

An activity which has been established at Departmental level by SAFO 29.5 at HQ AFSC and which has full responsibility and authority for insuring attainment of all command CPE program objectives. (AFSCR 70-2)

CONTRACT PERFORMANCE INCENTIVE

A net change in contractual amount due to the contractor's actual performance being different than was predicted by performance (including delivery) incentive targets; as differentiated from cost incentive fee contract. This category also includes any changes in amount paid or to be paid by contractor due to award fee contract or the sharing provisions of a value engineering incentive clause included in any type of contract. (AFSCR 27-6)

CONTRACT PLANT SERVICES (CPS)

Those engineering and technical services provided by the trained and qualified engineers and technicians of a manufacturer of military equipment or components, in the manufacturer's own plants and facilities. (DAC 76-17)

CONTRACT QUALITY REQUIREMENTS

The detailed requisites for quality incumbent on the contractor, consisting of (i) all quality requirements contained in a contract and (ii) the detailed contractual requisites incumbent on the contractor to substantiate conformance of product or service to quality requirements of the contract. (DAC 76-17)

The detailed contractual requisites incumbent on the contractor to substantiate documented conformance of product or service to quality requirements of the contract. (DSAR 4155.3/AR 30-12/NAVSUPINST 4355.2B/AFR 74-5/MCO 10110.21C)

CONTRACT SUPPORT

The performing agency support provided by placing a requesting agency which supplies the required funds. It may be a unique contract effort, or it may supplement an AFSC contract. (AFSCR 27-5)

CONTRACT TERMINATION

The different termination conditions are discussed as follows:

1. Partial Termination. When this occurs (type instrument Q on the contract modification), the applicable items which are being partially terminated will be adjusted in PPMD via appropriate transactions. NOTE: If there are items completely terminated on a partial termination modification, a T will be recorded in the Terminated Indicator field for the item(s). A partial termination discontinues only a portion of the uncompleted work under a contract (or work completed but not delivered or accepted). The part of the work that the contractor must continue to perform is called the continued portion. The part of the contract that has been completed and accepted before the effective date of the termination is called the completed portion. The terminated portion of the contract is any part that does not relate to either the completed or the continued work.

2. Complete Contract Termination. When this occurs, (type instrument T) all applicable line items will be identified with a T in the terminated indicator field. A complete termination requires the contractor to stop all work under the contract upon receipt of the notice to terminate or on the date specified in the notice.

3. Line items reflecting a T in the terminated indicator field will not be reported as delinquent or due-in. The line item record will remain on the master until the contract is closed. (AFLCR 70-11)

As used in Defense procurement, refers to the cessation or cancellation in whole or in part, or work under a prime contract, or a subcontract thereunder, for the convenience of, or at the option of, the government, or due to failure of the contractor to perform in accordance with the terms of the contract (default). (JCS Pub 1)

CONTRACT UNDER TARGET COST

The amount by which the contract cost (actual or projected) is less than the contract target cost (initial or adjusted) for work authorized in the negotiated contract (AFSCR 27-6)

CONTRACT WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE (CWBS)

The complete WBS for a contract, developed and

used by a contractor within the guidelines of MIL-STD-881A, and according to the contract work statement. (DOD 7000.2)

CONTRACTING (FORMERLY PROCUREMENT)

Purchasing, renting, leasing (including leasing of real property under 40 U.S.C. 472), or otherwise obtaining supplies or services. Contracting includes description (but not determination) of supplies and services required, selection and solicitation of sources, preparation and award of contracts, and all phases of contract administration. (DAC 76-18)

CONTRACTING OFFICE (FORMERLY PROCUREMENT OFFICE)

The office which awards or executes a contract for supplies or services and performs post-award functions not assigned to a contract administration office. (DAC 76-18)

CONTRACTING OFFICER

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 contracting officer acting within the limits of their authority. A contracting officer whose primary responsibility is to enter into contracts is called a Principal Contracting Officer (PCO). A contracting officer whose primary responsibility is to administer contracts is called an Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO). A contracting officer whose primary responsibility is to terminate contracts and/or settle terminated contracts is called a Termination Contracting Officer (TCO). A single contracting officer may be responsible for duties in any or all of these areas. Reference in this regulation to PCO, ACO or TCO does not require that a duty be performed at a particular office or activity, or restrict in any way a contracting officer in the performance of any duty properly assigned. (DAC 76-18)

CONTRACTOR

An entity in private industry which enters into contracts with the Government. The word may also apply to Government-owned, Government-operated activities which perform work on major defense programs. (DOD 7000.2, AFSCP/AFLCP 73-5)

Any individual, corporation, partnership or association, institution or other entity which is a party to the contract. (DAR 9-107.2). (AFR 74-15)

CONTRACTOR ACQUIRED PROPERTY

Property procured or otherwise provided by the contractor as prescribed by terms of contract, ownership title to which is vested in the government. (AFM 67-1)

CONTRACTOR CODE

A five-digit alphanumeric code as specified in Cataloging Handbooks H4-1 and H8-1 which identifies a specific contractor/contractor facility. (AFLCR 70-11)

CONTRACTOR COST DATA REPORT (CCDR)

A contractual report which provides a consistent, disciplined, historical data base for use in cost estimating/cost analysis studies. (AFR 800-6) (AFSCR 27-6)

CONTRACTOR DATA

Contractor records of inspections and tests developed as a result of contractural requirements. These data also include records maintained to control various processes, records of repair and rework, records attesting to the quality of supplies obtained from subcontractors' and contractors' reports of investigations and corrective action. (AFR 74-15)

CONTRACTOR ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

Consist of the furnishing of advice, instruction, and training to Department of Defense personnel, by commercial or industrial companies, in the installation, operation, and maintenance of Department of Defense weapons, equipment, and systems. This includes transmitting the knowledge necessary to develop among those Department of Defense personnel the technical skill required for installing, maintaining, and operating such equipment in a high state of military readiness. (DAC 76-17)

Engineering and technical services performed by defense contractors. Contractor engineering and technical services consist of:

1. Contract Plant Services.
2. Contract Field Services.
3. Field Service Representative. (DOD 1130.2)

CONTRACTOR FIELD TEAM (CFT)

A group of contractor maintenance personnel who are provided with Government-furnished special tools, equipment and supplies to accomplish maintenance/modification on-site at operational bases. The work involves depot-level and organizational and intermediate level tasks. The contractor provides supervision, people and hand tools. (AFLCR 66-33)

CONTRACTOR FURNISHED EQUIPMENT (CFE)

Item of hardware, electrical equipment, or other standard production or commercial item furnished

by an associate contractor as designated by the contract. (AFM 67-1)

CONTRACTOR FURNISHED PROPERTY (CFP)

Property furnished by the contractor according to terms of contract, title to which is vested in the contractor. (AFM 67-1)

CONTRACTOR INSPECTION

Inspection (examinations and/or tests) performed by or for the contractor in accordance with the contract to determine acceptability of supplies or services. (DSAR 4155.3/AR 30-12/NAVSUPINST 4355.2B/AFR 74-5/MCO 10110.21C)

CONTRACTOR INVENTORY

1. Any property which the Government is obligated to or has an option to take over, under any type of contract, as a result either of any changes in the specifications or plans thereunder or of the termination of such contract (or subcontract thereunder), prior to completion of the work, for the convenience or at the option of the Government.

2. Any property acquired by and in the possession of a contractor or subcontractor (including Government-furnished property) under a contract pursuant to the terms of which title is vested in the Government, and in excess of the amounts needed to complete full performance under the entire contract. (DAR 8-101.5, AFM 11-1, AFM 67-1, DOD 4160.21-M, DAC 76-9)

CONTRACTOR MAINTAINED MATERIEL

Materiel which is, or has been, maintained, overhauled, rebuilt, repaired, reworked, modified, renewed or subjected to periodic operational maintenance by an industrial contractor under a DOD contract. (DOD 7700.12)

CONTRACTOR OPERATED ON-BASE VEHICLE PARTS STORE

A motor vehicle and equipment repair parts store located in or near the base vehicle maintenance shop. It is operated under contract by a commercial firm, usually as an extension of the firm's main automotive parts operation, from which sales are made exclusively to authorized representatives of the Air Force. (AFM 67-1)

CONTRACTOR OPERATED/AFLC LOGISTIC DEPOT

A facility located in or near the missile manufacturer's production facility or at an AFLC AMA and utilized for furnishing logistic support (supply and maintenance), such as overhaul, distribution, storage, property accounting, and shipment direct to guided missile bases. (AFM 67-1)

CONTRACTOR OVERHAUL FACILITY

A contractor operated facility for the rebuilding, extensive repairing, and/or reconditioning missile equipment, major system, or components and parts related thereto. (AFM 67-1)

CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE EVALUATION (CPE) GROUP FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

The person within the AFSC division or center who is formally vested with the responsibility for insuring AFSC division or center compliance with all CPE program objectives. (AFSCR 70-2)

CONTRACTOR PLANT SERVICES (CPS)

Those engineering and technical services provided to Air Force personnel by a manufacturer of military equipment or components. These services are provided in the plants and facilities of the manufacturer by trained and qualified engineers and technicians employed by the manufacturer. The specialized skills, knowledge, and experience and technical data of the manufacturer are contracted for by the Air Force for the purposes of acquiring system and component knowledge, training and training aid programs, and other essential engineering and technical services relating directly to the development among Air Force personnel of the technical skills capability required for engineering, installing, maintaining and operating such equipment. Contractor training services (type I) defined in AFR 50-9 will be included as CPS regardless of location of training. (AFM 66-18)

CONTRACTOR PROVISIONING REPRESENTATIVES

Adequate engineering, service technicians, and administrative representatives to advise and assist the provisioning team regarding assembly technique, parts relationship, field test or experimental data, and make any recommendations deemed necessay relative to the end article being provisioned. (WR-1)

CONTRACTOR QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM

The complete system of assuring that supplies and services are produced in accordance with contract requirements. Such a system has as its purpose the production of material with a minimum percent being unacceptable. The contractor's quality control system is a preventive tool as contrasted with a contractor's inspection system which may be an after- the-fact corrective tool. (AF 320-5)

CONTRACTOR QUALITY DECISION

Documented evidence of a contractor's determination that a characteristic meets the

requirements of the applicable contract, specification, drawing or procedure as related to a product, process or procedures. (AFR 74-15)

CONTRACTOR RECOMMENDED CODES (CRC)

Numbers used to denote the method of procurement recommended by industry. (AFR 57-6, DSAM 4105.2)

CONTRACTOR STANDARD ITEM

An item developed by a single manufacturer for which dimensional and quality requirements are contained in a Contractor Standard (document) developed and promulgated by a manufacturer or group of manufacturers. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 62-2)

CONTRACTOR STORAGE SITE

A contractor operated facility utilized for furnishing logistic support (distribution, storage, and shipment) of peculiar weapon system support items direct to missile squadrons or as otherwise directed by the system manager (SM). (AFM 67-1, AFR 69-8)

CONTRACTOR SUPPORT

An interim arrangement during initial development or production of an equipment whereby a contractor is obligated to furnish to the government, either from production or from stocks maintained by him, items for support of equipment, on an as required basis, pending assumption of support responsibility by the government. (NAVEXOS P-1500, SECNAVINST 4423.2A)

CONTRACTOR SUPPORT PROGRAM

A period of time for which the end article contractor is required to provide material support, normally, the test and evaluation phases of a weapon system program. (WR-2)

CONTRACTOR TECHNICAL SERVICES

Contractor Technical Services are those personnel services which are obtained from industrial and commercial organizations by a Military Service under a specific contractual agreement, for a designed period of time, and for the performance of selected technical duties. (WR-2)

CONTRACTOR-TO-NAVY SUPPORT TRANSITION CONFERENCE

A conference convened by the cognizant ASO Weapons System Manager to provide for the orderly transition of a weapon system from Contractor Support to Navy Support and to ensure complete support of a weapons system on and subsequent to the Navy Support Date. (ASOINST P13000.2)

CONTRACTOR VALUE ENGINEERING

Any proposal which is submitted by the contract in accordance with contract VE incentive provisions and which can require a change to existing contract requirements resulting in lower total cost to the Government. (AFSCR 320-1)

The performance of specific tasks in accordance with contractual requirements prescribed by a Value Engineering Program requirement clause and Specification MIL-V-3852. (AFSCR 320-1)

CONTRACTOR-ACQUIRED PROPERTY

Property procured or otherwise provided by the contractor for the performance of a contract, whether or not the Government has title by the terms of the contract, or exercises its contractual right to take title. (DAC 76-17)

CONTRACTOR-ACQUIRED PROPERTY (GOVERNMENT PROPERTY)

Property procured or otherwise provided by the contractor for the performance of a contract, title to which is vested in the Government. (DAC 76-17)

CONTRACTOR-FURNISHED EQUIPMENT

Standard items of hardware, electrical equipment, and other standard production or commercial items furnished by a prime contractor as part of a larger assembly. (AFR 400-3)

CONTRACTOR-OPERATED CIVIL ENGINEER SUPPLY STORE (COCESS)

A civilian firm contracted to stock and/or procure Civil Engineer related items. The COCESS is the single source of supply for any item designated to be provided by the COCESS. (AFLCR 66-34)

CONTRACTOR-OWNED, CONTRACTOR-OPERATED

Term applied to a manufacturing facility owned and operated by a private contractor performing a service, under contract, for the Government. (AR 310-25)

CONTRACTOR'S INSPECTION

Any inspection of supplies or services by the contractor before submission to the government for acceptance. Contractor's inspection may be either in the process of manufacture and designed to facilitate production to specification requirements or after production in order to assure that the process is producing material that meets the specification. (MIL-STD-109)

CONTRACTOR'S PLANT

A single building or group of buildings that are adjacent to each other. (AF 320-5)

CONTRACTOR'S QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM

The contractor's overall quality program or inspection system, including inspections and tests necessary to substantiate product conformance to drawings, specifications and contract requirements, and to all inspections and tests required by the contracts. These requirements are to include contractor personnel making decisions as to acceptability of product and control of procedures and processes. Not included are contractor established dimensions, tolerances, test limits and process controls contract. (AFR 74-15)

CONTRACTOR, MILITARY

The term includes both prime and subcontractors. (AFM 78-4)

CONTRACTS

All types of agreements and orders for obtaining supplies or services It includes awards and notices of award; contracts of a fixed-price, cost, cost-plus-a-fixed-fee, or incentive type; contracts providing for the issuance of job orders, task orders, or task letters thereunder; letter contracts, and purchase orders. It also includes supplemental agreements with respect to any of the foregoing. (DAC 76-18)

CONTRACTS AND ORDERS OUTSTANDING

Goods and services ordered but not received. Synonymous with unliquidated obligations, undelivered orders. (AR 320-5)

Total balances not yet due under contracts and orders executed, after deducting amounts billed or billable for progress payments or earnings of contractors, as well as after deducting amounts due upon actual deliveries of goods or services. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTRACTS AND ORDERS OUTSTANDING (INCREASE, DECREASE OR CHANGE)

An account representing the net change for a fiscal period in the total amount of contracts and orders outstanding, for use in budgeting and accounting for appropriated funds and subdivisions thereof. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTRACTS, COST REIMBURSEMENT

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 (i) cost (ii) cost sharing, (iii) cost plus fixed fee, and iv) cost plus incentive fee contracts. (NAVMAT P-4215)

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

Services required by the depot maintenance activity incident to the performance of organic maintenance, e.g., if, during the overhaul of a tank, it is necessary to have a component repaired locally and returned for installation on the tank, the costs incurred will be charged to the job order as contractual services/other and not as contract depot maintenance. Cost of maintenance performed by another Army activity (financed either under AIF or appropriated funds) also will be accounted for as contractual services and not as contract depot maintenance. For reporting purposes contractual services are considered an element of direct organic maintenance costs. (AR 37-55)

CONTRACT, COMBINED

A contract which includes requirements for two or more ordering agencies with a separate delivery schedule by items for each ordering agency and separate citation of their respective funds relating to each schedule. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTRACT, CONSOLIDATED

A contract which includes requirements for two or more ordering agencies without separate identification therein of the items being procured for, or citation of funds of, each ordering agency--the only citation of funds is that of the procuring agency. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTRACT, COST SHARING

A cost reimbursement type contract, under which the contractor receives no fee but is reimbursed only for an agreed portion of his allowable costs. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTRACT, COST UNDERRUN

Amount of decrease in contract cost (actual/projected) required to complete the authorized work below the negotiated contract value. (AFSCR 178-3)

CONTRACT, COST-PLUS-A-FIXED FEE

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 a result of any subsequent changes in the scope of work or services to be performed under the contract. (AR 320-5, DOD 5000.8)

CONTRACT, COST-PLUS-A-PERCENTAGE-OF-COST

A form of contract formerly used but now illegal for use by the military departments, which provided for a fee or profit at 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. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTRACT, COST-PLUS-INCENTIVE-FEE

A cost-reimbursement type contract with provision for a fee which is adjusted by formula in accordance with the relationship 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. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTRACT, COST-REIMBURSEMENT TYPE

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 contractor 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; contract, cost-plus-incentivefee; contract. cost-sharing. (DOD 5000.3)

CONTRACT, FIRM-FIXED-PRICE

A contract which provides for a price which is not subject to any adjustment by reason of the cost experience of the contractor in the performance of the contract. It is used for contracts awarded after formal advertising; also used in negotiated contracts when reasonably definite specifications are available and costs can be estimated with reasonable accuracy to enable the negotiation of a fair price. Sometimes referred to as "lump-sum" contract in the area of construction of facilities. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTRACT, FIXED-PRICE INCENTIVE

A fixed-price type of contract with provision for the adjustment of profit and price by a formula based on the relationship which final negotiated total cost bears to negotiated target cost. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTRACT, FIXED-PRICE PROVIDING FOR THE REDETERMINATION OF PRICE

A fixed-price type of contract which contains provisions for the subsequent negotiated adjustment, in whole or in part, of the initially negotiated (base) price. Depending on the contract provisions, adjustments may be upward or downward, retroactive or prospective, and may be made at a stated time, at stated intervals, on request of either party, or upon completion of the contract. This type of contract is used to assure to the Government the benefit of reduced costs of performance and, in some instances, to the contractor the recovery in whole or in part of increased costs, and to obtain reasonable prices whenever contingency charges otherwise would be included in a contract price due to such factors as prolongs delivery schedules, unstable market conditions for material or labor, lack of definite specifications, or uncertainty as to cost of performance. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTRACT, FIXED-PRICE TYPE

A type of contract which generally provides for a firm price, or under appropriate circumstances may provide for an adjustable price, for the supplies or services which are being procured. Fixed-price contracts are of several types so designed as to facilitate proper pricing under varying circumstances. For various types see contract, firm-fixe price; contract, fixed-price with escalation; contract, fixed-price-providing for the redetermination of price; contract, fixed-price-incentive. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTRACT, FIXED-PRICE WITH ESCALATION

A fixed-price type of contract which provides for the upward and downward revision of the stated contract price upon the occurrence of certain contingencies (such as fluctuations in the material prices and labor rates) which are specifically defined in the contract. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTRACT, FORMAL

One which is reduced to writing and signed by the contracting parties (DOD 5000.8)

CONTROL

The act of evaluating, through the use of reports or records or by inspection of operations, current performance of assigned responsibilities as compared with planned objectives or established standards. The term includes, when such evaluation shows unsatisfactory performance, the action taken for purposes of correction. (DOD 5000.8)

Superintendence or guidance. (DOD 5000.8)

The act or power of asserting authority especially in pursuance of a specific plan of action. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTROL DATA

Where an item is altered, selected or the source(s) controlled, such as defined by

MIL-STD-100, the technical data may express only those requirements necessary to ensure a satisfactory product, including applicable overall and detail dimensions and tolerances. In such cases, product control is exercised by specifying the actual manufacturer part number(s) of the approved design(s), supplemented by quality assurance provisions, applicable dimensional information, and, when engineering drawings are available, the information thereon. Where control data are to be graphs 4.2.3. or 4.2.4. and 4.5. may be followed. (DLAR 4185.1/AFR 67-80/AR 700-31/NAVMATINST 4000.25A/MCO 4000.46)

CONTROL FIELD OR CONTROL DATA

That field or fields (and the data it or they contain) which are used within the system to sequence or order transactions, records, and products. (AFLCR 70-11)

CONTROL INSTALLATION CODE

A code which identifies the specific base when more than one Base Civil Engineer activity is utilizing the same computer. (AFSCM 177-265)

CONTROL NUMBER

A five-position alphanumeric number assigned to a specific item of workload within the D/M production process. (AFLCR 66-60)

CONTROL PERIOD

A period of time, normally expressed in days, that is used in supply operations as a basc period for the accumulation of demand history required for determining stockage and computing the requisitioning objective. (AR 310-25)

CONTROL POINT

A major physical segment or location of a contractor's property control system wherein information can be gathered and subsequently utilized for evaluation of a particular category, function, area, or characteristic. Control points may include (1) a station or department where Government property is provisioned, procured, received, identified, issued, used, consumed, maintained, or shipped; and (2) areas where records or transactions involving property are established, maintained, or processed. (AFSCM 78-1)

CONTROL SYMBOL NUMBER (CSN)

A 6-digit field that provides the capability for a further breakdown of the materiel program code (MPC) for additional management data required. (AFLCM 401-1)

CONTROL SYSTEM (MISSILE)

A system that serves to maintain attitude stability and to correct deflections. (JCS Pub 1)

CONTROLLED CANNIBALIZATION

The authorized removal of serviceable parts from one item of equipment in order to install them on another item of equipment. (AR 750-50)

CONTROLLED DD FORM 250

Those copies of DD Form 250, "Material Inspection and Receiving Report," transmitted on a daily basis to DIA management by DCASR and AFPRO DD Forms 250 control offices by an AF Form 963, "DD Form 250 Record and Transmittal Sheet." (AFM 67-1)

CONTROLLED EXCEPTION

A transaction containing a document number; i.e., AFLC Form 244, AFLC Form 245, "Off Base Receipt (Base Support Debit)," DD Form 1348m. "DCD Single Line Item Requisition System Document (Mechanical)," etc., that fails to pass certain computer edits. A serial number is assigned by the computer to this type of exception to permit computer control until correction is received. The exception is certain local requests which are returned to the originator due to invalid document numbers, quantity, document identifier, etc. (AFM 67-1)

CONTROLLED EXPENDABLE SUPPLIES -AFROTC

Those supplies of the AF which are designated as category III and for which the maintenance of informal records has been prescribed by Hq AFROTC. (AFM 67-1)

CONTROLLED HUMIDITY

Space which has been especially prepared for and equipped for control of humidity. (AFR 69-8)

CONTROLLED HUMIDITY NONWAREHOUSE SPACE

Nonwarehouse space equipped with humidity control equipment, including controlled humidity dry tanks, whether or not such equipment is in operation. (AR 780-62)

CONTROLLED HUMIDITY WAREHOUSE SPACE

Area warehouse space equipped with humidity control equipment. (AR 780-62)

CONTROLLED INFORMATION

A generic term which includes all information which is subject to some official restriction on its unlimited dissemination. This includes information subject to protection by security regulations, DOD 5200.1-R; for proprietary, ethical, privileged, or certain administrative reasons, DODD 5200.20;

against unauthorized disclosure of certain official information, DODD 5400.7 and DODI 5025.9· and for reasons requiring special access controls as may be provided by other DOD directives, instructions, and/or the Privacy Act. (DLAR 4185.10/AR 70-21/NAVMATINST 3900.15/AFR 80-39/MCO 5512.9)

CONTROLLED INTERVAL EXTENSION (CIE)

Systematic extension of aircraft depot level maintenance inspection requirements beyond their current planned or approved interval under controlled conditions. The purpose is to compare the level of system degradation and the amount of maintenance manhours expended on a group of "extended" aircraft to that of the balance of those remaining "on-schedule". This data will then be used to empirically provide validation of proposed PDM methods. (AFR 66-28)

A controlled extension of the programmed depot maintenance interval based on condition analysis of a statistical quantity of aircraft contained in the total force of aircraft identified by a like mission and design. (AFLCR 66-39)

CONTROLLED INVENTORY ITEMS

Those items which require that they be identified, accounted for, secured, segregated or handled in a special manner to ensure their safeguard or integrity. Controlled inventory items in descending order of degree of control normally exercised are:

1. Classified Items. Materiel which requires protection in the interest of national security.

2. Sensitive Items. Materiel which requires a high degree of protection and control due to statutory requirements or regulations, such as narcotics and drug abuse items; precious metals; items which are of high value, highly technical or of a hazardous nature; and small arms, ammunition, explosives, and demolition materiel. (The items listed as sensitive materiel in AR 55-355/NAVSUPINST 4600.70/AFM 75-2/MCO P4600.14A/DSAR 4500.3 Military Traffic Management Regulation (MTMR), less materiel vulnerable to theft and having a ready sale potential in illicit markets would fall in this category. Also, included are drug abuse items designated by the letter "K" in the List C-6505-IL.)

3. Pilferable Items. Materiel having a ready resale value, civilian utility or application as to personal possession and which is, therefore, especially subject to theft. (Included in this category are alcohol and alcoholic beverages designated by the letter "R" in the "Not s" column of the Federal Supply Catalog, Identification List, C-6800-IL.) (AFR 67-16)

CONTROLLED ITEM

Any item of supply the distribution of which is specially monitored by a central authority. Controlled items are normally items which are scarce, exceptionally costly, highly technical, or peculiar to certain units or missions. (AFM 67-1)

CONTROLLED ITEM CODE (CIC)

Ammunition control code to identify those items to be reported to Special Assistance for Strategic Mobility (SASM) report to Joint Chief of Staff (JCS). One position alpha code (J or blank). (AFLCR 171-26)

CONTROLLED MATERIAL

Domestic and imported steel, copper, aluminum, and nickel alloys, in the forms and shapes indicated in Schedule I of DMS Reg. 1, whether new, remelted, rerolled or redrawn. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

CONTROLLED MISSION EQUIPMENT (CME)

Those minimum direct support line items of AGE which are essential for accomplishment of the programmed mission by combat, and combat support type units employing first line weapon/support systems. CME line items will be identified in applicable weapon system tables of allowance and in the authorization/accounting/reporting records of organizations employing the weapon/support systems. (AFM 67-1)

CONTROLLED MULTIPLE ADDRESS LETTER

A publication maintained and distributed by OOAMA to identify items redistributed on the 1-HAF-318 report under this regulation. The CMAL may be used, for reporting purposes, as authority to change stock numbers on stock record cards pending receipt of stock-list addendum. (AFR 67-79)

CONTROLLED REPORT

A report, the requirement for which is subject to review and assignment of a reports control symbol or an exemption clause. (AFM 11-1)

CONTROLLED SHIPPING

Organic ships designated by the Secretary of Defense for assignment to the Agency and ships acquired by the Agency by bare boat, time or voyage charter or by allocation from other Government agencies. (DOD 5160.10)

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

a. Any narcotic, depressant, stimulant, or hallucinogenic drug or any other drug or other substance or immediate precursor included in Schedules I, II, III, IV or V of Section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) except exempt chemical preparations and mixtures and excluded substances listed in Part 308. Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations;

b. Any other drug or substance which the Attorney General determines to be subject to control pursuant to Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970; or

c. Any other drug or substance which by international treaty, convention, or protocol is to be controlled by the United States. (DOD 4160.21-M)

CONTROLLED TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT

Transport aircraft designated by the Secretary of Defense for transfer or assignment to the Agency. (DOD 5160.2)

CONTROLLED WORKLOAD

Any work that can be held in controlled aggregates and scheduled as the volume of noncontrollable and semicontrollable workloads permit. (AFLCM 25-3)

CONTROLLING CUSTODIAN

Term applied to Air Commands and Naval Air Systems Command Fleet Readiness (FR) exercising administrative control of assignment, by the Chief of Naval Operations. Controlling custodians, other than Naval Air Systems Command FR, are also referred to as "operating commands." (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

CONTROLLING CUSTODY

Administrative control of the assignment, logistic support, employment, and the responsibility to account for and otherwise provide information about the aircraft. Does not necessarily include physical custody or operational command control. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2, OPNAVINST P3442.2A)

CONTROLLING DOD OFFICE

The DOD activity, or its higher in-line authority, under whose immediate program a document is generated, whether the work was done in-house or by contract. (DOD 5200.20)

CONTROL, ADMINISTRATIVE

In a narrow sense, administrative control may refer to the control exercised in administrative matters of units or organizations. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTROL, BUDGETARY

The financial "control" or management of a unit or function in accordance with an approved budget with a view of keeping expenditures or costs within the limitations thereof. Includes control of commitments and obligations preceding costs. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTROL, COMMAND

"Control" exercised by an authority, commensurate with rank or position of such authority, over subordinates, or subordinate organizations, in all matters pertaining to, and which are the responsibility of that authority. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTROL, COORDINATION

"Control" exercised by an authority over separate units, organizations, operations, etc., to insure integrated and harmonious relationships between such separate elements in accomplishment of a common objective. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTROL COST

Any system of keeping costs within bounds of budgets, or standards based upon work actually performed; applicable at any level of management. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTROL, FUNCTIONAL

The power and duty to prescribe policies and procedures, to require compliance therewith and to review or audit operations within the area of responsibility. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTROL, INTERNAL

The plan of organization and all of the coordinate methods and measures adopted within an entity to safeguard its assets, check the accuracy and reliability of its accounting data, promote operational efficiency, and encourage adherence to prescribed managerial policies. See "internal check" and "internal audit," two elements of internal control. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTROL, INVENTORY

That functional phase of supply operations which is concerned with applying managerial supervision to integrate the actions of requirements computation, production, procurement, distribution, maintenance, and disposal of materiel within a supply system. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTROL, MANAGEMENT

"Control" exercised by an authority, in other than military matters, in the administration and supervision of organizational units or operations

under the responsibility of said authority. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTROL, MILITARY

"Control" exercised by an authority over an assigned responsibility limited in scope to military matters only. When circumstances dictate, military control may extend to all other matters. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTROL, OPERATIONAL

Those functions of command involving the composition of subordinate forces, the assignment of tasks, the designation of objectives and the authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational control should be exercised by the use of the assigned normal organizational units through their responsible commanders or through the commanders of subordinate forces established by the commander exercising operational control. It does not include such matters as administration, discipline, internal organization and unit training, except where a subordinate commander requests assistance. (DOD 5000.8)

CONTROL, TECHNICAL

Guidance by an authority over an assigned responsibility limited in scope to the specialized or professional aspects inherent therein. (AFM 67-1. DOD 5000.8)

CONUS

The 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia, excluding Alaska and Hawaii. (AFR 76-15)

United States territory, including the adjacent territorial waters, located within the North American continent between Canada and Mexico. (Comprising 48 States and the District of Columbia). (DOD 4160.21-M)

CONUS BULK PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SLATE (CONUS SLATE)

The planned 4 month delivery requirements for CONUS tanker discharge ports or ocean terminals It is prepared by DFSC fuel regions and is normally developed from data submitted by Military Service activities within the area of responsibility of the individual fuel regions. (DOD 4140.25-M)

CONUS COASTAL/INTERCOASTAL SHIPMENTS

Movements via water of cargo between CONUS Military Ocean Terminals, including outports. Coastal is that cargo which is moved by Military Sea Transportation Service or commercial means with either the Eastern or Western Area of the Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service. Intercoastal is that cargo moved via water between the Eastern and Western Areas of MTMTS. (AR 55-30)

CONUS SUPPORT MANAGER

That item manager responsible for the engine or end item (Chapter 2, Part two). (AFM 67-1)

CONVENTIONAL FORCES

Those forces capable of conducting operations using nonnuclear weapons. (JCS Pub 1)

CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS

Nonnuclear weapons. Excludes all biological weapons, and generally excludes chemical weapons except for existing smoke and incendiary agents, and agents of the riot-control type. (JCS Pub 1)

CONVERSION

The alteration of the basic characteristics of an end item, assembly or subassembly to such an extent as to change the mission, performance or capability. (NAVMATINST 4850.89A)

A major structural revision of a facility which changes the purpose for which it was originally designed or subsequently converted. The installation, transfer, or removal of installed real property incident to a conversion is chargeable thereto. (AFR 85-6)

A major structural revision of a real property facility changing the purpose for which originally it was designed or utilized. (AFLCR 78-3)

CONVERSION (DATA AUTOMATION)

The process of changing information from one form of representation to another; such as, from the language of one type of machine to another, or from magnetic tape to printed page. Synonymous with Conversion Data. (AFM 11-1)

The process of changing from one data processing method to another; e.g., conversion from punch card equipment to magnetic tape equipment. (AFM 11-1)

CONVERSION LEAD TIME

The length of time required to convert/assemble manufacturing material into a finisned item. (AFLCR 57-20)

CONVOY

1. A number of merchant ships or naval auxiliaries, or both, usually escorted by warships and/or aircraft, or a single merchant ship or naval auxiliary under surface escort, assembled and organized for the purpose of passage together.

2. A group of vehicles organized for the purpose of control and orderly movement with or without escort protection. (JCS Pub 1)

CONVOY ASSEMBLY

The organization of individual merchant ships into convoys. (JCS Pub 1)

CONVOY ASSEMBLY PORT

A port from which convoys, whether oceangoing or coastal, sail. (JCS Pub 1)

CONVOY COMMODORE

A naval officer, or master of one of the ships in a convoy designated to command the convoy, subject to the orders of the Officer in Tactical Command. If no surface escort is present, he takes entire command. (JCS Pub 1)

COOPERATIVE LOGISTICS

This term is used to identify a system of providing logistic support to one or more friendly foreign forces by means of country-funded programs in the form of a series of FMS orders (FMSOs) cases. (AFM 67-1)

The logistic support provided a foreign government/ agency through its participation in the United States Department of Defense logistic system with reimbursement to the United States for support provided. (JCS Pub 1)

COOPERATIVE LOGISTICS SALES

Sales pursuant to arrangements wherein continuing support is provided a foreign government through its participation in the U.S. Department of Defense logistics system, with reimbursement to the U.S. for support performed. (DOD 5105.38M)

COOPERATIVE LOGISTICS SUPPLY SUPPORT AGREEMENT

An agreement based upon an arrangement between DOD and the Ministry of Defense of a friendly foreign country under which a U.S. Military Department purchases, stores, manages, and issues materiel in response to the customer country's requirement for support of equipment of U.S. origin. The existing logistics systems of the U.S. Military Department concerned is used, and supply support is provided to the customer country in the same manner as provided to U.S. Forces. This support is provided on a reimbursable basis in accordance with the terms of the specific arrangement between the U.S. and the country concerned. (DOD 4160.21-M)

COOPERATIVE LOGISTICS SUPPORT ARRANGEMENT

The arrangement, sometimes called a supply support arrangement, under which logistic support is provided to a foreign government though its participation in the U.S. Department of Defense logistic system with reimbursement to the U.S. for support performed. (DOD 5105.38M)

COORDINATED PROCUREMENT

(1) The procurement by procurement activities, within the United States and the District of Columbia, of certain supplies to satisfy the requirements in compliance with assignment responsibilities set forth in DAR, Section V, part 12; (2) single department procurement assignments made by the respective Unified Commanders in Alaska, Hawaii, and outside the United States, regardless of funds used; and (3) Some procurement agreements made in accordance with DAR 5-1118. It does not include procurements made in Alaska, Hawaii, or outside the United States which do not fall within (1) or (2) above. (AFLC/AFSCR 57-7)

COORDINATED TEST PROGRAM (CTP)

A planning document which formalizes the all inclusive testing activities relating to a development project. It is evolutionary in nature, sectionalized by major tests, and developed and maintained by the materiel developer on an item or system basis. It is coordinated with appropriate agencies prior to approval. (AFR 80-8)

COORDINATES

The two elements of reference of any point on a grid chart. One element, the abscissa (or X) is measured by horizontal distance from a vertical perpendicular axis; the other element, the ordinate (or Y), is measured by vertical distance from a horizontal base line. Abscissas to the right of the vertical axis are positive; to the left, negative. Ordinates above the horizontal base line are positive; below, negative. The point of intersection of the axes, called the point of origin, has the value zero for both abscissa and ordinate. Usually, curves relating to economic statistics are confined to one quadrant with both abscissas and ordinates positive. (DOD 5000.8)

Linear or angular quantities which designate the position that a point occupies in a given reference frame or system. Also used as a general term to designate the particular kind of reference frame or system such as plane rectangular coordinates or spherical coordinates. (JCS Pub 1)

COORDINATION

Refers to the process of sending a proposed ALERT to the supplier (part or material manufacturer) for comment before it is disseminated to all participants. (AFLCR/AFSCR 800-20)

COORDINATION ACTIVITY CODE

A one digit code which identifies a specific ALC component required to coordinate on a PR/MIPR or

amendment during D/MM processing of the document. (AFLCR 70-11)

COORDINATION WITH

In consultation with. This expression means that agencies coordinated with will participate actively; their concurrence will be sought; and if concurrence is not obtained, the disputed matter will be referred to the next higher authority common to all participants. (AFR 80-8)

COPY CARD

An aperture card with a single frame of 35 mm. diazo sensitized microfilm mounted in it, (for use in duplicating a microfilm aperture card. (AFR 67-28)

CORE SET LISTING

The "Core Set" for a designated weapon system should be a list of all support equipment (SE)/spares whose lead times exceed the delivery lead of the aircraft and that are required for the first 6 months of system operation. Such listings, when developed for systems commonly offered for foreign military sales, may be included in Letters of Offer and Acceptance (DD Form 1513) to facilitate support equipment/spares definitization/ordering against a specific FMS case. (AFR 400-3)

CORNER MARKER

Marker used at aisle intersections to prevent workers and equipment from bumping into the stacks. (AFR 69-8)

CORPORATE

Corporate refers to the aggregate AFLC Organization and mission which is in turn composed of numerous subordinate organizations, missions, and functions. (AFLCR 400-9)

CORPORATE PLAN/PROGRAM

A document prepared to formalize an AFLC command (corporate) objective; that is one that affects the missions of multiple HQ DCSs and/or field activities. Corporate objectives are directed by the AFLC Commander. Corporate plans/programs are prepared by the DCS/Plans and Programs (XR) with assistance from involved HQ DCSs and field activities as required. (AFLCR 400-9)

CORPORATION, GOVERNMENT

A corporation wholly owned by the United States, or partially owned by the United States in which the United States participates in the management through officers, directors, or trustees specifically designated by law or required by law or charter of the corporation to be appointed or approved by an officer of the executive branch of the Government. (This team includes subsidiary corporations wholly or partially owned by another Government corporation.) (DOD 5000.8)

CORRECTIVE ACTION

A series of actions available to the QAR for use with a contractor according to the seriousness of the nonconformance found. These actions require the contractor to correct conditions and assignable causes of nonconformance or defectiveness. (AFR 74-15)

CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE

The sum of those actions required to restore equipment to an operational condition within predetermined tolerances or limitations. (NAVMATINST 4000.20, OPNAV 43P2)

That maintenance performed to restore an item to a satisfactory condition by providing correction of a malfunction which has caused degradation of the item below the specified performance. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2, MIL-STD-778)

CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE TIME

The time that begins with the observance of a malfunction of an item and ends when the item is restored to a satisfactory operating condition. It may be subdivided into active maintenance time and non-active maintenance time. Does not necessarily contribute to equipment or system downtime in cases of alternate modes of operation or redundancy. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

CORRELATION

A mathematical explanation of the variations in some quantitative series by comparison to variations of another series, in which the explanation produces a coefficient of correlation (the square root of the proportion of variance explained). (AFLCM 25-3)

CORRELATION COEFFICIENT

A mathematical measure of the degree of association between two variables in a series of observations (on the assumption that the relationship between the two variables is a straight line). Its value must lie between +1 and -1, either extreme denoting complete dependence of one variable on the other, and 0 denoting no association. A plus sign shows that an upward movement of one is accompanied by an upward movement of the other (or downward movement of one with a downward movement of the other); a minus sign that an upward movement of one is accompanied by a downward movement of the other. (DOD 5000.8)

CORROSION

Deterioration of metals owning to electro-chemical or chemical attack resulting from exposure to natural or induced environmental conditions, or from the destructive attack of fungi or bacteria. (AFR 400-44, AFM 11-1)

Oxidation of metals, chemical or electrochemical deterioration by reaction. In ferrous metals, "rust". (AFR 69-8)

The deterioration of a material by chemical action, usually as a result of galvanic, acid, or alkai, action, oxidation of metals, etc. (AFR 71-9)

The process of destroying a substance (usually a metal) or of changing its properties through a reaction with its environment. Here, especially the deterioration of metal through an electrochemical attack, when the metal is exposed to natural or induced environmental conditions, or attacked by fungi or bacteria. (AFR 400-44)

CORROSION CONTROL

Minimizing development of and damage from corrosion by properly conducting identification, isolation, eradication, and protection actions on a timely basis. (AFR 400-44)

The effort to minimize the development of, and damage from, corrosion by proper identification, isolation, and corrective action on a timely basis. (AFR 400-44)

CORROSION CONTROL FACILITY

A facility used specifically for the prevention and control of corrosion, for example, by cleaning, treating, and maintenance painting of a system or equipment. (See AFMs 86-2 and 88-2 for Air Force programming and design criteria on aircraft facilities for corrosion control.) (AFR 400-44)

CORROSION PREVENTION

The protection given metallic items by covering surfaces subject to corrosion to prevent contact with water, moisture vapor, acids, and other contaminating substances or storage in a dehumidified air. It includes careful cleaning of all or part of the items, the application of a barrier of oil, grease or moisture vapor proof paper to exclude air and moisture, and the covering of the barrier to provide for its protection. (AR 320-5)

The effort to prevent corrosion by:

1. Applying protective coating systems during or after fabrication, construction, or corrective maintenance to reduce corrosion susceptibility. Also, by maintaining paint systems, to preserve their protective qualities.

2. Cleaning systems and equipment, and doing paint touch-ups as part of each corrosion inspection.

3. Stressing the proper control requirements in the design selection of materials, finishes, and processes that will deter or resist corrosion.

4. Avoiding conditions that induce corrosion (for example, water retention, corrosive environments, and contact between dissimilar metals.).

5. When corrosion is discovered, correcting it at once, and doing whatever is necessary to prevent further corrosion.

6 Providing protective packing, packaging, and preservation for equipment and components to reduce the risk of corrosion during shipment or storage. (AFR 400-44)

CORROSION PREVENTIVE

Any agent such as oil, plastic, paint, wrap or other surface treatment of metals whose primary function is to prevent corrosion. May exclude atmosphere by means of a continuous film, or may direct corrosion to another element (cathodic protection). (AR 320-5)

A compound applied to metal surfaces to prevent rust or corrosion. The term is usually applied to compound which can be removed by water or solvent cleaners in order to distinguish them from paint films. (AFR 69-8)

CORROSION PROGRAM

A planned and organized effort to prevent and control corrosion on any system, equipment, or support equipment susceptible to corrosion damage (AFR 400-44)

CORROSION SEVERITY ZONE

Local environmental conditions at each base are classified as either mild, moderate, or severe. These zones are determined and published by Warner Robins ALC/MME. They are used by AFLC and using commands in setting intervals for washing systems and equipment, making corrosion inspections, and scheduling repair actions. (AFR 400-44)

CORROSION SUSCEPTIBILITY

The tendency for a given material, after it has been exposed over time to an operating environment, to corrode and adversely affect a system or equipment; it can generally be reduced by proper design to prevent contact between dissimilar metals, by reducing operating stresses, and by protecting surfaces (painting, chemical treatment). (AFR 400-44)

CORROSIVE LIQUIDS (HAZARDOUS COMMODITIES)

Those which, in addition to difficulties imposed in firefighting action by their corrosive effects, have strong oxidizing actions. Examples: Acids such as hydrochloric, nitric, sulphuric. (AFR 69-8)

CORROSIVE MATERIAL (HAZARDOUS COMMODITY)

A liquid or solid that causes visible destruction or irreversible alterations in human skin tissue at the site of contact, or in the case of leakage from its packaging, a liquid that has severe corrosion rate on other materials such as steel or aluminum.

a. A material is considered to be destructive or cause irreversible alterations in human skin tissue if when tested on the intact skin of the albino rabbit, the tissue at the site of contact is destroyed or changed irreversibly after an exposure period of 4 hours or less.

b. A liquid is considered to have a severe corrosion rate if its corrosion rate exceeds 0.25 inch per year on steel (SAE 1020) or aluminum (Nonclad 7075-T6) at a test temperature of 130 degrees F. (AFM 67-1)

COST

The dollar amount of cash expended, property transferred, services performed, or liability incurred, in consideration of goods or services received or to be received. (AFSCM 177-265)

All expenses (including those for packaging engineering and materials) involved in the design and application of preservation-packing, and marking requirements for shipment, handling, and storage. (DOD 4100.14)

All cost elements or expenses (including those for packaging engineering and materials) involved in the design, testing and application of preservation-packaging, packing, and marking requirements for shipments, handling and storage. (AR 700-15)

The amount paid or payable applicable to materiel consumed and services received--generally termed expense. In the case of property, cost may be measured by the estimated amount which might currently be paid, rather than actual amount paid. (These two types of cost measurement differ in timing in that the first includes acquisition of property in advance of use or consumption: the second includes cost of materiel consumed regardless of when acquired, and sometimes amortization of the cost of capital-type property held (depreciation).) (DOD 500.8)

The amount paid or payable for the acquisition of property or services. (DOD 5000.8)

The amount, measured in money, of cash expended, or other property transferred, services performed, or a liability incurred, in consideration of goods or services received or to be received. (AFSCR 177-4)

The amount of dollars expended or "paid" as reflected in the records of the host comptroller. Only costs which are chargeable to laboratory funds (for example, either laboratory project, support, or reimbursable funds) are routinely identified in the JOCAS. Costs incurred on efforts which are funded with a customer provided fund citation are included in JOCAS one time at their obligation stage. Expenditures for equipment with a unit cost greater than $1000 and minor construction contracts are normally excluded from the JOCAS because they are investments: the costs for these items can be equitably distributed only through depreciation. These investment costs may be included in JOCAS if they are being paid by a laboratory customer. (AFSCP 177-3)

COST ACCOUNT

A subclassification of a program element, functional category, or element of expense for the purpose of providing a more detailed expense breakdown of material and services used or consumed. (DOD 7000.5)

A management control point at which actual costs can be accumulated and compared to budgeted costs for work performed. A cost account is a natural control point for cost/schedule planning and control, since it represents the work assigned to one responsible organizational element on one Contract Work Breakdown Structure (CWBS) element. (DOD 7000.2, AFSCP/AFLCP 173-5)

COST ACCOUNTS

Accounts used to classify and accumulate expenses in accordance with a prescribed chart of accounts for the purpose of controlling operations and analyzing operating results. (AR 310-25)

COST ALLOCATION

A method of assigning direct or indirect cost equitably to one or each of several of the objectives for which the cost was jointly incurred. (AFSCR 177-4)

COST ANALYSIS

A systematic procedure for estimating the aggregate cost of a system/equipment, and for comparing the costs of alternative systems in order to determine the relative economy and effectiveness of the alternatives. (AFP 800-7)

An analytical process for developing or assessing resource requirements in terms of cost. The

process includes a statement or report of the assessment and related conclusions. (AFR 173-1)

COST AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

A DOD system initiated by Directive 7041.1 to provide information useful for cost estimating and analysis, for program management, and for projecting the impact of military programs on the U.S. economy. (AFSCL 173-2)

COST AND OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS (COEA)

A documented investigation of

1. Comparative effectiveness of alternative means of meeting a requirement for eliminating or reducing a force or mission deficiency.
2. The validity of the requirement in an approved scenario.
3. The cost of developing, producing, distributing and sustaining each alternative in a military environment for a time preceding the combat application. (AFR 80-8)

COST ATTRIBUTION

A method of associating organization financial history (obligations and issues with component program elements). (AFM 11-1)

COST AVOIDANCE SAVINGS

These are cost reductions which are reasonably measurable through the cost reduction program. They are those reductions which prevent an increase in costs or requirements for funds, or have produced an increase in readiness at no added cost. (AFM 11-1)

COST CATEGORIES

The major divisions of weapon/support systems' costs from inception to retirement of the system. (AR 37-18)

COST CATEGORIES (INVESTMENT-NONRECURRING)

This category contains those cost elements which generally occur only once in the production cycle of a weapon/support system and are generally not dependent on the size of the buy. (AR 37-18)

COST CATEGORIES (INVESTMENT-RECURRING)

This category contains those cost elements which occur as a result of the size of the production buy or occur repeatedly in the production of a weapon/support system or its components. The quantity of buy will include end items (generally Level Two equipment) projected for replacement due to wearout during the total life cycle of the weapon support system. (AR 37-18)

COST CATEGORIES (INVESTMENT)

Costs required beyond the development phase to introduce a new capability into operational use. All Military Construction appropriation costs, except those associated with development and certain Procurement costs, will be included. Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Military Personnel, and Operation and Maintenance appropriation costs are excluded. (AFM 11-1)

COST CATEGORIES (OPERATING COSTS)

This category includes those costs resulting from the operation, maintenance, and consumption of materials and supplies for a weapon/support system after acceptance into the Army inventory. (AR 37-18)

COST CATEGORIES (OPERATION)

Recurring costs required to operate and maintain the capability throughout its projected life in operational use. Military Personnel, Operation and Maintenance and recurring Procurement appropriation costs will be included in this category. RDT&E and Military Construction appropriation costs are excluded. (AFM 11-1)

COST CATEGORIES (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)

Cost primarily associated with research and development efforts, including development of a new capability to the point where it is ready for production for operational use. These costs must include equipment (proto-type, test vehicles, etc.) required in a development program, to the extent that such equipment is funded under the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation appropriation. Related Military Construction appropriation costs will also be included. Costs which appear in the Military Personnel, Operation and Maintenance and Procurement appropriations are excluded from this category. (AFM 11-1)

This category includes those costs resulting from applied research, engineering design, analysis, development, and testing which can be related to a specific weapon/support system WBS component. The effort from which these costs derive usually occurs within Advanced Development, Engineering Development, and Operational Systems Development of the R&D cycle. (AF 37-15)

COST CATEGORY

One of three types of costs into which the total cost of a program element is divided: (1) research and development, (2) investment, and (3) operations. In accounting and procurement usage, cost categories are the classes of material or service purchased, i.e., labor, material, travel, etc., or those

costs that make up the price of the item or services purchased. (AR 310-25)

COST CENTER

The lowest directorate of supply and services organizational elements for which costs are accumulated and analyzed. Cost centers are identified with a five-digit code. Standards of performance are established, costs are accumulated, and control is exercised accordingly. The three types of cost centers are administrative, support, and productive. (AFLCM 25-3)

The lowest organizational unit for which costs are accumulated. In AFSC, cost centers are established on the basis of the organizational components that are responsible for work performed and to which operating plans and budgets are assigned. Cost centers may be established for laboratory divisions, branches, facilities, and so forth, if these organizations meet the criteria just mentioned. There are two types of cost centers, direct and indirect. Direct cost centers are those whose principal mission is the actual performance of RDT&E and where a significant part of the labor and other resources are expended in direct support of RDT&E job orders (for example, these cost centers are the traditional line or operating units of a laboratory). Indirect cost centers are those whose principal mission is to assist the commander and direct cost centers in accomplishing the RDT&E job and where all or most of the resources expended are only indirectly related to these jobs (for example, these cost centers are the traditional staff or support units). (AFSCP 177-3)

COST CENTER DESCRIPTION

The words or phrases which describe the nature of inherent characteristics of a particular cost center. (AFSCM 177-265)

COST CENTER (CC) CODE

The lowest organizational unit or activity for which costs are accumulated. A CC equates to an organization performing a mission where the supervisor has a degree of control over resource consumption. Cost centers normally are subdivisions of responsibility centers. (AFSCM 177-265)

COST CENTERS

Cost centers are the first subdivision of a responsibility center. Each cost center is an organizational entity for which identification of costs is desired and which is amenable to cost control through one responsible supervisor. The first subdivision of a cost center is a sub-cost center. A sub-cost center, except for certain Navy-wide subcost centers, is also an organizational entity for which identification of costs is desired and which is amenable to cost control through one responsible supervisor (NAVSO P-3006)

COST CHANGE ANALYSIS

Narrative analysis of reasons for cost change from currently approved program. (AFSCR 27-4)

COST CONFIGURATION INDEX

A document produced as part of the AFSC Cost Information System that identifies and organizes the program structure and requirements for CIS reporting. (AFSCL 173-2)

COST CONSTRUCTION

The cost of acquisition of a construction project including, in addition to purchase or contract costs costs of supervision and inspection, transportation or materiel, Government-Excludes planning costs. (DOD 5000.8)

COST CONTRACT

A cost reimbursement type contract under which the contractor receives no fee. (AR 320-5)

A contract that provides for payment to the contractor of allowable costs, to the extent prescribed in the contract, incurred in performance of the contract. (AR 320-5, NAVMAT P-4215)

COST CONTROL SYSTEMS CRITERIA

A set of criteria to evaluate the acceptability of a contractor's cost and schedule control systems. The criteria require the contractor to plan, budget, schedule, and accumulate costs on a product-oriented (work breakdown structure) as well as functional (organizational) basis, to measure cost and schedule progress objectively with reference to amount of work accomplished against a properly controlled budget baseline; and to take appropriate management action with respect to cost and schedule variances. (AR 310-25)

COST DATA BANK SYSTEM

An independent computer capability for feeding, storing, searching, computing, retrieving and analyzing cost and related data collected through the Cost Information System. (AFSCL 173-2)

COST DESCRIPTOR CODE

A locally determined code used in recording transactions for fund type "C" or "D". The code will activate conversion to JO EEICs through use of the Conversion Table "N" record. Not required if AF/EEIC is present. (AFSCM 177-265)

COST DOCUMENT LIBRARY SYSTEM (CDLS)

A method of filing and identifying the basic content, key cross-correlations, and location of cost documents being used by Systems Command components. The CDLS uses a title permutation index--a version of IBM-KWIC (Key-word-in-context). For each document indexed, a set of one or two punched cards is prepared containing certain required information, a File Index Code, and the document title (or other descriptive words). These cards are then read into the computer and processed. The output is generated as an alphabetically ordered index of all key words, from which one can determine sources of desired information and, by reference to the File Index Code, know where to find the document. (AFSCL 178-2)

COST EFFFCTIVENESS

A comparative evaluation derived from analyses 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. (AFM 11-1)

COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

A method, for examining alternative means of accomplishing desired military missions for the purpose of selecting weapons and forces which will provide the greatest military effectiveness for the cost. (AFP 800-7)

COST ELEMENT

As used in the USAF F&FP and in the context of this HOI, a cost element is a subdivision of cost categories and budget appropriation codes. Cost elements for the Operating and Maintenance (O&M) appropriation only are the Expense Elements prescribed in DODI 7220.20. For all other appropriations, cost elements generally relate to the budget structure although such costs can be converted where applicable to the Expense Elements. Lists of individual cost elements and definitions are in the summary volume (first volume) of the F&FP. (HOI 27-1)

COST ESTIMATE

The product of an estimating procedure which specifies the expected dollar cost to perform a stipulated task or to acquire an item. It may be stated as a single value or a range of values. (AFR 173-1)

COST ESTIMATING RELATIONSHIP (CER)

An analytical expression which describes, for predictive purposes, the quantity or cost of an item or activity (either in physical units or dollars) as a function of one or more explanatory variables. (AFR 173-1)

Any numerical relationship which is useful in computing estimated costs of materials or activities. These relationships range from simple averages and percentages to complex equations derived by regression analysis or other sophisticated statistical techniques which relate cost (dependent variable) to physical and performance characteristics (independent variable). Estimated costs of an aircraft airframe, for example, may be determined by regression analysis to be a function of airframe weight, delivery rates, and speed. Cost estimating relationship shows how value of these independent variables are converted into costs. (AR 310-25)

COST INDICATOR CODE

A code prescribed in AFM 177-370 that identifies the subsidiary data system which collects cost information. (AFSCM 177-265)

COST INFORMATION SYSTEM

A system for collecting, maintaining, and providing cost and associated relevant data (for example, schedules, allowances, authorizations, performance and physical characteristics, and material, facilities, and programs involving forces or weapon systems). (AFR 173-1)

COST OBJECTIVE

A function, service, product, program, project or other work unit for which cost data are desired and provision is made to accumulate and measure the cost of the processes, products, jobs, etc. (AFSCR 177-4)

COST PERFORMANCE REPORT (CPR)

A contractual report which facilitates timely identification of problems by reporting significant progress to date, deviations from schedules, and planned costs. It also provides a report of contractor management actions that are being taken to resolve existing problems (AFR 800-6). (AFSCR 27-6)

COST PLUS A FIXED-FEE CONTRACT

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 a result of any subsequent changes in the scope of work or services to be performed under the contract. (JCS Pub 1)

COST PLUS INCENTIVE FEE

A cost reimbursement type contract with provision for a fee that is adjusted by formula in accordance with the relationship 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. (NAVMAT P-4215)

COST SHARING CONTRACT

A cost reimbursement type contract under which the contractor receives no fee but is reimbursed only for an agreed portion of its allowable costs. (JCS Pub 1)

COST TRANSFER

A cost transfer is the statistical transfer of the cost of resources from one responsibility center to another of military personnel services cost related to reimbursable work. (NAVSO P-3006)

COST VALIDATION

The examination of all elements of a cost estimate to determine its accuracy or reasonableness, e.g., the soundness of computational methods, reasonableness of assumptions, completeness, etc. (AFSCL 173-2)

The validation procedure involves three basic steps: First, the System Program Office must verify that the data were submitted in accordance with the specified reporting requirement. Second, the data must be audited for accuracy and consistency. Third, the System Program Office must evaluate the data to insure that they represent actual and estimated program performance. (AFSCL 173-2)

COSTING OFFICE

The Cost Division, Directorate of Budget (AFABFC), responsible for final consolidation review and analysis of cost data on PCRs and program exercises, and release of the data to the Program Element Monitor (PEM). This office also determines when there is a need to show cost methods, prescribes the format, and assigns responsibility for the preparation of data to the appropriate Air Staff office. (HOI 27-1)

COST/SCHEDULE CONTROL SYSTEMS CRITERIA (C/SCSC)

The requirements a contractor's management control systems are expected to meet with respect to planned versus actual accomplishments, the detailed cost, schedule, and related technical performance information for appropriate management levels (AFR 800-6). (AFSCR 27-6)

COSTS, MILITARY PERSONNEL

All elements of military pay and allowances and related costs (such as subsistence-in-kind and permanent-change-of- station travel) covered under the appropriations for military personnel. (DOD 5000.8)

COST, ACQUISITION

The outlay in cash or its equivalent for the purchase, construction, or production, of an item of physical or intangible property, or the total cost of a group of such items. (DOD 5000.8)

COST, ACTUAL

A cost sustained in fact, as opposed to a "standard," "predetermined," or "estimated" cost. (DOD 5000.8)

COST, AIRCRAFT FLYAWAY

Total unit cost of a given type of aircraft, complete, including electronics, airborne weapons, armament, and other government-furnished equipment. Excludes initial spare parts and components. (DOD 5000.8)

COST, APPLIED

The cost of goods and services placed in use or command; in the case of production programs, the cost of goods produced; in the case of procurement programs, the cost of materiel received. (DOD 5000.8)

COST, COMMON

An element or type of cost which is representative of an "Overhead function" applicable to many different kinds of activities. (DOD 5000.8)

COST, CONTROLLABLE

An element of cost, the nature and extent of which is subject, at least in part, to the authority and judgment of the head of the organization unit or activity incurring the cost. (DOD 5000.8)

COST, DIFFERENTIAL

A method of establishing the cost of any product or service, or increment thereof, by assigning only "out-of-pocket" or "direct cost," including differential "overhead cost". The amount of cost so determined for specific products or services, or increments thereof (DOD 5000.8)

COST, DIRECT

Any item of cost (or the aggregate thereof) which may be identified specifically with any objective, such as a product, service, program function, or project; usually, but not necessarily, limited to item of material and labor. The distinction between

direct and indirect costs is often arbitrary or is based upon convenience and cost accounting simplicity without sacrifice of reasonable accuracy in overall costs of specific objectives. (DOD 5000.8)

COST, NONOPERATING

The total outlay in cash or its equivalent applied in carrying out programs, or functions, usually nonrevenue producing, outside the primary operating missions of the accounting entity. In a business, term includes financial expenses. (DOD 5000.8)

COST, OPERATING

The total outlay in cash or its equivalent applied in carrying out a specific program or function. (DOD 5000.8)

The total cost of goods sold plus all selling, administrative and general expenses applicable thereto. (DOD 5000.8)

The total costs assignable against operating revenue, in determination of net operating income or profit. (DOD 5000.8)

COST, OPPORTUNITY

The cost incurred for a given purpose which is foregone for the benefit of an alternative purpose; hence, required to be considered in a management decision regarding alternatives. (DOD 5000.8)

COST, OUT-OF-PROFIT

Expenditures which result directly from a management decision. (DOD 5000.8)

Any cost, other than a "fixed cost" or "sunk cost" chargeable directly to a product, program, or function; a "variable cost." (DOD 5000.8)

COST, PRIME

Cost of direct material and direct labor. (DOD 5000.8)

COST, PROCESS

Cost arrived at by a method of cost accounting which collects charges for a period of time for each operation through which like units of work are identically processed in a continuous manner. The aggregate costs of each process or operation are allocated to units of production therein on the basis of arithmetical averages. (DOD 5000.8)

COST, PRODUCT

The total cost associated with production of a specific quantity of an item. (DOD 5000.8)

COST, REMOVAL

The cost of dismantling a unit of property due to retirement from service. (DOD 5000.8)

COST, REPLACEMENT

The current cost (often estimated) of replacing new, and existing item or group of items of tangible property having similar physical specifications. (DOD 5000.8)

COST, STANDARD

A basis for pricing and costing products, measuring performance efficiency, and preparing budgets. (DOD 5000.8)

Cost estimated or planned in advance which would be incurred in making a product, or rendering a service, under specified conditions, generally based upon carefully planned engineering specifications and methods or cost experience as to material, labor, and facilities and services requirements. May be expressed with respect to a complete item, a component, an item of raw material, a task or a process, in terms of total cost, or separately for materials, labor, and overhead costs. (DOD 5000.8)

COST, STATISTICAL

Cost data systematically collected and classified but not derived from expenditure data under the fiscal accounting system. (DOD 5000.8)

COST, SUNK

A historical cost which is irrecoverable or has no foreseeable future benefit: such costs have no bearing on current management decisions. (DOD 5000.8)

COST, UNFUNDED

Any element of costs of a program which is not charged to that appropriated fund which primarily finances that program. (DOD 5000.8)

COTTON OR WOOLEN GOODS

Any textile, article, or product resulting from the processing or manufacturing, in whole or in major part, of cotton or wool. (AFM 67-1)

COUNTERPART CURRENCIES

Counterpart currencies are local currencies deposited by an aid-receiving country in a special account in its own name, and although available for the benefit of the recipient country, can be used only for the purposes agreed to by the United States. These funds are generated whenever commodities are granted by AID under arrangements which result in the accrual of proceeds to the recipient country, and the deposits are in amounts equal to such proceeds. (Sec. 609,FAA) (DOD 5105.38M)

COUNTRY AND CASE DESIGNATOR

A specific designator assigned to each FMS case.

consisting of a two-alpha country code and a three alpha case designator; for example, GY-ABC; GY-Germany Bonn; ABC-case designator. The designator assigned to a direct procurement case will consist of a two alpha country or organization code, a four-numeric case designator, and two-numeric for the year request was received. (AFSCR 177-1)

COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE/FREIGHT FORWARDER CODE

A code employed to identify the designated country representative and/or the freight forwarder authorized to receive documentation, status reports, and/or shipments for FMS transactions. (AFR 400-3)

COUNTRY-TO-COUNTRY AGREEMENT

Agreement between the U.S. Department of Defense and a foreign government Ministry of Defense concerning the form and extent of logistic support to be provided by the U.S. and the related terms and conditions. A country-to-country agreement may be referred to as a CLSA (Cooperative Logistic Support Arrangement), an Umbrella Agreement, or a Procedural Arrangement. (NAVMATINST 4900.9)

COUPLING

The process of actively communicating directly or indirectly the results of research and development efforts to appropriate users to maximize the likelihood of effective use of these results by the United States Air Force. (AFR 80-40)

COURIER

The authorized person having control of materiel while intransit; such as, special courier, weapon control officer, or aircraft commander. (AFM 67-1)

A delayed repeater communication satellite which had the capability of storing and relaying communications using microwave frequencies. This satellite gave a limited demonstration of instantaneous microwave communications. (JCS Pub 1)

COURTESY STORAGE

Storage of materials that have been issued to an activity which does not have sufficient room to maintain the items (i.e., punch-cards, copy paper, etc.). Additionally, courtesy storage may be provided for morale, welfare, and recreation items as directed by the commander. This type of storage can only be used when the items do not qualify in any of the other predefined storage categories. (AFSCR 67-8)

COVERED SPACE

Area within any roofed structure. In the event that covered storage space is used for employee parking, such space will be included as storage space and reported as vacant. (AR 780-62)

COVERED STORAGE

Warehouses, sheds, tanks, igloos, magazines, and vaults. (AFR 67-39)

CRADLE-TO-GRAVE COSTS

Total costs of given system, from conceptual through development, acquisition, and operation phases, and final disposition from the inventory. (AFSCL 173-2)

CRATE

A rigid shipping container of framed construction joined with nails, bolts or any equivalent method of fastening. The framework may or may not be enclosed with sheathing. (AFR 69-8)

CREATE

Computational Resource for Engineering, Simulation, Training, and Education. The computing system located at HQ AFLC with teletype terminals at the Air Logistics Centers, and other locations. (AFLCP 57-13)

CREDIT

Any bookkeeping entry, in recording a transaction, the effect of which is to decrease an asset or cost account, or to increase a liability, fund balance, capital, or revenue account. (DOD 5000.8)

Having an account balance which represents a liability, fund balance, capital, or revenue. (DOD 5000.8)

Transactions approved on a case by case basis by the Department of State, Treasury, and Defense, which allow repayment of military export sales for periods beyond 120 days after delivery of materiel or performance of service. (AFR 400-3)

CREDIT ARRANGEMENT

An agreement with a foreign government that the US will advance a stipulated amount of credit for financing of a Foreign Military Sale to that government. (AFR 400-3)

CREDIT BALANCE

A minus balance reflected on the stock records. (AR 780-45)

CREDIT CARD

A card of credit entitling authorized holders or users to receive certain specified products or services from commercial vendors without the exchange of funds at the time of purchase but billed later. (AR 58-1)

CREDIT CODE

A one character alpha or numeric code which denotes creditability of an item of stock. (NAVSUP Pub 437)

CREDIT DUE IN FROM MAINTENANCE (DIFM)

Credit DIFM is also considered as a DOTM (due out to maintenance). The quantity of an item turned in on a replacement basis for which the requiring organization has not processed an issue request using the turn - in transaction document number. (AFLCR 66-53)

CREDIT GUARANTY

A guaranty to any individual, corporation, partnership, or other judicial entity doing business in the United States (excluding US Government agencies) against political and credit risks of nonpayment arising out of their financing of credit sales of defense articles and defense services to eligible countries and international organizations. (AFR 400-3)

CREDIT SYSTEM OF SUPPLY

System whereby units, organizations and installations are allocated definite quantities of supplies for a prescribed period of time; supplies are furnished on call and charged against the credit. (AR 320-5)

CREDITING

Crediting is an inventory management term indicating the degree to which assets listed under several different Federal Stock Numbers (FSNs) can be consolidated for requirements determination either under all conditions or under certain specific conditions. (A3OINST P4400 24)

CREDIT, DEFERRED

Cash received for goods or services not yet delivered for which credit to income is delayed until delivery. May include profit element as well as element of return of cost for goods or services. Syn: "deferred income." (DOD 5000.8)

CREWMEMBER

A person whose purpose aboard the aircraft is essential to basic aircraft operation/mission accomplishment and is occupying an authorized aircrew position as defined in AFM 35-13, or identified in AFM 173-10; for example, pilot, navigator, flight engineer, flight surgeon, boom operator. (AFR 60-1/AFSC Sup 1)

CRIME PREVENTION SURVEYS

A crime prevention survey is an official inquiry or analysis of procedures, personnel, or conditions within a facility, activity, or area. It is undertaken for the purpose of detecting crime and identifying and isolating conditions or systemic weaknesses which may be favorable to the commission of criminal acts and/or illegal diversions of Government property or funds. (DLAR 5705.2)

CRIMINAL CONDUCT/ACTIVITY

Conduct or activity that is or may be in violation of Federal or State criminal law, the Uniform Code of Military Justice, or the criminal law of foreign countries. (DLAR 5705.2)

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

An official inquiry conducted by an accredited Special Agent of the military service investigative agencies, DIS, or other duly authorized agency for the purpose of developing facts and evidence concerning an actual or alleged criminal act. The purpose of a criminal investigation is to identify offenders, provide facts and evidence upon which to base a legal prosecution, and effect recovery of property which has been wrongfully appropriated. (DLAR 5705.2)

CRITICAL

From time to time, the IMs find it necessary to label some exchangeable items as "critical" which means that these items so labeled will receive high priority handling throughout the cycle required to make these items serviceable and available for use. The MISTR system is so designed that it can accommodate these high priority requirements through the production cycle without supplementary procedures. It is necessary, however, that the RCC scheduler be notified which items require special handling upon completion of production. For those items not processed in accordance with MISTR procedures, it is necessary for the IMs to identify, on the AFLC Form 206, those items deemed critical. (AFLCR 78-2)

CRITICAL AERONAUTICAL MATERIAL/CRITICAL ALTITUDE

The altitude beyond which an aircraft or air-breathing guided missile ceases to perform satisfactorily. (JCS Pub 1)

CRITICAL ANTI-FRICTION BEARING LIST

A listing of Anti-Friction Bearings falling within one or more of the following categories: (A) An Anti-Friction Bearing differing from a standard bearing of equal materials, physical dimensions, and tolerance limits through the incorporation of one or more special characteristics. (B) An Anti-Friction Bearing having specific detailed requirements which cannot be met by any bearing designated as being

equivalent under a MIL-STD-102 code identification. (C) An Anti-Friction Bearing for which designs analysis and testing has indicated only one bearing or a limited number of alternate bearings which will give satisfactory service in a particular application. (WR-1)

CRITICAL APPLICATION

An application of an item in which the failure of the item could injure personnel or jeopardize a military mission. Critical items may be either peculiar, having only one application, or common, having multiple application. (AFR 74-15)

CRITICAL AREAS AND SUBAREAS

Specific portions of a flight check which have been designated critical. Unsatisfactory performance in any one of these will result in an unqualified flight check status. (AFSCR 60-1)

CRITICAL CHARACTERISTIC

A physical, chemical, visual, functional, or any other measurable property of a unit of product. (AFLCM 74-2)

CRITICAL DEFECT

A defect that judgment and experience indicate is likely to result in hazardous or unsafe conditions for individuals using, maintaining, or depending upon the product. (AFLCM 74-2)

A defect that judgment and experience indicate could result in hazardous or unsafe conditions for individuals using or maintaining the product; or for major end item units of product such as ships, aircraft or tanks, a defect that could prevent performance of their tactical functions. (MIL-STD-105C)

CRITICAL DEFICIENCY

Malfunction of a part, component, installation, computer program, or system which results (or clearly could result) in an unacceptable hazardous situation that requires expeditious corrective action. (TO 00-35D-54)

CRITICAL EMERGENCY PROCEDURE

A critical emergency procedure (BOLDFACE PRINT) which must be acted upon immediately without reference to the checklist. The steps within a critical emergency procedure must be sequentially correct. (AFSCR 60-1)

CRITICAL FIELD LENGTH

Length of runway required by an aircraft to complete a take-off or abort with safety on the remaining runway should an engine failure or malfunction occur during the take-off run. (AFM 11-1)

CRITICAL ITEM

An essential item which is in short supply or expected to be in short supply for an extended period. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, DOD 5000.8)

An item which meets both of the following conditions.

a. The nonavailability of the item will seriously impair the operational readiness of ship, aircraft, or shore establishment operations, and/or ship or aircraft conversion, alterations, construction, repair, and overhaul programs, and

b. The existing level of the item in system stocks has fallen to the point that there is every indication that stocks will become exhausted prior to deliveries due under outstanding contracts. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

Any part or item the failure of which would prevent satisfactory operation of the system (of which it is a part) or create unwarranted safety hazards. (AR 705-50)

Any part or item which is of sufficient complexity to warrant special production techniques or controls. (AR 705-50)

Any part or item which requires special treatment or handling during transport or storage. (AR 705-50)

Any part or item which imposes a heavy maintenance and supply support burden. (ASR 705-50)

Any part or item which has a long production lead time. (AR 705-50)

CRITICAL ITEM OF ESSENTIAL AEROSPACE GROUND EQUIPMENT

A deficient item that must be available for the weapon or support system to perform its primary mission, as determined by the SM. (AFM 67-1)

CRITICAL ITEM/MATERIEL

Those supplies and equipment vital to the support of operations, which owing to various causes, are: 1. Not available in sufficient quantity to meet existing requirements. 2. Not anticipated to be available in sufficient quantity to meet future or planned requirements. (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1, AFM 67-3/AFLC, Sup 1)

CRITICAL LEVEL

The quantity below which there will be insufficient stocks on hand to meet issue demands. The critical level will normally be computed on the quantity of materiel issued during the number of days in the pipeline time. (AFM 67-1)

CRITICAL MASS

The minimum amount of fissionable material capable of supporting a chain reaction under precisely specified conditions. (JCS Pub 1)

CRITICAL MATERIALS

Those materials vital to the national defense, the main source of which is within the continental limits of the United States, which may not be produced in quality and quantity sufficient to meet requirements. (AR 320-5)

CRITICAL PRESSURE

The pressure required to liquefy a gas at its critical temperature. (AFM 127-201)

CRITICAL RPIE SUBSYSTEM

A functional subsystem of RPIE, designated as critical early in the definition phase for purpose of analysis of special design treatment. Criteria for designation as critical shall be based on the functional relationship to direct mission operations or support, technical complexity, or safety of personnel or equipment. Critical RPIE subsystems will normally be designated only in conjunction with TSRP. (AFSCM 375-5)

CRITICAL SAFETY FACTORS

Deficiencies that if not corrected can result in injury or death to the patient or operator. (AFR 167-1)

CRITICAL SHORTAGE

Shortage of equipment (including AGE and general-purpose plant equipment), components, parts, or items of material which the reporting company is unable to obtain by its own efforts and initiative in time to prevent delay in delivery of the prime end item in the contract involved. (AFLCR 78-2)

CRITICAL SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS

Those supplies vital to the support of operations, which, owing to various causes, are in short supply or are expected to be in short supply. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

CRITICAL TEMPERATURE

The maximum temperature at which a gas can be liquefied regardless of the pressure applied. (AFM 127-201)

CRITICALITY

The degree of importance to the Government of supplies or services under contract. (DAC 76-17)

CRITICALITY DESIGNATOR (CD)

Identifies the level of production surveillance that will be provided for a given contract by the CAO based on justification supplied by the D/MM. The CD is determined during contract preparation by the PCO according to criteria set forth in the DAR, Section SSV. (AFLCR 70-11)

CROSS AISLE

A passageway at right angles to main aisles, used for movement of supplies, equipment, and personnel. (AFR 69-8)

CROSS DISBURSING

Disbursements and collections of funds of one department or agency performed by the finance and accounting or disbursing officer of another department or agency, pursuant to agreements. (AR 37-27)

The act of making disbursements in one department in liquidation of obligations chargeable to an appropriation of another department or organization within the Department of Defense. (DOD 5000.8)

CROSS STACKING

The placing of one layer of containers at right angles to those just below to increase the stability of the stack. (AFR 69-8)

CROSS TIE

Cross layers of supplies as in cross stacking, except that only an occasional layer is crossed, and not every other one. (AFR 69-8)

CROSSHAULING

The shipment of identical or similar materiel by one Military Service in reverse directions between two points or areas, or the shipment of materiel from a point or areas to which it will be returned. (DOD 4140.34M)

The concurrent shipment of an item of issuable material in reverse direction between two areas, or the shipment of an item out of an area to which it shall be returned later. (DOD 4515.2)

CROSS-LOADING (PERSONNEL)

A system of loading troops so that they may be disembarked or dropped at two or more landing or drop zones, thereby achieving unit integrity upon delivery. (JCS Pub 1)

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. (DOD 4500.32-R, AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, AFR 400-27, DOD 4000.19)

That function performed by one DOD component

in support of another DOD component for which reimbursement is required from the component receiving support. (In Retail Interservice Logistics Support Program this term is referred to as reimbursable support.) (DOD 4000.19)

Services performed, or supplies, materiel, and equipment furnished by one department for and at the request of one or more other departments for which such departments are charged. This does not include cross-procurement pursuant to single department purchase assignments. (AFM 67-1, AFR 67-21)

The furnishing of supplies or the performance of a service by one military department to one or more of the other military departments or nonmilitary departments or agencies. (AR 780-5)

Materiel furnished or service performed by one department for and at the request of one or more other departments for which such other departments are charged. This includes the transfer of materiel from the stocks of one department to another. (AR 37-27)

That function (provision of bulk petroleum distribution and storage facilities and services) performed by one Military Service in support of another Military Service for which reimbursement is required from the Service receiving the support. (DOD 4140.25-M)

CRUISE MISSILE

Guided missile, the major portion of whose flight path to its target is conducted at approximately constant velocity; depends on the dynamic reaction of air for lift and upon propulsion forces to balance drag. (JCS Pub 1)

CRYOGENIC LIQUID

Liquefied gas at very low temperature, such as liquid oxygen, nitrogen, argon. (JCS Pub 1)

CRYOGENICS

The science concerned with gases which must be cooled to temperatures of -238 degrees F (-150 degrees C), or lower before they can be liquefied by the application of pressure. (AFM 127-201)

The science of refrigeration, with reference to methods for producing very low temperatures. (AFR 144-1)

CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT

Cryptologic, associated cryptographic, and special communications intercept equipment employed in the AF communications systems. (AFM 67-1)

CRYPTOLOGIC MATERIEL

Cryptologic, associated cryptographic, and special communications intercept equipments and supplies employed in the AF communications system. Special communications intercept equipment and supplies are used by USAFSS only.

1. Common Item. Those items of supply having application to both cryptologic and noncryptologic equipment and obtained from supply sources other than the AF cryptologic depot.
2. Peculiar Item. See definition for peculiar item.
3. National Security Agency (NSA). The central agency responsible for designing and procuring certain equipment, components, assemblies, subassemblies and repair parts having cryptologic application.
4. USAF Security Service (USAFSS). The major command having over-all responsibility for cryptologic materiel management within the USAF.
5. Air Force Cryptologic Depot (AFCD). The USAFSS depot assigned item management responsibility for cryptologic materiel and peculiar items related to cryptologic equipment. (AFM 67-1)

CUBE

Cube expresses volume and is the product of length X width X depth. (AFR 69-8)

The volume of space occupied by the piece(s) under consideration expressed in feet and computed by multiplying the overall length by width by the height. (DOD 4560.32-R)

CUMULATIVE UNITS

A figure which represents the total units of a given model produced since the beginning of production, regardless of the number of contracts under which that model has been procured. (AFSCL 173-2)

CURB WEIGHT

Weight of a ground vehicle including fuel, lubricants, coolant and on vehicle material, excluding cargo and operating personnel. (JCS Pub 1)

CURRENT AND PRIOR YEARS (FUNDING)

That portion of the CE that has been appropriated by the Congress for the current fiscal year and for all years prior to the current fiscal year, plus or minus approved reprogramming actions (including reprogramming requests that have been forwarded to the Congress but have not been acted upon). Adjustments should be made for those years that have lapsed to the obligations level. (DOD 7000.3)

CURRENT APPROVED PROGRAM/FUNDS

Funds identified as currently approved for that program element (PE) and FY on AFSC Forms 115-5, PA/BA/Allotment, and amendments. (AFSCR 27-9)

CURRENT ESTIMATE

An up-to-date (revised at least quarterly) estimate based on an assessment by the reporting Military Department. (AR 37-200. DOD 7000.3)

A DOD Component's latest forecast of operational/technical characteristics, schedule and Program Acquisition Cost to acquire those quantities, including usage or losses, necessary to reach the Inventory Objective. (DOD 7000.3)

The DOD component's current estimate of operational/ technical characteristics, schedule, and program acquisition cost to acquire those quantities, including use or losses necessary to reach the inventory objective. (AFSCR 27-6)

CURRENT FISCAL YEAR

The fiscal year being executed on any selected date. (AFR 80-8)

The fiscal year in progress but not yet completed; e.g., between and including 1 October past 30 September. (DOD 5105.38M)

CURRENT MARKET APPRAISAL

The price, as predetermined, that the Government should reasonably expect to receive for an item of personal property offered for sale. This normally will not be less than the estimated scrap or waste value, except when the sales offering requires mutilation, demilitarization or services to be performed by the purchaser. (DOD 4160.21-M)

CURRENT OPERATING ALLOWANCE

The quantity of an item authorized to be on hand. This definition is amplified as it pertains to United States Army Reserve units to be that quantity of an item authorized to be on hand at home station. Reserve center equipment pool, and training site equipment pool. The current operating allowance will represent that quantity of equipment within equipment objectives of the unit for which there exists a capability to store, maintain, and utilize. (AR 310-25)

CURRENT OPERATING POSITION

The fourth quarter of the procurement fiscal year being computed. (AFLCM 57-2)

CURRENT PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION

Requirements and objective documents, plan/program documents, directive documents and Force and Financial Plan (F&FP) documents, e.g., SOR, ADO, PTDP, PSPP, SPP, SDD, SP Directive, and PCP. (AFSCR 178-4)

CURRENT YEAR

The fiscal year in which current operations are taking place. This is also called the execution year. (AR 750-4)

The fiscal year in progress but not completed. (DOD 7720.6)

CURVE

Any line on a grid-chart connecting a series of coordinates, regardless of whether or not it has mathematical regularity. (DOD 5000.8)

CUSTODIAL RECORDS

Written memoranda or identifying checks of any description or type used to control items issued from tool cribs, tool rooms, stockrooms, etc., such as requisitions, issue hard receipts, tool checks, stock record books, etc. (DAR B-102.17)

Custodial records are management tools used to control items of property such as guard force items, protective clothing, hand tools, etc., that are available for or have been issued to plant employees for use in performance of their duties. They may be written memoranda, tool chits, or other evidence of issue from stock rooms or tool cribs. (DSAM 8135.1)

CUSTODIAN (EQUIPMENT)

An individual assigned custodial responsibility for equipment utilized or required for a specific function or functions. Detail policy and procedures relating to custodians is in Part one, Volume IV and Part two, Volume II. (AFM 67-1)

CUSTODIAN OF DATA

The activity responsible for maintaining documentation current with the materiel, system, or configuration to which it applies. (AR 700-51)

The contractor or DOD Component which is responsible for maintaining documentation current with the materiel, system or configuration to which the documentation applies. (DOD 5010.12)

CUSTODY

The guardianship and safekeeping of nuclear weapons and their components and of source of fissionable materiel. Under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, AEC is charged with control of all source materiel, all fissionable materiel, and all by-product material. This custody may or may not include accountability as defined in AFR 67-10. (AFM 67-1)

The responsibility for the control of transfer and movement of, and access to, weapons and

components. Custody also includes the maintenance of accountability for weapons and components. (JCS Pub 1)

CUSTODY RECEIPT

A document used by a responsible property officer to record the loan issue of property to an individual of the unit. (AFM 67-1)

CUSTOMER

The organization for which an RDT&E job order is being performed, regardless of the source of funding for the effort. HQ AFSC and/or DL is usually considered as the customer for job orders which are part of a project assigned to the laboratory. (AFSCP 177-3)

Any agency, organization, or activity of the Federal, State, or Foreign government, other stock funds and divisions thereof, and individuals which, by specific provisions of law, executive order or other regulations are authorized to purchase items of materiel financed under the ASF., (AMCR 37-9)

The agency for whom work is performed regardless of the source of funds. However, in Section 1a, Status of Funds Report, Parts 1, 2, and 3, customer has the special connotation of being the source of funds received by the laboratory. (AFSCR 80-26)

This term refers to: (a) another appropriation or fund with the same agency, (b) other government departments and agencies, (c) nonfederal activities including foreign governments, and (d) individuals, or corporations which by law or regulation may be furnished material or services in advance of reimbursement to Air Force appropriations. (AFLC M 172-1)

CUSTOMER CODE

A code used to identify the person or organization to whom materiel or services are or will be provided. (AFLCM 400-2)

A code representing an organization or subdivision thereof for which work is performed regardless of financing. Some laboratory work done in the In-House R&T Support Job Order category is for nonpaying customers. This is not to say that the term "customer" is unrelated to the source of funds. Obviously, if an agency asks a laboratory to do work and provides project monies, that agency is a paying customer. Some specific guidelines for laboratories are:

1. DL will be the customer for those projects (and related job orders) that are planned, programmed, and budgeted by the laboratory staff as part of the DL program. Some projects will normally be documented by Program Objective Data Sheets (PODS) and/or AF Form 1734. Some laboratory in-house job orders done strictly with 06 monies as a part of the DL directed program may not be documented. Documented or not, any specific entities of work that are directed, planned, programmed, and budgeted as a part of the DL program at the outset of the FY will show the DL as the customer. The only exceptions to this rule are: (a) if project responsibility (with associated planning, programming, and budgeting responsibilities) changes during an operating period, the customer for the job order(s) will be changed to the new agency responsible for the project. The RCS: SYS-ACB(Q)7501 will be changed at HQ AFSC to show the shift in project responsibility; (b) if an agency other than DL is also providing project monies on a specific entity of work planned, programmed, and budgeted as a part of the DL program. In this case the customer for whom the major part of the work is being done will be shown as the prime customer.

2. When any job order is being done by a laboratory only with 06 monies, the agency requesting the work will be considered the customer. Should there be multiple requesters, the agency for whom the major part of the work is being done will be considered the prime customer.

3. When a job order is being done by a laboratory for multiple paying customers (other than DL), the agency for whom the major part of the work is being done will be considered the prime customer Normally, the prime customer will be the customer paying the larger share of the bill. However, some other customer could conceivably be getting the major share of the work and be designated the prime customer. The prime customer on all direct job orders is a mandatory item for the laboratories

4. Standard customer codes for laboratories are in Chapter 7. (AFSCM 177-265)

CUSTOMER COSTS

All direct, indirect and overhead costs which are identifiable with and assignable to a customer's job order. (AFSCM 177-265)

CUSTOMER IDENTIFICATION CODE (CIC)

A combination of code numbers and letters used for identification and billing purposes for passengers transported via MAC aircraft. (AFR 76-38/AR 59-8/OPNAVINST 4630.18D/MCO 4630.5C/DSAR 4540.9)

CUSTOMER IDENTIFICATION CODE NUMBER

Customer Identification Code which MATS relates to a specific billing address. (AFR 76-16)

CUSTOMER PROGRAMS

As used herein, customer programs are firm, authorized agreements and/or orders received and accepted by AFLC to furnish equipment, supplies, and services on a reimbursable basis. Included are orders received that are recordable as obligations in the accounts of the ordering customer. Customer programs may originate at higher headquarters, for example, Security Assistance Programs, or at another agency, for example, Army, Navy, and NASA. Customer programs may also originate at installation level through tenancy agreements or through receipt of a customer order direct from a customer agency. (AFLCM 171-1)

CUSTOMER REJECT TRANSACTION

A local request processed through the distribution system computer that is rejected and returned to the customer with appropriate reject code. (AFM 67-1)

CUSTOMER, AUTHORIZED

An activity authorized to submit requisitions to a designated source of supply. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

CUT AWAY ENGINE

Cut away engines used for display and/or instructions. (AFM 400-1)

CUTAWAY (C) TRAINER

A unit of operational equipment sectionalized to display the internal mechanism in such a manner that students can visualize its operation. (AFM 67-1)

CUT-OFF DATE

The last day for processing item transactions under the old identification. (AFM 67-1)

CYANOSIS

Blueness of the skin due to lack of oxygen in the blood sufficient to satisfy the respiratory needs of the body. (AFM 127-201)

CYCLE

One of the intervals or spaces in time during which one course or round of events of a certain regularly and continually recurring succession of events or phenomena is completed. (DOD 5000.8)

CYCLE PRESERVATION

The preservation, repackaging or repacking of material in stores on which previously applied protective measures have matured or deteriorated to a point where renewal of protection is necessary. (FASOINST 4030.1)

CYCLICAL INSPECTION

A system whereby supplies and equipment in storage are subjected to, but not limited to, periodic, scheduled, and special inspection and continuous action to assure that material is maintained in a ready-for-issue condition. (AFLCR 74-13)

-D-

D TO P

The period of time from D-DAY (D) to the point in time (P) when the rate of production equals the rate of consumption. (AFR 84-2)

D TO P ASSETS REQUIRED ON D-DAY

As applied to the D to P concept, this asset requirement represents those stocks that must be physically available on D-day to meet initial allowance requirements, to fill the wartime pipeline between the producers and users (even if P- day and D-day occur simultaneously), and to provide any required D to P consumption/production differential stockage. The D to P assets required on D-day is also represented as the difference between the D to P Materiel Readiness Gross Requirement and the cumulative sum of all production deliveries during the D to P period. (JCS Pub 1)

D TO P CONCEPT

A logistics planning concept by which the gross war requirement in support of approved forces, at planned wartime rates for conflicts of indefinite duration, are satisfied by a balanced mix of assets on hand on D-day and assets to be gained from production through P-day. (AFR 78-13)

A logistic planning concept by which the gross materiel readiness requirement in support of approved forces at planned wartime rates for conflicts of indefinite duration will be satisfied by a balanced mix of assets on hand on D- Day and assets to be gained from production through P-Day when the planned rate of production deliveries to the users equals the planned wartime rate of expenditure (consumption). (AFM 11-1)

D TO P DEFICIT

Shortages of inventory (after assets gained from D to P production have been considered) which would be necessary to support the approved forces until P-day. (AFR 78-13)

D TO P MATERIEL READINESS GROSS REQUIREMENT

As applied to the D to P concept, the gross requirement for all supplies/materiel needed to meet all initial pipeline and anticipated expenditure (consumption) requirements between D-day and P-day. Includes initial allowances, CONUS and overseas operating and safety levels, in-transit levels of supply, and the cumulative sum of all items expended (consumed) during the D to P concept. (JCS Pub 1)

D TO P REQUIREMENT

The dollar requirement needed in addition to the WRSK/BLSS requirement which will support the projected wartime or contingency operation utilization rate until the contractor production equals or exceeds wartime demands. (AFLCR 57-11)

D TO P SUPPORT

The quantities of items which would be consumed during the period from D-day to P-day by the forces so supported, minus the production of those items which can be delivered to these users during the D-P interval. This latter amount varies by item based on the level of production activity on D-day. (AR 310-25)

DA MILESTONES

Those events or acts designated as key points for progress reporting to the Department of the Army. Most DA milestones, designated as AMC responsibilities, are also listed as AMC major milestones. (AMCR 11-27)

DAILY MOVEMENT SUMMARY

A tabulation of departures and arrivals of all merchant shipping (including neutrals) arriving or departing ports during a 24-hour period. These summaries are prepared by area commanders (or operational control authorities if designated by area commanders) and are classified confidential. (JCS Pub 1)

DAMAGE

Breakage, denting, marrage, distortion, displacement, or abrasion of the item or the impairment of operation or accuracy of an item having mechanically functioning parts or requiring calibration. (AFR 71-9)

Injury to (partial or total) or the marring of the appearance or soundness of the structure of property or materiel which usually occurs during the handling, packaging, movement, or protection process. (AFR 67-7)

A condition which impairs either the value or use of an article. Property may be damaged in appearance or in its period of usefulness, but may be still serviceable. Damage may also indicate unserviceability in a degree. The term usually indicates the foregoing condition as the result of some act or omission. (AFM 67-1)

DAMAGED SHIPMENT

Freight received obviously damaged. (AR 310-25)

DAMAGE, AIRCRAFT

Impairment of aircraft by a physical force activated accidentally, or by unusually severe weather, enemy action, or sabotage. (OPNAVINST P5442.2A)

DANGEROUS ARTICLES

Includes but is not limited to flammable liquids, flammable solids, oxidizing materials, corrosive liquids, compressed gases, and poisonous substances. (NAVORD OP 2165)

Any compound, mixture, element, assemblage of material, or cargo which is hazardous or presents a potential danger of injury or damage, or threat to the safety of life, or property in handling, stowing and/or transporting, due to its explosive, combustible, flammable, corrosive, poisonous, or radioactive nature. (DOD 4500.32-R)

DANGEROUS MATERIAL

Any dangerous material specified by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Aviation Agency, United States Coast Guard, Federal or Military documents which, under conditions incident to transportation, is liable to cause fires, create serious damage by chemical action, or create a serious transportation hazard. These include materials classified as explosive, flammable, corrosive, combustible, oxidizing material, poisons, compressed gases, toxic, radioactive, or unduly magnetic. (Unduly magnetic is construed to mean that sufficient magnetic field strength is present to cause significant navigational deviations to the compass sensing devices of an aircraft.) (AR 700-58)

DANGEROUS/HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

Any dangerous/hazardous material specified by the Department of Transportation (DOT), Federal or military documents which, under conditions incident to transportation and/or storage, is liable to cause fires, create serious damage by chemical action or create a serious hazard. These include materials classified as explosive, flammable, corrosive, combustible, oxidizing material, poisons, compressed gases, toxic, etiological, radioactive or unduly magnetic. (Unduly magnetic is construed to mean

that sufficient magnetic field strength is present to cause significant navigational deviations to the compass sensing devices of an aircraft.) (DSAR 4145.8)

DARPA AGENT

The DOD activity assigned management responsibility for the work under an ARPA order. (AFSCR 80-13)

DARPA FOCAL POINT

The person or office in the AFSC field command or laboratory assigned the responsibility to initiate and monitor the progress of all DARPA-directed work within that organization. (AFSCR 80-13)

DARPA/AGENT GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A DARPA instruction outlining the general requirements for DARPA/Agent interactions relating to all ARPA orders. All addressees of ARPA orders will receive a copy of DARPA/ Agent General Requirements through DARPA channels. It becomes part of each ARPA order by reference unless excepted by an individual ARPA order. (AFSCR 80-13)

DASA ITEM

Any centrally managed nuclear ordnance item for which the DASA is the primary source of supply for the DOD, as Federal Catalog System records. (DOD 4140.32-M)

DASH SIX ITEM

An item of equipment having a designated maximum allowable operating time for inspection cycle. (AFLCR 171-380)

DASO (FOR STRATEGIC BALLISTIC MISSILE TESTING ONLY)

Tests conducted by operational commands, assisted by the service technical agency, in an operational environment using operational procedures. (AFR 400-26)

DATA

All management, scientific engineering, and logistics information, reports, and documentation which are required. (AFLCR 65-22)

A representation of facts, concepts, or instructions in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation or processing by humans or by automatic means. Any representations such as characters or analog quantities to which meaning is or might be assigned. (JCS Pub 1)

The term "data" includes all management, scientific, engineering, and logistic information, reports, and documentation which are contractually required for delivery (or deferred delivery) from a contractor. It includes contractor data which are procured in connection with research, development, production, training, modification, overhaul, and operation and maintenance programs. (AFR 310-1)

Includes writings, sound recordings, pictorial reproductions, drawings, or other graphic representations and works of a similar nature, whether copyrighted or not. Does not include financial reports, cost analyses, and other information incidental to contract administration. (AFR 67-28)

DATA AUTOMATION

The use of electronic, electromechanical, or mechanical equipment and associated techniques to automatically record, communicate, and process data and to present the resultant information. (AFM 11-1)

DATA AUTOMATION PROPOSAL

A formal statement of a data automation requirement or recommendation directed to attainment of a new automated data system or modification of an existing system. (AFM 11-1)

DATA BANK

Records of all data reported under the Army Equipment Record Procedures and other sources. (TM 38-750-2)

DATA BASE

A collection of detailed information on the actual procedures used in planning and executing an activity. A data base is comprehensive, but may, in general, be grouped into any of a number of categories. (AFSCP 55-4)

DATA CALL

The formal procedure used by the DMO to acquire data requirements from appropriate participating Government activities. (AFSCM/AFLCM 310-1)

DATA CHAIN

The exact usage of, or reference to, any combination of two or more data elements, data items, data use identifiers, or fields of data in a prescribed format. For example, a data chain of "Stock Number" is a 15-digit field and has the data elements of "Federal Stock Number," "NATO," "Manufacturers Part Number," "Materiel Management," "Production Equipment," and "DOD Ammunition Number" used in eight different combinations, each of which is designed as "stock number." (AFM 11-1, AFR 300-4)

DATA CODE

A number, letter, character, or any combination thereof used to represent a data element or data item. For example, the data codes "E8," "03," and "06" might be used to represent the data items of sergeant, captain, and colonel under the data element "military personnel grade." (DOD 5000.12, AFR 300-4, DOD 5000-11, AFM 11-1)

DATA CONTROL NUMBER (DCN)

An internally created six digit field which is utilized as a sorting constant. It is established whenever a given transaction is split into two or more records and is used to realign the split records into one after their processing in different sequences. (AFLCR 171-91)

DATA CONVERSION EQUIPMENT

The equipment that is capable of transposing or transcribing the information from one type of data processing medium to render it acceptable as input to another type of processing medium. (AFM 11-1)

DATA DESCRIPTION

The significant word or words which help to clarify the content of a data base (AFM 11-1)

The exact usage of, or reference to, a data element in a data base or data system. For example, the data element "Grade-Military Personnel" is used or referred to by data descriptors such as "current grade," "permanent grade," "temporary grade," "spot grade," etc. Includes "accumulative" or "computed result" values for the data element where applicable. (AFM 11-1)

DATA DISPLAY

The visual presentation of processed data by specially designed electronic or electromechanical devices through interconnection (either on or off-line) with digital computers or component equipments. Although line printers and punch cards may display data, they are not usually categorized as displays but as output equipments (AFM 11-1)

DATA DOCUMENTATION COSTS

Cost of converting source data to the documents (e.g., specifications, engineering drawings and associated lists, technical manuals) prescribed in the contract for delivery to the Government. (DOD 5010.11)

DATA ELEMENT

A single unit of data related to an item record. Each data element is identified by a specific Data Element Number to permit its selection for inclusion in output documents, indicating its relationship to other data and for file maintenance purposes. (ASOINST P 4440.60)

Information that is recorded in coded form on a maintenance data collection form. (OPNAV 43P2)

A grouping of informational units which has a unique meaning and subcategories (Data Items) of distinct units or values. Examples of Data Elements are military personnel grade, sex, race, geographic location, and military unit. (DOD 5000.12)

A basic unit of information having a unique meaning and which has sub-categories (data items) of distinct units or values. Examples of data elements are military personnel grade, sex, race, geographic location, and military unit. (AFM 11-1, AFR 300-4, DOD 5000.11)

DATA ELEMENT NUMBER (DEN)

The four or five character alpha-numeric designation assigned to a data element. (ASOINST P4440.60)

DATA EVALUATION

A systematic, continuous or periodic review and analysis of quality data by the QAR. (AFR 74-15)

DATA EXCHANGE PACKAGE

That package of information specifically requested by the JCG, with mutually agreed upon formats. (NAVMATINST 4710.1/AFLCR 66-36/AFSCR 66-36/DARCOMR 700-10)

DATA FIELD, FIELD

A defined area in a data record containing intelligible data; for example, the assignment code field on a predefined input card format. (AFSCM 55-425)

DATA ITEM

A sub-unit of descriptive information or value classified under a data element. For example, the data element "military personnel grade." contains data items such as sergeant, captain, and colonel. (JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1, AFR 300-4, DOD 5000.11, DOD 5000.12)

Reports, documents, drawings, etc., defined as a data requirement by a specific description in a standard format. (AFR 310-1)

DATA ITEM CATEGORY (R&D ITEM)

A data item that is used solely in a scientific, feasibility or experimental investigation (specifically, in a Research, Exploratory Development or Advanced Development project) when the contract end item will not be reprocured or adapted for operational use. (AFR 310-1)

DATA ITEM CATEGORY (STANDARD ITEM)

A data item that has been approved by the Review Board, and included in the Authorized Data List. (AFR 310-1)

DATA ITEM CATEGORY ("U" ITEM)

A data item that is developed when a data requirement cannot be met by use of, or by modification of a standard item. A "U" item is a new data item intended for limited use only. It must be approved by the command Data Management Office. (AFR 310-1)

DATA LINK

A communications link suitable for transmission of data. (JCS Pub 1)

DATA LINK EQUIPMENT

Electronic equipment that coordinates data collection, data reduction, and data analysis. (AFM 11-1)

DATA LIST

A tabulation of all engineering drawings and referenced documents applicable to the item for which the list was prepared. (MIL-STD-30)

DATA MANAGEMENT

The function of determining and validating data requirements, planning for the timely and economical acquisition of data, and insuring the adequacy of acquired data for its intended use. (DOD 5010.12, AR 700-51)

The process of determining and validating each data requirement and of planning for the timely and economical acquisition of data. (AFSCM/AFLCM 310-1, AFR 310-1)

DATA MANAGEMENT OFFICE (DMO)

The organization, or a functional equivalent, established at HQ USAF, major commands, and appropriate subordinate command levels, to implement appropriate policies and procedures and to insure the proper application of the Contractor Data Management Program. (AFR 310-1)

DATA MANAGEMENT OFFICER (DMO)

The person(s) at the program or project, functional or operating division level responsible for carrying out the data management program. A DMO is appointed in organizations where data requirements may be initiated. (AFLCR 310-1)

The person designated to manage the acquisition of all data for a specific program or procurement. (AFR 310-1, AFLC/AFSC 172-7)

DATA MANAGEMENT OFFICES

1. Command Data Management Office (CDMO)
2. Subordinate Command Data Management Office (SDMO). (AFLCR 310-1)

DATA MANAGEMENT POLICY OFFICE

An organizational element responsible for implementing, reviewing and monitoring the application of policies for acquisition of technical data and information; for developing an Authorized Data List; for reviewing and recommending to higher authority all proposed additions, deletions, or changes to that data list. (DOD 5010.12)

DATA MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The Air Force program for managing data acquired from industry under the terms of Air Force contracts. It applies to the acquisition of data for Air Force programs. For example, research, development, production, training, modification, overhaul, and operation and maintenance programs (AFR 310-1). Technical reports resulting from any contract for research or exploratory development, where the contract end item is a report, including any progress reports that contribute toward the end item report, are not included in the Data Management Program. The responsibility for handling such reports rests within the S&T Information Program. The handling of technical reports emanating from the Data Management Program (except for the exclusion above) is a joint responsibility of the Data Management Program and the S&T Information Program. (AFR 80-40)

DATA MANAGER

The individual(s) assigned to accomplish the functions of the Data Management Office(s). (AFR 310-1)

DATA MANAGER OR DATA MANAGEMENT OFFICE

An individual or office designated by a responsible program or project manager, or other authority, to assist and advise in the data management function. (AR 700-51, DOD 5010.12)

DATA NAME

The Common Business Oriented Language (24 digits or less) abbreviation used for a data element or data use identifier. (AFR 300-4, AFM 11-1)

DATA PREP CODE

A two-position alpha/numeric code which identifies the data preparation activity responsible for the JOCAS data in the MASIS. The codes used are the same ones used in MASIS (for laboratories only). (AFSCM 177-265)

DATA PROCESSING

The preparation of source media which contain data or basic elements of information, the handling of such data according to precise rules of procedure to accomplish such operations as classifying, sorting, calculating, summarizing, and recording. (AFM 11-1)

The production of records or reports. (AFM 11-1)

The preparation of source documents which contain basic elements of information and the handling of this information to produce action documents, records and reports. (AR 320-5)

DATA PROCESSING CENTER

A computer installation providing data processing service for others, sometimes called customers, on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis. (AFM 11-1)

DATA PROCESSING INSTALLATION

The organizational facility where Electronic Data Processing Equipment, Punch Card Accounting Machines and/or other data processing equipment is located and operated. (AFM 11-1)

DATA PROJECT DIRECTIVE

Written HQ USAF authorization directing the establishment of a system development project and containing specific guidance for the development of an automated data system (or modification thereof). (AFM 11-1)

DATA REDUCTION

The action or process of reducing data to usable form, usually by means of electronic computers and other electronic equipment. (AFM 11-1)

DATA REQUIREMENTS NOTICE (DRN)

A message, normally prepared and dispatched each workday by HQ AFLC, to expedite notice to AFLC activities of changes and matters concerning reporting requirements. The DRN is primarily an advisory notice. (AFLC 300-22)

DATA REQUIREMENTS REVIEW BOARD

A board appointed by a responsible manager (Program or Project Manager or other authority) to assist and advise in the determination of data requirements. (AR 700-51, DOD 5010.12)

A Board which may be established at command/subcommand, program/project level, responsible to review and recommend for approval/disapproval data requirements for a specific program. The Board is normally comprised of representatives from the functional areas having significant data requirements. (AFR 310-1)

DATA REQUIRING ACTIVITY

Any organization, unit, or activity having a requirement for contractor prepared data. (AFLCR 310-1)

DATA REVIEW

An Air Force or a joint Air Force/contractor review and validation of the minimum essential data to be acquired from the contractor. (AFLCM/AFSCM 310-1)

DATA STANDARDIZATION PROJECT

An approved project to take necessary action to develop and recommend DOD standard data elements and related features. (DOD 5000.14)

DATA SYSTEM

Combinations of personnel efforts, forms, formats, instructions, procedures, data elements and related data codes, communications facilities, and automatic data processing equipment, which provide an organized and interconnected means, either automated, manual, or a mixture of these for recording, collecting, processing and communicating data. (DOD 5000.1)

The means, either manual or automatic, of converting data into action and/or decision information, including the forms, procedures, and processes which together provide an organized and interrelated means of recording, communicating, processing, and presenting information relative to a definable function or activity. (AFM 11-1/DOD 5000.1)

DATA SYSTEM AUTOMATION PROGRAM

A periodically issued HQ USAF document containing a schedule of Systems Development Projects, descriptions of automated data systems in being, and a schedule for phasing data systems out of the inventory It provides program control over installation and discontinuance of electronic digital computers and electromechanical devices associated with automated data systems. (AFM 11-1)

DATA SYSTEM DESIGNATOR

The short title code (alpha or numeric, or a combination thereof) used to identify approved standard or unique data systems and related processes and documentation. (AFM 11-1)

DATA SYSTEM INTERFACE

A common boundary between automatic data processing systems of parts of a single system. (AFM 11-1)

A common aspect of two or more data systems involving the capability of intersystem communication. (AFM 11-1)

DATA SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

The complete description of a specific automated system, including related standard data elements and codes, input and output definitions, file and record content, and schematic logical flow diagrams of all data functions performed. Specifications also contain responsiveness criteria for major actions, the scope of performance to be accomplished, and the automation criteria which must be met to achieve acceptability as an authorized automatic data processing system. (AFM 11-1)

DATA SYSTEMS INTEGRATION

Achievement through systems design of an improved or broader capability by functionally and/or technically relating two or more data systems, or by incorporating a portion of the functional or technical elements of one data system into another. The functional aspect of data systems integration emphasizes combining or relating the purposes of two or more data systems; the technical aspect of data systems integration emphasizes the means of combining or relating the facilities, equipment, and/or data elements of two or more systems. (AFM 11-1)

DATA TRANSCEIVER

A digital communication device capable of transmitting and receiving information, with an acceptable degree of accuracy, in a form suitable for direct input to a data processing system. (For example: Punched cards, punched paper tape, magnetic tape or computer to computer transmission.) (NAVSUP Pub 437)

DATA TRANSCRIPTION EQUIPMENT

Those devices or equipment designed to convey data from its original state to a data processing media. The operation of this equipment is usually characterized by one of the following methods: (a) from manual key strokes to data processing media: (b) from manual key strokes to data processing media with simultaneous production of documents; (c) character reading from documents and translation to data processing media through optical or magnetic scanning techniques. (AFM 11-1)

DATA TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT

This term includes all digital communications equipment used on the terminal ends of communication lines for the sending and receipt of digital information used in direct support of data processing equipment. (AFM 11-1)

DATA USE IDENTIFIER

The name given to the use of a Data Element in the data system. For example, the Data Element "State" when used in a system may be assigned a Data Use Identifier "State of Birth" or "State of Residence." (AFM 11-1, AFR 300-4, DOD 5000.12)

DATE ASSEMBLED

The date that items or parts are assembled into kits; components are assembled into sets; or the date various components or sets are assembled into a unit. (AR 310-25)

DATE CURED

The date that the item or materiel was altered industrially; i.e., as to vulcanize (rubber) or to treat (synthetic elastic) with heat or chemicals to make infusible. (AR 310-25)

DATE MANUFACTURED

The date the item, materiel, or commodity was fabricated, processed, produced, or formed for use. (AR 310-25)

DATE OF CHANGE OF ACCOUNTABILITY

The date on which intransit accountability will be terminated by the consignor and assumed by the consignee. (AR 320-5)

DATE OF LAST INVENTORY PHASE (DLI)

The date of last inventory phase edits each request for inventory against the date of last inventory and rejects it if an inventory has been performed within the last 180 days. The date of comparison is considered as the date of last inventory. Exceptions to the rejection criteria are requests which contain type of inventory code "B" or "E", or if the item is in a buy/repair position. (AFLCR 171-94)

DATE PACKED

For all items required to be date marked, the date packed will be that date on which the product was packed in the unit pack, regardless of date of exterior packing, shipping, or additional processing. (AR 310-25)

DATE RANGE

The outer limits of a time period for which history transactions are to be selected and reported. (AFLCR 171-12)

DATE TO BE CLOSED

A date which is computer-generated to indicate the time for closing physically completed contracts based on the contract closing time group and physical completion date. (AFLCR 70-11)

DATED FORECAST AUTHORIZATION EQUIPMENT DATA (DFAED)

A forecast of equipment required for future support of an organization by fiscal year quarter, when equipment support changes are anticipated from conditions not reflected in official USAF program documents. (AFM 67-1)

DATE-TIME GROUP

The date and time, expressed in digits and zone suffix, at which the message was prepared for transmission. (Expressed as six digits followed by the zone suffix; first pair of digits denoting the date, second pair the hours, third pair the minutes.) (JCS Pub 1)

DAYS

Calendar days unless otherwise specified. (AFLCM 65-3)

DAYS DELINQUENT

Pertains to line items wherein the contractor shipment did not meet the contract delivery schedule. Current delinquencies on status products are computed from the oldest unsatisfied schedule date to the date output product is generated. Failure by the ALC to either receive notice of shipment (normally DD Form 250, Material Inspection and Receiving Report), from the Contractor or effect timely posting of the shipment notice will contribute to an erroneous delinquent report. In the case of production history (J041.7P1B and J041.7P2A), days delinquent is computed by comparing the schedule date to the date shipment was made, or in the event the materiel is delivered to the prime account before input of the PJJ, the date received minus 15 days is used as shipment date. (AFLCR 70-11)

DD FORM 448, MILITARY INTERDEPARTMENTAL PURCHASE REQUEST (MIPR)

MIPRs for procurement by another DOD component are made pursuant to the Armed Services Procurement Act (10 USC 2308 and 2309) Section 10, and must comply with the requirements for interdepartmental and coordinated procurement as defined in the act, and further implemented under ASPR, Section V, Part 11. Incoming forms may be used by activities outside the Air Force if within DOD. If the majority of the requirement must be obtained by a commercial contract, the form is accepted and controlled as a MIPR. However, if the amount of commercial effort is minor and intent of the request is to provide in-house technical effort, the form is to be accepted and controlled as an order. These forms will be received by the PR/MIPR control office, reviewed, and if determined to be for in-house technical effort, stamped "Project Order" and forwarded to the office designed to accept and process the order. Minor portions that require commercial effort may be extracted to a purchase request, or other comparable document. Identify original documents on all actions with the requiring office. (AFSCR 177-2)

DEAD STORAGE

Storage of vehicles, equipment, etc., for an indefinite time. (AR 310-25)

DEADLINE

To remove a vehicle or piece of equipment from operation or use for one of the following reasons: a. is inoperative due to damage, malfunctioning, or necessary repairs. The term does not include items temporarily removed from use by reason of routine maintenance, and repairs which do not affect the combat capability of the item; b. is unsafe; and c. would be damaged by further use. (JCS Pub 1)

DEADLINE DATE

The date by which authorized supplies and equipment should arrive at the organization's home base. This will normally be established as the 35th calendar day prior to the readiness date. The deadline date or new deadline date necessitated by projection will be established by the unit supply officer. (AFM 67-1)

DEADLINE EQUIPMENT

Any major end item of authorized equipment charged to a using unit or agency which has been removed from operation or immediate operational readiness because of actual or potential mechanical, electrical or safety device failure. It does not include equipment scheduled for routine preventive maintenance or inspection. (AR 320-5)

DEADWEIGHT TONNAGE

Actual carrying capacity of a ship, including stores, fuel, water and cargo. (AR 320-5)

DEBARKATION

The unloading of troops, equipment, or supplies from a ship or aircraft. (JCS Pub 1)

DEBARKATION NET

A specially prepared type of cargo net employed for the debarkation of troops over the side of a ship. (JCS Pub 1)

DEBARKATION SCHEDULE

A schedule which provides for the timely and orderly debarkation of troops and equipment and

emergency supplies for the waterborne ship-to-shore movement. (JCS Pub 1)

DEBARRED BIDDERS LIST

Consolidated list of firms and individuals to whom contracts will not be awarded and from whom bids or proposals will not be solicited. (AFM 11-1)

A joint publication containing a consolidated list of names of individuals or firms to whom contracts will not be awarded and from whom bids or proposals will not be solicited. (DOD 4160.21-M)

DEBUG (DATA AUTOMATION)

To locate and correct any error in a computer program (AFM 11-1)

To test-run and check out a program of machine instructions for a digital computer for the purposes of eliminating mistakes. (AFM 11-1)

To detect and correct malfunctions in the computer itself. (AFM 11-1)

DEBUGGING

A process to detect and remedy inadequacies, preferably prior to operational use. (MIL-STD-721B)

A process of "shakedown operation" of each finished material which is performed prior to placing it in use in order to exclude the early failure period. During debugging, "weak" elements are expected to fail and be replaced by elements of normal quality which are not subject to early failure. (NAVAIRINST 4700-2, MIL-STD-721)

DECAPITALIZATION

A reassignment of logistics management functions from a DSC to a Military Service/GSA which, when assets are involved, causes a decrease to the DSC inventory control records, the DSC capitalization account and the Defense Stock Fund. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

DECENTRALIZED ITEMS

Those items of supply for which appropriate authority has prescribed local management and procurement. (JCS Pub 1, DSAR 4140.25, AR 715-11, AR 320-5)

Items for which the cognizant ICP has prescribed local management and procurement by bases, posts, camps, stations and other DOD activities; they include items which the DOD has agreed to obtain from the General Services Administration (GSA). (AFR 67-27)

Those items for which the cognizant ICP of a military department or the DSA has prescribed local management and procurement by posts, camps, and stations and other DOD activities or fabrication by organizational and intermediate maintenance activities. This includes items which the DOD has agreed to obtain from the General Services Administration (GSA), in accordance with paragraphs 17 and 18, and AR 715-30 on a direct user supplier basis. (AR 700-12)

DECISION COORDINATING PAPER (DCP)

The principal document to record essential system program information for use in support of the Secretary of Defense decision-making process at Milestones, I, II and III. (Reference DOD Directive 5000.2) (DOD 5000.1)

DECISION SAVING

The annual rate of savings expected to ultimately be realized as a result of a Current Year decision to reduce completely or partially a military installation within the Department of Defense (applicable only in Terminating Unnecessary Operations area). (DOD 7720.6)

DECLARATION OF PROPERTY DISPOSITION

Reporting of surplus property to a disposal agency. (AR 310-25)

DECLARED SERVICE/AGENCY EXCESS

All DOD property determined by competent authority to be no longer required by the controlling service or agency. This property may be ICP or non-ICP controlled and generated from either wholesale or retail level. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

DECLARED VALUE

The value of goods, as stated by owner (shipper), when delivered to carrier. (DSAR 4500.3)

DECLASSIFICATION

The determination that classified information no longer requires, in the interests of national security, any degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure, coupled with a removal or cancellation of the classification designation. (JCS Pub 1)

DECLASSIFY

To cancel the security classification of an item of classified matter or material. (JCS Pub 1)

DECOMPLIANCE

The deliberate or inadvertent removal of a previous change which constituted compliance with an order, i.e., replacement of a modified item in an aircraft with an unmodified item when a time compliance technical order establishes a requirement for the modified item. (AFM 11-1)

DECONTAMINATION

Use of chemical solution or physical processes to absorb, destroy, neutralize, or remove chemical warfare, biological research, or etiologic agents from persons, objects, or areas. (AFLCR 400-17)

The process of making any object safe for use or handling by unprotected personnel and harmless to all properties and surroundings by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, or removing any chemical, biological, or radiological agent within the object or clung to or around it. (DOD 4160.21-M)

DECONTROLLED ITEM

An item which is assigned to an appropriate Defense Supply Center (DSC) according to the DOD item management coding criteria and which the DSC designates is authorized for decentralized management through base level or activity acquisition such as local purchase, GSA, and local manufacture by a service activity. (AFLCM 72-2)

DEDICATED COMMUNICATIONS

Those communications facilities used exclusively for a specific type of communications traffic (i.e., intelligence, weather, command and control, logistics support systems, etc.). (AFLCR 23-7, AFLCR 23-28)

DEFECT

Any characteristic within a sample unit which has failed to meet the required standard or fails to conform to specifications. (AFSCM 78-1)

Any deviation of a unit of product from specified requirements. A unit of Product may contain more than one defect. (MIL-STD-109)

An imperfection, fault or error in a unit of operation. (AFR 69-8)

Any nonconformance of the unit of product or service with specified requirements. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

Any nonconformance of a characteristic with specified requirements. (AFLCR 74-12)

DEFECTIVE

A unit or product which contains one or more defects. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5611/MCO P4870.45B)

DEFECTIVE PART

A part, component, material, or process accepted as meeting the procurement technical data package; that is, federal military, or vendor specification, but suffered repeated failures, or its failure has had a critical impact on the program. Analysis concluded the failure was caused by deficiencies in manufacturing procedures, processes material, or design, test and inspection procedures, or requirements in the part specification, or by a misapplication of the part in the system/equipment where failure occurred. (AFLCR/AFSCR 800-20)

DEFECTIVE PARTS AND COMPONENTS CONTROL PROGRAM (DPCCP)

A central mechanism for the identification, control and elimination of defective parts in Air Force inventories (AFR 800-20 and AFLCR/AFSCR 800-20). The Government/Industry Data Exchange Program (GIDEP) via the ALERT is one method which is used to notify DOD organizations and contractors of defective parts. (AFSCR 74-1)

DEFECTIVE UNIT

A unit or product which contains one or more defects. (MIL-STD-109, AFLCM 74-2)

Any sample unit which contains one or more defects. (AFSCM 78-1)

DEFENSE ACCESS-ROAD

A road that is authorized to be improved in whole or in part with Federal funds under Title 23, United States Code, Section 210.

1. Access-Road.
2. Installation Road.
3. Maneuver-Area Road.
4. Replacement Road. (AR 55-80/OPNAVINST 11210.1A/AFR 75-88/MCO 11210.2B/DLAR 4500.19)

DEFENSE ACQUISITION EXECUTIVE

The principal advisor and staff assistant to the Secretary of Defense and the focal point in OSD for system acquisitions. (Reference DOD Directive 5000.30) (DOD 5000.1)

DEFENSE ARTICLE

Includes any weapon, weapons system, munition, 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; 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 component or part of any article listed above, but must not include merchant vessels or as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, source material, by-product material, special nuclear material, production facilities, utilization facilities, atomic weapons or articles involving Restricted Data. (AFR 400-20)

DEFENSE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM AUTOMATIC DIGITAL NETWORK

A standardized world-wide automatic digital network comprising all general data communications facilities servicing the DOD. The network consists of both automatic and manual switching relay centers and replaces the less sophisticated COMLOGNET. (AFM 67-1)

A fully automatic, high speed, store and forward, computer controlled network providing the Department of Defense and other United States Government agencies with a degree of reliable digital communications previously unattainable. Within the Continental United States, a digital switched circuit network is also available. The Defense Communications Agency is the manager of Autodin and the military departments operate and maintain it overseas. Within the Continental United States, the military departments operate Autodin while it is maintained jointly by Western Union and the military departments. (AFM 11-1)

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

The Defense Communications Agency was established on 12 May 1960 by DOD Directive 5105.19, as amended. The Defense Communications Agency, which reports to the Secretary of Defense through the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is responsible for operational control and supervision of the Defense Communications System. (AFM 11-1)

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

The Defense Communications System was established on 12 May 1960 by DOD Directive 4600.2. The Defense Communications System includes all worldwide, long-haul, government-owned and leased, point-to-point circuits, terminals, control facilities and tributaries required to provide communications from the President to and between the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other government agencies; from the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to and between the military departments and the unified and specified compartments and the unified and specified commands; from the military departments to and between their major commands and subordinate fixed headquarters; and from the unified and specified commands to and between their component and subordinate commands. The Defense Communications System excludes tactical communications which are self-contained within tactical organizations, self-contained information gathering, transmitting and processing facilities which are normally local in operation and used weapon system requirements which cannot be met through the facilities of the defense communications system; and land, ship, or airborne terminal facilities of broadcast ship-to-shore, ship-to-ship, and ground-to-air-to-ground systems. (AFM 11-1)

DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY CENTERS

DCSC is responsible for providing the most effective and economical support of designated common supplies (construction) and services to the military departments and other DOD components. (AFM 67-1)

DEFENSE CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION SERVICES

An organizational entity of DSA, comprised of a headquarters staff and a field organization of geographic and plant components established to provide uniform field contract administration services for contracts with private industry. (DOD 4105.59)

DEFENSE CONTRACTOR-PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

A program for evaluating DOD contractors engaged in engineering development and operational systems development to determine and record their effectiveness in meeting contractual commitments with regard to performance, schedule and cost. (DOD 5126-38)

DEFENSE DOCUMENTATION CENTER

The central repository of scientific and technical reports for the Department of Defense; a Department of Defense service directed toward the acquisition, storage, announcement, retrieval, and secondary distribution of technical documents. (AR 70-31)

The Defense Documentation Center for Scientific and Technical Information (DDC) provides the DOD-wide service for the acquisition, storage, announcement, retrieval, and secondary distribution of technical documents; an information service regarding current RDT&E program elements, projects, and tasks; and a centralized referral service available to DOD-sponsored users of technical information. The Defense Supply Agency (DSA) is responsible for its operational control (AFR 80-44). (AFR 80-40)

DEFENSE ELECTRONICS SUPPLY CENTER

DESC is responsible for providing the most effective and economical support of designated common supplies (electrical-electronics) and services to the military departments and other DOD components. (AFM 67-1)

DEFENSE EMERGENCY

An emergency condition which exists when: a. a major attack is made upon United States forces overseas, or on allied forces in any theater as is confirmed either by the commander of a command established by the Secretary of Defense, or higher authority; or b. an overt attack of any type is made upon the United States and is confirmed either by the commander of a command established by the Secretary of Defense, or higher authority. (JCS Pub 1)

DEFENSE EUROPEAN AND PACIFIC REDISTRIBUTION ACTIVITY

A mechanized materiel redistribution system to provide a central system for screening and redistribution of DOD assets among European and Pacific activities. (DOD 4130.21-M)

DEFENSE FREIGHT RAILWAY INTERCHANGE FLEET EQUIPMENT

Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service owned interchange equipment. (AR 55-650)

DEFENSE FUEL SUPPLY CENTER

DFSC is responsible for providing the most effective and economical support of designated common supplies (general) and services to the military departments and other DOD components. (AFM 67-1)

DEFENSE FUEL SUPPORT POINT

Any military or commercial bulk fuel terminal storing DLA-owned product. (DOD 4140.25-M)

DEFENSE FUELS SUPPLY CENTER (DFSC)

The DSA entity which buys petroleum products and coal and manages bulk fuels and lubricants up to base boundary. (AFLCR 74-3)

DEFENSE GENERAL SUPPLY CENTER (DGSC)

The DSA entity which manages a wide variety of general use products including packaged petroleum products. (AFLCR 74-3)

DEFENSE HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM

A program initiated by Congress and approved by the Secretaries of Transportation and Defense, designed to reduce traffic accidents and deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting therefrom. The program is applicable to all Federally-administered areas that have roads "open to public travel", including military installation roads. (See Title 23, United States Code, Section 402 and Title 23, Code of Federal Regulations Part 123) (AR 55-80/OPNAVINST 1210.1A, AFR 75-88/MCO 11210.2B DLAR 4500.19)

DEFENSE INACTIVE ITEM PROGRAM (DIIP)

Provides uniform DOD-wide procedures whereby inactive items are detected and eliminated as items of supply from the supply system and from active cataloging records on a progressive and systematic basis. (AFM 67-1)

DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL PLANT EQUIPMENT CENTER (DIPEC)

A centralized organization designed to maintain visibility records for all DOD-owned industrial plant equipment (IPE) in military installations (except units tactically deployed) and in contractors' plants. DIPEC is responsible for screening all IPE requirements to assure optimum interservice reutilization. (AFM 67-1)

DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER

DISC is responsible for providing the most effective and economical support of designated common supplies (industrial) and services to the military departments and other DOD components. (AFM 67-1)

DEFENSE INDUSTRY

A Defense industry is one which is important to the national defense for the production of material or equipment, and which normally is largely or wholly owned or leased by the US Government; or which has considerable Government-owned buildings or equipment on the site; or which, in some circumstances and particularly under full mobilization, has total production capacity under contract over an extended period for Defense production or for items essential to the national defense. (AR 55-80/OPNAVINST 11210.1A/AFR 75-88/MCO 1210.2B DLAR 4500.19)

DEFENSE INFORMATION

Any document, writing, sketch, photograph, plan, model, specification, design prototype, or other recorded or oral information relating to any defense article, defense service, or major combatant vessel (e.g., DE, SS and above), 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 142(d) of that Act. (sec. 644(e) FAA 61) (DOD 5105.38M)

DEFENSE INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT ENGINEERING SYSTEMS (DIMES)

The development and monitoring of programs and procedures encompassing performance measurement based upon the maximum economic availability of Engineered Performance Standards, production or manpower planning, material control, standard cost

accounting, and training support designed to increase productivity and to reduce costs. (SECNAVINST 5010.15)

DEFENSE LOGISTIC AGENCY (DLA)

An agency created in November 1961 under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense. Briefly, DLA is responsible for providing, through DLA centers, the most effective and economical support of common supplies and services to the military departments and other DOD components. This includes control and management of the supply and service functions heretofore assigned to the Armed Forces Supply Support Center and to the various military single manager supply agencies. (AFM 67-1)

DEFENSE LOGISTICS SERVICE CENTER

The DOD agency designated control point for processing data received from all services/agencies into DODAAD/DODAAF. (AFR 400-11)

Central control and monitoring point for the federal catalog system, and is responsible for preparing cataloging tools (handbooks, manuals, federal item identification guides, master cross-reference lists, etc.) and processing the assignment of national stock numbers (NSNs) and maintenance of complete master data files for all NSNs. (AFM 67-1)

DEFENSE MATERIALS SYSTEM

The plan established by Business and Defense Services Administration to give priorities assistance, within quantitative limits expressed in terms of controlled materials, to the Department of Defense (DOD), Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), and their contractors. (ASOINST P4820.4, AFM 78-4)

DEFENSE MATERIEL ITEM

A term used within the Department of Defense to identify an aggregation of hardware/software which satisfies a specific end use function. (DOD 5010.20, NAVMATINST 4130.1, AR 37-200)

DEFENSE MISSION

The mission of the DOD as specified by the legislative authority. (DOD 5000.1)

DEFENSE ORDER RATINGS

Defense Order Ratings are symbols applied to a purchase action in order to establish the degree of precedence which must be given by the supplier in its execution and delivery. These ratings will be assigned to all procurement documents for those categories of material specified in the DOD Priorities and Allocations Manual even though the use of a rating may not be required by the contractor to obtain the material. The continued assignment of defense order ratings to contracts is required for the purpose of obtaining statistical information on the commodities and industries concerned and to maintain a system of priorities and allocations that can be placed into full operation in the event of an emergency. Defense order ratings consist of the prefix "DO" or "DX" plus a program code symbol such as "A1" (aircraft), "A3" (ships), "C9" (miscellaneous). Complete identification of all program codes is contained in PAM. The "DO" rating is a general preferential rating applicable to virtually all military procurement. The "DX" rating will be assigned only to programs of the highest national priority. (ASOINST P4820.4)

DEFENSE PERSONNEL SUPPORT CENTER

DPSC is responsible for providing the most effective and economical support of designated common supplies (clothing and textile, medical, and subsistence) and services to the military departments and other DOD components. (AFM 67-1)

The DLA supply center responsible for procurement, storage, and distribution of clothing, textile, footwear and associated items required by the military services, assigned to the FSGs/FSCs outlined in paragraph 1a above. (AFLCR 67-1)

DEFENSE PROPERTY DISPOSAL DETACHMENTS (DPDDS)

DLA field activities operating under DPDR Pacific which manage and direct property disposal operations within designated countries. (DOD 4160.21-M)

DEFENSE PROPERTY DISPOSAL OFFICE (DPDO)

The DLA organizational entity having responsibility for and control over disposable property. (DOD 4160.21-M)

DEFENSE PROPERTY DISPOSAL OFFICE SATELLITE

A DPDO operating location, detachment, or organizational extension located at an activity, installation or facility other than that of the DPDO. Satellites are established only when justifiable in terms of cost effectiveness. (DOD 4160.21-M)

DEFENSE PROPERTY DISPOSAL PRECIOUS METALS RECOVERY OFFICE (DPDM-R)

DLA secondary level field activity that is responsible for the execution of the DOD PMRP including the receipt and collection of precious metal-bearing items, scrap and waste for processing, consolidation and shipment in

preparation for metals recovery and refinement. (DOD 4160.21-M)

DEFENSE PROPERTY DISPOSAL REGION (DPDR)

An office having command over and exercising management and control of assigned DPDOs. (DOD 4160.21-M)

DEFENSE PROPERTY DISPOSAL SERVICE (DPDS)

Organization vested with operational command and administration of the Defense personal property disposal program. (DOD 4160.21-M)

DEFENSE READINESS CONDITION(S)

A number or code word indicating the readiness posture a unit is required to assume for actual operations or practice exercises. (JCS Pub 1)

A uniform system of progressive alert postures for use between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the commanders of unified and specified commands, and for use by the Services. Defense Readiness Conditions are graduated to match situations of varying military severity (status of alert). Defense Readiness Conditions are identified by the short title DEFCON (5), (4), (3), (2), and (1), as appropriate. (JCS Pub 1)

DEFENSE SERVICE

Includes any service, test, inspection, repair, training, publication, or technical or other assistance, or defense information used for the purpose of furnishing military assistance but does not include military education and training activities. (Sec. 644(f), FAA) (DOD 5105.38M)

DEFENSE STOCK FUND (DSF)

A working capital fund established under the administration and management of the Director, DSA, to finance authorized inventories of materiel. The applicable appropriation symbol is 97X4961. (DSAM 4140.2, AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

DEFENSE SUBSISTENCE SUPPLY CENTER

A single manager agency which performs procurement, distribution, supply, inspection and other functions concerned with the supply of subsistence to all elements of the Department of Defense. (AR 320-5)

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

An agency created in November 1961 under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense. Briefly, DSA is responsible for providing, through DSA centers, the most effective and economical support of common supplies and services to the military departments and other DOD components. This includes control and management of the supply and service functions heretofore assigned to the Armed Forces Supply Support Center and the various military single manager supply agencies. (AFM 67-1)

An organization managed by the Director, subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense, which directs and controls all assigned functions of management for specified commodities or common service activities for all military service. (AFLCM 72-2)

An agency established to manage items susceptible to integrated management for all the military services. DSA effects this management through National Inventory Control Points known as Defense Supply Centers. (NAVSUPINST 4440.99)

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

A group of supply activities that manage, control, receive, issue and store DSA materiel. (DSAM 4140.2, AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

A wholesale distribution system designed to distribute and issue Defense Supply Center stocks to authorized requisitioning installations and activities of all services. This system employs the facilities best suited to the requirements of the area served, regardless of military service ownership. (AFLCM 72-2)

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY STOCKS

Stocks acquired by and maintained in the supply distribution system under the control of the Defense Supply Agency, excluding service owned stocks. (AR 320-5)

DEFENSE SUPPLY CENTER

An organization managed by the Executive Director, subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Defense Supply Agency, which directs and controls all assigned functions of management for specified commodities or common service activities for all military services. (AFLCM 72-2)

The National Inventory Control Point assigned management responsibility for specific classes of DSA material. Defense Supply Centers are: Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio (DCSC); Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton,, Ohio (DESC); Defense General Supply Center, Richmond, Virginia (DGSC); Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center, Memphis, Tenn. (DIPEC); Defense Industrial Supply Center, Philadelphia, Pa. (DISC); Defense Logistics

Services Center, Battle Creek, Mich. (DLSC); Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pa. (DPSC). (DSAM 4140.1)

DEFENSE SUPPLY CENTER STOCKS

Supplies or equipment acquired by and managed under the (wholesale) ownership of the Defense Supply Center including peace-time operating stocks, general mobilization reserve stocks, and prepositioned war reserve stocks. This excludes retail stocks owned by the military services and items to be centrally managed by the military services. (AFLCM 72-2)

DEFENSE SURPLUS SALES OFFICE

An organization, designated by the Department of Defense, to sell surplus personal property for specified Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps activities. (AFM 11-1)

DEFENSE SYSTEMS ACQUISITION REVIEW COUNCIL (DSARC)

An advisory council established by and functioning for the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) to apprise the SECDEF of the program status and readiness of a major defense system prior to proceeding to the next phase in the acquisition process. (AFR 80-14)

DEFENSE TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SERVICE REGION

Specified area within the continental United States established to facilitate certain traffic management functions. (AR 320-5)

DEFENSE TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SERVICE REGIONAL OFFICE

An activity of the Defense traffic management services which performs traffic management functions. (AR 320-5)

DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM (DTS)

The Defense Transportation System consists of Military controlled terminal facilities. MAC controlled airlift, MSTS controlled or arranged sealift and Government owned or controlled air or land transportation. (DOD 4500.32-R)

Military-controlled or arranged terminal facilities, Military Airlift Command (MAC) controlled airlift, Military Sealift Command (MSC) -controlled or arranged sealift, and Government-owned, -controlled, or -arranged air or land transportation. (AFR 67-7)

The transportation resources of DOD (DOD-owned, operated, controlled, or arranged air or surface transportation). This includes air or surface movement through the US Postal Service, or by GB/L on US flag commercial carriers, or when required, by foreign flag remains under DOD/USAF auspices and custody control. (AFR 400 3)

DEFERRED CODE

A one-letter code (includes Action Taken Codes H, J, & K) indicating that a maintenance action has been delayed due to ship operations, lack of parts, or a need for outside assistance. (OPNAV 43P2)

DEFERRED ORDERING

A situation in which the Government may defer selection and delivery of all or any portion of the data specified in the contract until actual requirements can be economically determined. (AFR 310-1)

DEFERRED PROCUREMENT

A decision that, after careful consideration of the circumstances involved, the initial procurement quantity of selected high cost items is to be less than the quantity originally estimated to be required during a specified support period. Procurements deferred because of restricted funds, program changes, or technical restrictions are not considered deferred procurements for purposes of this Instruction. (SECNAVINST 4423.8)

DEFERRED REQUISITIONING

A procedure under which the contract specifies the range and kinds of engineering data the contractor is obligated to deliver when ordered by the Government, and prescribes the ordering conditions and the pricing terms. This procedure permits the contractor to retain the masters temporarily, in the prescribed format, and to deliver the copies direct to the user at the time they are specifically requisitioned by the Government. (AFR 310-1)

DEFERRED REQUISITIONING OF ENGINEERING DATA

A situation in which the contract specifies the range and kinds of drawing copies or masters the contractor is obligated to deliver when ordered by the Government and prescribes ordering conditions and pricing terms. It provides for interim retention of masters by the contractor, in prescribed format, and delivery of copies direct to the Air Force user when specifically requisitioned by the Government. (AFSCR/AFLCR 310-2)

DEFICIENCIES

Deficiencies consist of two types: (1) conditions or characteristics in any hardware/software which are not in compliance with specified configuration, or (2) inadequate (or erroneous) configuration identification which has resulted, or may result, in

configuration items that do not fulfill approved operational requirements. (DOD 5010.19)

DEFICIENCY

A general term indicating the amount by which anything falls short of some requirement or expectation. Should not be used without qualification. (DOD 5000.8)

A defect or malfunction discovered during the life cycle of an equipment that constitutes a safety hazard to personnel; will result in serious damage to the equipment if operation is continued; indicates improper design or other cause of an item or part, which seriously impairs the equipment's operational capability. A deficiency normally disables or immobilizes the equipment; and if occurring during test phases, will serve as a bar to type classification action. (AR 320-5)

A deficiency is defined as an unsatisfactory condition where any obvious or concealed defect exists, including damage, which is attributable to preservation packaging, packing, marking, or handling. (AR 700-58)

A materiel defect or malfunction which renders an item inoperable, results in an unsafe condition or safety hazard to personnel, or serious damage to the item, causes unacceptable inaccuracy, or a security violation in cryptographic equipment. Materiel on which a deficiency exists is inoperable. (TM 38-750)

An accumulation of defects or other adverse conditions that exceed the established limit. (AFSCM 78-1)

A malfunction or defect in equipment which causes it to be inoperative, inaccurate, or unsafe to operate in its current condition. (AFR 167-1)

An unsatisfactory condition attributable to improper packaging. This includes any omission or misapplication applied to methods, materials or procedures which cause or render the item, shipment, or package vulnerable to any loss, delay or damage. (See para 2-2 for specific guidelines.) (DSAR 4145.8)

DEFICIENCY REPORT (DR)

AFLC Form 831, Data Systems Deficiency Report, is used to inform the development activity of an apparent deficiency in the processing of an operating data system. (AFLCR 171-30)

A record of a known or suspected design, quality, logistics supportability, maintainability, military utility, operational effectiveness operational suitability, or reliability deficiency. The deficiency may be identified through analysis of AFM 66-267 data and documented in a Materiel Performance Package by an ALC; the results of failure or vulnerability analysis; or by accident or incident or incident reports citing materiel failures. It includes all types of reports generated through the TO 00-35D-54, USAF Materiel Deficiency Reporting and Investigating System. (AFSCR/AFLCR 66-71)

DEFICIENCY REVIEW BOARD (DRB)

A board chaired by the program manager or his designated representative. It consists of representatives from the test organizations, and the operating and support commands, to provide management, control, and evaluation of deficiencies and proposed corrective actions. AFTEC will also be a member if the system is undergoing test and evaluation. (AFSCR/AFLCR 66-71)

DEFINITE QUANTITY CONTRACTS

Provides for a definite quantity of specified supplies or for the performance of specified services for a fixed period, with deliveries or performance at designated locations upon order. Depending on the situation, the contract may provide for (i) firm fixed prices, (ii) price escalation, or (iii) price redetermination. (DAR 3-409.1, DOD 5000.8)

DEFINITION BASELINE

The baseline established prior to the initiation of the definition phase of development to which systems and equipment are controlled. (AMCR 11-26)

DEFINITION OR ANALYSIS PHASE OF DEVELOPMENT

A step preceding full scale development, during which preliminary engineering and contract management planning are accomplished in an environment that encourages realism and objectivity. (AMCR 11-26)

DEFINITION PHASE

The period between the conceptual and acquisition phases starting with the issuance of the SMD approving the PTDP and ending with the issuance of the SMD approving the PSPF. (AFSCM 27-1)

That phase of a SYSTEM LIFE CYCLE falling between the Conceptual and Acquisition Phases, starting with the issuance of the System Definition Directive and ending with the issuance of the System Program Directive. (AFR 375-1, AFR 375-2)

DEFINITIONS CENTRAL COORDINATOR

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA-T) will serve as the Central Coordinator for providing criminal investigative support and coordinating crime prevention surveys for DLA facilities and activities. (DLAR 5705.2)

DEFLAGRATION

A rapid chemical reaction in which the output of heat is enough to enable the reaction to proceed and accelerate without input of heat from another source. The effect of a true deflagration under confinement is an explosion. Confinement of the reaction increases pressure, rate of reaction, and temperature and may cause transition into a detonation. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

An explosion in which rapid combustion takes place, but the rate of propagation through the explosive is less than the speed of sound. (AFM 127-201)

DEFOLIANT OPERATIONS

The employment of defoliating agents on vegetated areas in support of military operations. (JCS Pub 1)

DEFOLIATING AGENT

A chemical which causes trees, shrubs, and other plants to shed their leaves prematurely. (JCS Pub 1)

DEGREASING

Solvent cleaning by dipping, using hot vapor. (AFR 69-8)

DEHUMIDIFY

To dry out or absorb moisture by means of machinery, baking, ventilation, or by the use of a desiccant. (AFR 69-8)

DELAY IN AVAILABILITY OF MATERIEL

The number of days that elapse between the receipt of the requisition by the ultimate supply source and the transmission of the materiel release/issue instruction (either document or punched card) to the depot/storage site. (It is recognized that the time period will include some administrative actions not related to availability.) The Military Supply Transportation Evaluation Procedure (MILSTEP) time segment ICP Availability Determination is compatible with this definition and is used as a measure of effectiveness. (DOD 4140.39)

DELAY REASON CODE (DL/CD)

A two-digit alpha entry on products which will show a combination of the Contract Delivery Date Revision Agent (first position) and Reason for Contract Delivery Date Revision (second position). (AFLCR 70-11)

DELAYED CLOSING

The term applied to contract status when the contract has not been closed within the established time standard. (AFLCR 70-11)

DELAYED CLOSING REASON

The factor(s) contributing to the delay in closing contract files within established time standards. Codes reflected refer to the data element code, Reason for Delayed Closing of Contract File. (AFLCR 70-11)

DELAYED OPENING CHAFF

Chaff which blooms at a specific elapsed time after it is dispensed. (AFM 11-1)

DELAYED PROCUREMENT ITEMS

High-cost "insurance-type" items jointly selected by the contractor and the Government for which complete fabrication and/or assembly may be delayed, pending demand for the item by the Government. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

DELEGATE

In accordance with responsibilities set forth in the Department of Air Force directives, the Commander, AFLC is the authorized delegate of the Chief of Staff, USAF. (AFM 67-1)

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

This term is used to describe the document which authorizes a person to take action under the priorities and allocations powers under Title I of the Defense Production Act. The document lists the conditions of its exercise, the redelegation permitted, and may state the governing procedural and reporting requirements. (AFM 78-4)

DELEGATION OF DISCLOSURE AUTHORITY LETTERS (DDL)

Letters issued by HQ USAF/CVAII to establish guidelines and provide authority to major commands to release classified US military information to foreign governments or international organizations on a continuing basis. When authorized by HQ USAF, HQ AFSC/DLXL redelegates authority in DDLs to AFSC field organizations. (AFSCR 200-5)

DELETE CODE

A code, appearing in an input transaction, which directs the system to remove a previously established record or a suspensed transaction. (AFLCR 70-11)

DELETION DATE

The assigned date when a code or an address is no longer active. (AFR 400-11)

DELINQUENCY

Includes (i) actual failure by the contractor – that is, his failure, regardless of reason, to meet the contract delivery or performance schedule; and (ii) potential failure by the contractor – that is, his failure, regardless of reason, to maintain such

progress in contract performance as is required to meet his contract delivery or performance schedule. (DAC 76-17)

DELINQUENT EXCESS

Vehicles that have been reported as excess for a period of 120 days or more. (AFLCR 171-110)

DELINQUENT IN REPAIR

Vehicles that have been in repair in excess of 180 days. (AFLCR 171-110)

DELINQUENT INTRANSIT

Vehicles that have been reported by a shipper as being moved from one Air Force activity to another in excess of 90 days. The receiving activity has not reported receipt. (AFLCR 171-110)

DELIVERED CASE (COMPLETED CASE)

An FMS case on which all materiel has been delivered and all services have been performed. The case is not closed until final billing action funds are received. (DOD 5105.38M)

DELIVERY

Transfer of possession of supplies to the Government in accordance with the terms of the contract. This usually is accomplished at the time and place designated in the contract as the point of delivery. Contractor's responsibility for and control over supplies ordinarily ceases with delivery.

(a) Constructive or actual delivery (as defined above); (b) The performance of services for the customer or requisitioner; (c) accessorial services, when they are normally recorded in the billing and collection cycle immediately following performance. (DOD 5105.38M)

DELIVERY COMMITMENT DATE

The date negotiated in the DD Form 1513 for complete delivery of the total quantity of the line item. (DOD 5105.38M)

DELIVERY DATE

The date on which the supplier surrenders an item to the first common carrier or the purchaser. The required delivery date specified on a rated order from a customer becomes part of the priority; in case of production conflict between two rated orders received at the same time, the required delivery dates govern the producer's scheduling. (AFM 78-4)

DELIVERY FORECASTS

1. Periodic estimates of contract production deliveries, used as a measure of the effectiveness of production and supply availability scheduling and as a guide to corrective actions to resolve procurement or production bottlenecks.

2. Estimates of deliveries under obligation against procurement from appropriated or other funds. (JCS Pub 1)

DELIVERY LEADTIME

The time interval between completion of manufacture or repair of an item and the receipt of the first scheduled shipment into the supply system. (AR 320-5)

DELIVERY OF DATA

The transfer of documentation from the contractor to the activity designated in the contract as the recipient. (DOD 5010.12, AR 700.51)

DELIVERY REQUIREMENTS

The stipulation which requires that an item of material must be delivered in the total quantity required by the date required, and when appropriate, overpacked as required. (AR 320-5, AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1)

DELIVERY TERM CODE

A code prescribed in the FMS case directive and reflected in the requisition that indicates the point within the air or surface transportation cycle where the responsibility for movement passes from the US/DOD to the purchasing country Free on Board (FOB) point of delivery, for example, FOB origin and FOB port of exit. Associated therewith are the financial transportation terms and the general method of movement by which materiel will be delivered. (AFR 400-3)

DELUGE COLLECTION POND

A facility at a launch site into which water used especially to cool the flame deflector is flushed as the rocket begins its ascent. Also called a "Skimmer Basin." (AFM 11-1)

DEMAND ACCOMMODATION

The percent of total valid demands received which match the items on the authorized stockage list. (AR 310-25)

DEMAND CODE

A mandatory entry made by the initiator of a requisition or a supply directive of a single alphabetic character to indicate to the management element of a distribution system whether the demand is recurring or nonrecurring or whether the entry will reflect no demand, or resale demand. (AR 320-5, AR 725-50)

A mandatory entry of a single alphabetic character by the initiator of a requisition or a

supply directive to indicate, to the management element of a distribution system, whether the demand is recurring or nonrecurring. (NAVSUP Pub 437)

DEMAND CONSISTENCY

The extent to which demand is consistent or erratic. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

DEMAND FREQUENCY

The number of times that requests are received for an item from customers by supply echelons during the control period. (AR 320-5)

DEMAND INTERVAL

The total usage divided by the quantity of demands made on base supply. A demand normally will be for a reparable turn-in. The reparable turn-in may not necessarily result from an item failure. (AFLCM 66-2)

DEMAND LEVEL (OF SUPPLY)

A term used to identify a requirement for stocks based upon demands. (AFM 67-1)

DEMAND RATE

The average number of units requested in a specific period. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

DEMAND SATISFACTION

The percentage of authorized stockage list items supplied on demand. (AR 320-5)

DEMAND USAGE TIME

The total number of calendar days per month, hours per day, etc. that an equipment is required to be operational. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

DEMAND(S)

A valid requirement for materiel placed on the supply system by an authorized customer. Demand is categorized as recurring or nonrecurring and is measured in terms of frequency and quantity. (AR 310-25)

DEMILITARIZATION

The act of destroying the military offensive or defensive advantages inherent in certain types of equipment or material. The term comprehends mutilation, dumping at sea, scrapping, burning, or alteration designed so as to prevent the further use of such equipment and material for its originally intended military and/or lethal purpose. (DSAM 4160.1, DAR 24-101.6)

The act of destroying the military offensive or defensive advantages inherent in certain types of aircraft, equipment and material to prevent the further use of this equipment and material for its originally intended military or lethal purpose. For the purpose of this regulation, it will be confined to man-hours spent by MASDC for systems demilitarization before the turn-in of the property to the local defense property disposal office. (AFLCR 66-46)

The act of destroying the military offensive or defensive characteristics inherent in certain types of equipment or material so as to prevent their further military or lethal use. (DAC 76-17)

DEMILITARIZATION CODE

A single character alpha code assigned to an item as a means of collecting, storing, and disseminating demilitarization information. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

DEMILITARIZATION OF MATERIEL

The act of destroying the offensive or defensive advantages inherent in certain types of equipment and materiel. The term comprehends mutilation, dumping at sea, scrapping, burning, or alteration designed so as to prevent the further use of such equipment and materiel for its originally intended military or lethal purpose. (AFM 67-1)

DEMILITARIZATION, KEY-POINT

The part, component, alignment, joint attachment, fitting, or area which, when demilitarized, cannot feasibly be repaired, restored, replaced, improvised, or commercially procured, and which is a necessary factor in restoring the next higher assembly to design capability. (DOD 5000.8)

DEMILITARIZE

To mutilate, disarm, or take any other action that will render explosives unusable for military use. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

DEMODIFICATION

Removal of all Group A and B components. (AFSCR 80-33)

DEMOLITION

The destruction of structures, facilities, or material by use of fire, water, explosives, mechanical, or other means. (JCS Pub 1)

DEMON

A single-engine, single-pilot, supersonic, all-weather jet fighter designed for operating from aircraft carriers for interception and destruction of enemy aircraft, and troop support. This aircraft possesses a nuclear delivery capability, and armament includes Sparrow missiles. It has air-to air refueling capability. Designated as F-3. (JCS Pub 1)

DEMONSTRATED

That which has been proven by the use of concrete evidence gathered under specified conditions. (MIL-STD-721B)

DEMONSTRATION AMMUNITION

Ammunition and explosive materiel used specifically for demonstration purposes and not otherwise provided for in allowances. (AFM 67-1)

DEMONSTRATION AND SHAKEDOWN OPERATIONS

Tests conducted by operational commands, assisted by the service technical agency, in an operational environment using operational procedures. During these tests, operational and logistical procedures are refined; basic system capability and limitations are demonstrated and the determination is made that the system is sufficiently stabilized to perform its intended mission. (AFM 11-1)

DEMONSTRATION EQUIPMENT ASSEMBLY (DEA) TRAINER

A part of an aircraft, guided missile, or other unit of operational equipment in which an accessory(s) is installed and displayed exactly as it is in the basic unit, to train students in the principles of installation, removal, repair, inspection, and maintenance of such equipment. (AFM 67-1)

DEMONSTRATOR SYNTHETIC TRAINER

Simulated equipment (usually enlarged) or a display of equipment or combination of devices either presented semigraphically or arranged and connected in such a manner that students can see and understand the principle of theory of the function of the device or assembly. (AFM 67-1)

DEMURRAGE

A penalty charge made on cars, vehicles or vessels held by or for consignor or consignee for loading or unloading, for shipping directions or for any purpose. (Ordinarily, adequate time for loading, unloading, etc., is allowed prior to the time demurrage takes effect.) (DSAR 4500.3)

An assessment against the shipper or consignee as a penalty for the detention of a common carrier equipment beyond the period of free time allowed for loading or unloading. (AFR 69-8)

DENIED AREAS

A term related to security trade controls and encompassing Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, North Korea, Outer Mongolia, Peoples Republic of China, Poland, Romania, Southern Rhodesia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Vietnam. (DOD 4160.21-M)

DENSITY

The ratio of mass to volume of a substance. (AFM 127-201)

DENSITY CODE

Represents a factor determined by the relation of weight to cube of the material. (NAVSUP Pub 437)

DEOBLIGATIONS

Downward adjustment of previously recorded obligations. Attributable to contract cancellations or terminations, price revisions, change orders, and corrections of amounts originally recorded as obligations. (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITY ADDRESS CODE

A distinctive six-postion alpha-numeric code assigned to identify specific units, activities, or organizations. This code is used for the first six positions of a MILSTRIP document number. The codes are published in DOD Directory 4000.25-D. (DOD 4140.25-M)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AMMUNITION CODE

An eight character code developed to indicate interchangeability of ammunition and explosive items in FSC Group 13. This eight character code is separated by a hyphen into two parts (e.g., 1315-C650). The first four digits represent the FSC: the letter and last three numerals represent the Department of Defense Identification Code that is assigned to items that are interchangeable in function and use. The eight character Department of Defense identification code is used for such ammunition operations as worldwide stock status reporting and requisitioning when specific items are not required. (AR 310-25)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EXCESS MATERIEL

Materiel which is determined to be unnecessary for the discharge of the responsibilities of the DCD after completion of utilization screening among DOD activities in accordance with policies and procedures prescribed by applicable directives. (AMCR 37-9)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FIVE YEAR DEFENSE PROGRAM

A Top Secret summation prepared by Office of the Secretary of Defense of the individual approved programs of the military departments and other DOD components. The departments and DOD components publish their programs in detailed program element terms, to include a program

Element Summary Data (DOD Format C) and Descriptive Data Sheet (DOD Format D) for each element, supported by the Materiel and Construction Annexes., (AFM 11-1)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMMING SYSTEM

The methods and procedures for establishing, maintaining, and revising the Department of Defense Five-Year Force Structure and Financial Program. (AFM 11-1)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SECTION (FEDERAL SUPPLY CATALOG)

The book type military supply publication containing identification, supply management, and related data for items of supply other than those used solely by the civil agencies of the Government. (AFLCM 72-2)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STANDARD ITEM

A material, part, component, subassembly, or equipment identified or described in military or adopted Federal and industry standards. (AFLCM 72-2)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WEAPONS

As distinguished from AEC weapons, all nuclear weapons for which the DOD has accountability. (AFM 67-1)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN ARMS REGULATIONS (ITAR)

Rules and regulations under which the Department of State controls the export of arms, ammunition, implements of war, and related technology, to implement Section 414, Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended (obtainable from the Government Printing Office (GPO). (AFSCR 200-5)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

The executive part of the Department of the Air Force at the seat of government, and all field headquarters, forces, reserve components, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Secretary of the Air Force. (JCS Pub 1)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The executive part of the Department of the Army at the seat of government, and all field headquarters, forces, reserve components, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Secretary of the Army. (JCS Pub 1)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY SYSTEMS STAFF OFFICER

The individual designated to function as the Department of the Army contact point and monitor the development and life cycle of a system or item selected by the Chief of Staff for special surveillance. (AR 70-17)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

The executive part of the Department of the Navy at the seat of government; the headquarters, United States Marine Corps; the entire operating forces of the United States Navy, including naval aviation, and of the United States Marine Corps, including the reserve components of such forces; all field activities, headquarters, forces, bases, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Secretary of the Navy; and the United States Coast Guard when operating as a part of the Navy pursuant to law. (JCS Pub 1)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES SPECIALIST

Navy and Marine Corps civilian and military personnel technically qualified to provide advice, instruction and training to support the installation, operation and maintenance of Department of the Navy weapons, equipment and systems (NAVMATINST 4350.10)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The Federal body responsible for enforcing acts of Congress affecting common carriers engaged in interstate commerce. (NAVORD OP 2165)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT CLASS)

A classification used to define the hazards of items during the transportation mode. These classifications are listed for individual items in Section 172.5, and defined in Section 173, Title 49 CFR. (AFLC/AFSCR 127-101)

DEPARTMENT VARIABLE

A variable whose value is determined by other variables (or constants) in the structure of an equation or other mathematical expression. (AFM 11-1)

DEPARTMENTAL EXCESS PROPERTY

Contractor inventory which has been determined to be excess to the procuring Department (and requiring Department, if the Department is not the procuring Department). (DAC 76-17)

DEPARTMENTAL INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT RESERVE

The industrial machinery and equipment held in storage by the military departments for augmentation of their industrial production capacity

in time of national emergency. Excludes industrial machinery and equipment retained as integral parts of departmental establishments, departmental industrial reserve plants, contractors' plants, pilot lines, other active installations, on loan or lease, or in plants covered by the National Security Clause. (DOD 5000.8)

DEPARTMENTAL INDUSTRIAL PLANT RESERVE (DIPR)

The DIPR consists of two categories: 1. Active Departmental Industrial Facilities—Those departmental controlled industrial facilities which are in active use for their intended purpose. 2. Departmental Reserve Plants-- Those departmental controlled industrial facilities consisting of Army, Navy, and Air Force reserve plants which are in use for purposes other than the intended purpose (with recapture rights) or held idle, partially idle, or standby. (DOD 5000.8)

DEPARTMENTS

Executive departments of the US Government, including the Army, Navy, and Air Force. (AFSCR 200-5)

DEPARTMENT, PROCURING

Refers to the military department or agency which procures supplies requested or ordered by another requiring department, usually pursuant to an assignment of responsibility for single procurement. (AFM 67-1)

DEPARTMENT, REQUIRING

Refers to the military department originating a requisition or purchase request for supplies. (DOD 5000.8)

DEPENDABILITY

A measure of the item operating condition at one or more points during the mission, including the effects of Reliability, Maintainability, and Survivability, given the item condition(s) at the start of the mission. It may be stated as the probability that an item will (a) enter or occupy any one of its required operational modes during a specified mission, (b) perform the functions associated with those operational modes. (MIL-STD-721B)

DEPENDABILITY INDEX

Is a single factor for increasing or decreasing the magnitude of all failure probabilities in official failure rates. A different index may be established for different forecast periods but all can be applied only to the official rates derived from the base period. Base period rates and dependability index cannot be separated-they are directly related to one another. (AFM 400-1)

DEPENDENT ACTIVITY

With respect to certain items, it is one activity having another supply activity as its normal source of supply for such items. The source of supply may be either a directly supplied activity or another dependent activity. Dependent activities may render stock status reports to an inventory control point for certain authorized items, in which case, for these items, they are in effect a reporting activity. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

DEPENDENTS

The persons identified in section 102g.63 Stat. 802, as amended, and in section 1(d). Executive Order 9805, 25 November 1946, which is contained in AFM 40-10/NCAI 4650 Series/CPR T3. (AFR 76-15)

DEPLETION

The loss in value resulting from, or the portion of the cost allocated for, the extraction of the resource. (DOD 5000.8)

The reduction or exhaustion of the source of supply of a natural resource (DOD 5000.8)

DEPLOYED ENGINE

An engine or module that is part of the authorized level of a specific base; however, it is at another base or detachment to support the mission of that command. (AFM 400-1)

DEPLOYMENT

The movement of strategic or tactical aircraft and units to an overseas location. This includes emergency movements, scheduled rotations of aircraft from CONUS bases to overseas bases, and related exercises. (AFM 67-1)

DEPLOYMENT PACKAGES

Deployment packages as used in this manual are defined as selected assemblies of equipment required to support accelerated tactical or strategic airlift operations conducted along normal peacetime lines of communication or into remote areas. The almost infinite variety of these contingency types of operations include movement of United Nations Security Force, "Show of Force" activities, support of humanitarian undertakings, and any other tactical or strategic airlift which serves the national interests of the US. (AFM 67-1)

DEPLOYMENT/OPERATIONAL PHASE

The Deployment/Operational (use) Phase in the life cycle is the period during which the operating forces use the weapon system/equipment. This phase begins with initial deliveries to the operating forces and extends until the item is retired from the operating inventory. (AFP 800-7)

DEPOSIT

Money or other assets placed with or by another as an evidence ot good faith. (DOD 5000.8)

Money placed with an authorized depository to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States or other authorized officer of the United States or an agency thereof. (DOD 5000.8)

DEPOSIT IN TRANSIT

An amount of cash transmitted to a depositary for which final credit has not been given by such depositary. (DOD 5000.8)

DEPOSITARY

A financial institution with which funds are deposited to the credit of the depositor or other designated person or agency. (DOD 5000.8)

DEPOSITARY OF PUBLIC MONEY

Any depositary designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to handle deposits and payments of the United States. (DOD 5000.8)

DEPOSITARY, FOREIGN

A financial institution outside the continental limits of the United States designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the transaction of the business of the United States. (DOD 5000.8)

DEPOSITARY, FOREIGN, LIMITED

A financial institution in which deposits and withdrawals are made in terms of foreign currency in a personal account of the accountable officer-the balance being accounted for in the same manner as cash on hand. (DOD 5000.8)

DEPOSITARY, GENERAL

A depositary designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits for the account of the Treasurer of the United States and to cash checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States. (General depositaries are authorized to maintain balances to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States which are fixed in direct proportion to the amount and character of the essential business of the United States transacted by such depositaries). (DOD 5000.8)

DEPOSIT, CONFIRMED

An acknowledged receipt for deposit of collections with a Federal Reserve Bank and/or a general depository of the Government, for the account of the U.S. Treasurer, made by a disbursing officer. (DOD 5000.8)

DEPOSIT, SPECIAL

An amount received to be held to guaranty good faith in a business transaction, to be returned or applied as may be agreed. (DOD 5000.8)

DEPOSIT, UNAPPLIED

A balance or a deposit which has not been removed from a "deposit fund account" by refund, disbursement, deposit into the Treasury, or transfer to another accountable officer. (DOD 5000.8)

DEPOT

A facility for the receipt, classification, storage, accounting, issue, maintenance, procurement, manufacture, assembly, research or salvage of supplies, or for the reception, processing, training, assignment, and forwarding of personnel replacements. It may be an installation or activity for the zone of the interior or area of operations. (JCS Pub 1)

1. Supply - An activity for the receipt, classification, storage, accounting, issue, maintenance, procurement, manufacture, assembly, research, salvage or disposal of materiel.

2. Personnel - An activity for the reception, processing, training, assignment, and forwarding of personnel replacements. (JCS Pub 1)

DEPOT (D) KITS

These parts kits are a select range of parts and materials to be issued to activities authorized to perform depot level repair or overhaul of an end item. (AFLCR 65-42)

DEPOT (SUPPLY)

A facility for the receipt, classification, storage, issue, maintenance, manufacture, assembly, classification or salvage, or materiel. (DOD 5000.8)

DEPOT LEVEL CORROSION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Work that is beyond the resources or capabilities of field level facilities (for example, structural repair, major repainting, and so on). Also, work that the system manager (SM) has designated for depot maintenance. (AFR 400-44)

DEPOT LEVEL FACILITY

An Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC) industrial type facility established to perform accessory overhaul functions or modifications and maintenance in support of field and using organizations. This includes AFLC assigned installations and commercial contractors who are engaged in performing depot level work on weapon systems or equipment under a contract issued and managed by AFLC. This term also includes AFLC or contractor field teams (mobile depot assistance teams) that are dispatched to Air Force operating bases or stations for accomplishing depot level work or providing assistance to field and organizational maintenance activities. (T.O. 00-20-1)

DEPOT LEVEL MAINTENANCE

Maintenance performed on materiel requiring major overhaul or a complete rebuild of parts, assemblies, subassemblies, and end items, including the manufacture of parts, modification, testing, and reclamation as required. Depot maintenance supports lower levels of maintenance by: (1) Providing technical assistance and performing that maintenance beyond their responsibility or capability, (2) Providing stocks of serviceable equipment and; using more extensive facilities for repair than are available in organizational or field level maintenance activities. (AFR 67-1)

The maintenance, repair, or modification of an end item or equipment requiring major overhaul or complete rebuilding of certain parts, and usually provided for only at an AF depot or contractor overhaul facility. The more extensive shop equipment that enters into depot level maintenance distinguishes it from organizational level maintenance. (AFM 67-1)

Maintenance that is the responsibility of, and performed by, technology repair centers (TRC), to augment stocks of serviceable material. Maintenance that 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. (AFLCR 65-2)

DEPOT LEVEL MAINTENANCE FACILITY

An industrial type facility established to perform accessory overhaul functions or modifications and maintenance in support of field and using organizations. This includes AFLC assigned installations and commercial contractors who are engaged in performing depot level work on weapon systems or equipment under a contract issued and managed by AFLC. (AFLCR 65-22)

DEPOT LEVEL MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Annual quantities of weapons or equipment end items and their associated systems, subsystems and components that require processing by depot level maintenance. (AFLCR 66-29)

DEPOT LEVEL MAINTENANCE SUPPORT

Maintenance and modification support accomplished or provided by Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC). It includes: (1) Organizational and intermediate level maintenance or modification work which cannot be economically accomplished within the using command's total resources and is so certified by the using command headquarters. (2) Depot level maintenance or modification work which, due to the complexity of the job, requires special skills, tools, equipment or facilities available only at a depot level facility (AR 66-1)

The complex maintenance and modification work which requires special skills, tools, equipment, and facilities available only at AFLC depots or commercial contractor's facilities. This support may also include organizational and field level maintenance, or modification work that is mission essential, but cannot be accomplished within a country's resources. (AFR 400-3)

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

That maintenance performed on materiel requiring major overhaul or a complete rebuild of parts, assemblies, subassemblies and end items, including the manufacture of parts; modifications, testing and reclamation as required. Depot maintenance serves to support lower categories of maintenance by providing technical assistance and performing that maintenance beyond their responsibility. Depot maintenance provides stocks of serviceable equipment by using more extensive facilities for repair than are available in lower level maintenance activities. (AFM 67-1, JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5, AFM 11-1)

Maintenance performed on weapons that require major overhaul (or complete rebuilding) of parts, assemblies, and end items; this may include the manufacture of parts modifications, testing, and reclamation as required. (AFR 65-7)

Maintenance that is the responsibility of and performed by designated maintenance activities, to augment stocks of serviceable materiel, and to support 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. Its phases normally consist of repairing, modifying, overhauling, reclaiming, or rebuilding parts, assemblies, subassemblies, components, and end items; the emergency manufacturing of unavailable parts, and providing technical assistance to using activities and intermediate maintenance organizations. Depot maintenance is normally accomplished in fixed shops or by on site teams. (AFR 66-1, AR 37-55)

Depot maintenance activities through overhaul of economically repairable material, augment the procurement program in satisfying overall Army requirements and when required provide for repair of material beyond the capability of general support maintenance organizations (TM 38-715)

DEPOT MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY

That portion of a Government-owned and operated military installation performing depot maintenance support on designated materiel. (DOD 4151.2)

DEPOT MAINTENANCE COST FACTORS

These factors reflect the depot maintenance cost per aircraft per year, per flying hour, and per missile per year. They include all the elements of expense included in the charges of the Depot Maintenance Industrial Fund (DMIF), such as, civilian labor, direct and indirect, overhaul, expense material, and other Directorate of Maintenance overhead and contract cost. (AFR 173-4)

DEPOT MAINTENANCE FACILITY

Includes all industrial shops assigned depot maintenance workloads under the management of the addressees, and includes facilities owned or operated by contractors who accomplish depot maintenance under contracts during the reporting period. (NAVMATINST 4850.89A)

A government or contractor facility that performs depot level maintenance/modification of aircraft/missiles. (AFLCR 65-46)

This is a military or contractor facility that performs depot level maintenance/modification of aircraft/missiles. (AFR 66-3)

An industrial complex embracing those technical capabilities (shop categories) required to accomplish the overhaul, repair, modification and/or restoration of designated types of military hardware. (AFR 66-50)

A military or commercial facility that performs depot level maintenance or modification on aircraft/missiles. (AFLCR 171-91)

DEPOT MAINTENANCE INTERSERVICE SUPPORT AGREEMENTS (DMISA)

An agreement whereby one service (the agent) accomplishes depot level maintenance work for another service (the principal). (AFLCR 400-21)

DEPOT MAINTENANCE PRODUCTION

Applies to those items or systems completed and/or services performed by a depot maintenance facility over a given time period for all customers. (AFR 66-50)

DEPOT MAINTENANCE RESOURCES

Consists of skilled personnel, materials, tools, equipment, facilities, technical data, and funds. (AFR 66-50)

DEPOT MAINTENANCE SERVICE, AIR FORCE INDUSTRIAL FUNDS (DMS, AFIF) CUSTOMER

An activity authorized to prepare an order requiring work to be done by the DMS, AFIF. The term "customer" is used throughout this regulation to reflect a "buyer-seller" relationship. As in industry, all intermediate owners of commodities between the producer and consumer have a buyer-seller customer relationship to the part upstream from the ultimate user. Therefore, the entire context of the relationship being considered must be borne in mind whenever the term "customer" is encountered. (AFLCR 66-9)

DEPOT MAINTENANCE SERVICE, AIR FORCE INDUSTRIAL FUNDS (DMS, AFIF) MANAGER (SELLER)

An activity or individual responsible for the execution and management of DMS, AFIF customer order. (AFLCR 66-9)

DEPOT MAINTENANCE SERVICE, AIR FORCE INDUSTRIAL FUND (DMS, AFIF)

A method of financing depot level maintenance operations by providing initial working capital and allowing recovery of operating costs through the sale of products or services. It provides for effective and economical use of resources and products. Through this technique, costs are held in suspense until the ordering activity (customer) receives the serviceable product or service. (AFM 67-1)

DEPOT MAINTENANCE SHOP

Communications zone or zone of interior installation where materiel is repaired which requires a rebuild of subassemblies, assemblies and/or end items. (AR 320-5)

DEPOT MAINTENANCE SUPPORT

Maintenance and modification support accomplished or provided by AFLC. (AFR 66-14)

DEPOT MAINTENANCE SUPPORT ASSIGNMENT

The DOD Component designated by the Secretary of Defense to provide depot maintenance support to all users of specified multi-service equipment. (DOD 4151.1)

DEPOT OVERHAUL CYCLE

This phase involves the removal of a reparable engine which is beyond the economic repair capability of the responsible activity and its return to the technology repair center (TRC), as well as its overhaul there, so that it is ready for reissue to the field. The pipeline standard segments in this phase of the pipeline cycle are:

1. Remove, Inspect, Process and Ship. The

removal of an engine from the aircraft, removal of the QEC, preparation of the engine for shipment, accomplishing shipment.

2. Transportation. The shipment of a reparable engine by the consignor transportation officer.

3. Depot Receiving. The movement and processing of the engine from transportation facilities to the maintenance area or reparable storage.

4. Workload Processing. Processing engine to maintenance holding area; inspecting engine; reviewing engine records; preparing T.O. compliance sheets, etc.

5. In Work. Engine disassembly; repair, test, process for turn-in to supply. (AFM 400-1)

DEPOT PLANT EQUIPMENT PROGRAM (DPEP)

The follow-on plant equipment investment program which continues the progress accomplished by the DPMP. DPEP first began in FY 77 and is included in the Five Year Defense Program (FYDP) as a unique line item. (AFLCR 78-4)

DEPOT PLANT MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (DPMP)

A seven year (FY 72-78) intensive capital investment program that is providing AFLC with an updated and modernized physical plant. (AFLCR 78-4)

DEPOT PROVISIONING COMMITTEE

A committee consisting of representatives of pertinent inventory managers, cataloging specialists, standardization specialists, maintenance technical specialists, packaging specialists and representatives of recipient commands when major end articles are involved, and established for the purpose of determining, through joint action, the item and quantitative requirements for initial support of an end article. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

DEPOT PURCHASED EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE (DPEM)

This program involves those management aspects by which a customer of the DMS, AFIF determines requirements, obtains financial obligation authority, and provides programming authority for ordering maintenance work. (AFM 67-1)

DEPOT REPAIR

Repair work normally performed at a communications zone or zone of interior installation by maintenance personnel especially trained and equipped to make fifth echelon repairs. (AR 320-5)

DEPOT REPAIR CYCLE

Interval, in calendar days, between the time an item is removed from use and the time it is available for reissue in a serviceable condition. (AFM 57-1)

DEPOT REPARABLE COMPONENT

An item of durable nature which, when unserviceable, normally can be economically restored to a serviceable condition through regular repair procedures. An item which, when beyond the repair capability of lower level (organization/intermediate) maintenance, is returned to the depot who possesses more extensive repair facilities; condemnation and disposal normally not authorized below depot level. Requirement determination by the ICP considers projected unserviceable returns from using activities. When attached to or installed in another item, it loses its identity and becomes an integral part of the item in which it is attached or installed; for example, valves, fuel controls, truck transmissions, amplifiers, turbine wheels, actuators, etc. End Item – An NSN item which is a final combination of end products, component parts, and material which is ready for its intended use and retains its identity during use. Requirements are normally based on authorization documents, such as tables of basic allowances or tables of organization and equipment. Assets visibility is maintained when the item is in the hands of the user; for example, vehicles, ground starting units, generator sets, electronic test equipment, oscilloscopes, etc. (AFLCR 400-21)

DEPOT SAFETY LEVEL

The number of raw serviceable engines required to preclude delay on resupply in the event actual overhaul generations exceed the projected quantities. (AFM 400-1)

DEPOT SUPPLY

Depot supply parallels maintenance and is that service authorized and prescribed to be performed by specially trained and designated semimobile and fixed organizations and/or specially trained personnel of fixed installations in the determination of requirements for acquisition, accounting for, and wholesale distribution of supplies and equipment to supported retail echelons of supply and to collateral depot maintenance activities (AR 320-5)

At AF depots, the responsibility for accounting and the recording and maintenance of prescribed records will be delegated to the Director of Supply and Services. The Director of Supply and Services may further delegate this authority to another officer provided that delegation is restricted to a field grade officer. (AFM 67-1)

The activity responsible for directing the

management of accountable records (FB and FE stock record accounts) of depot supply materiel required for support of the ALC worldwide mission including all depot reparable and TOC assets and all production items form the specialized repair activity. Provides management of applicable FSGs within the general support categories of the AF stock fund. Acts as the directorate focal point for all systems and general support division stock fund matters. Establishes and correlates supply programs to meet requirements of the over-all assigned mission. Receives, stores, dispenses, and accounts for aviation, automotive and heating fuels, and lubricants; performs engine management functions (AFM 400-1); operates service stores. (AFM 67-1)

DEPOT SUPPORT

That support mission, maintenance and supply which provides the reserve and potential which are required to insure an uninterrupted flow of supplies into the combat zone or area of conflict. This support mission is provided by depot-type units operating in the communications zone or zone of interior. (AR 320-5)

DEPOT SUPPORT CLASSES

Identifies that portion of the AMA industrial facility responsible for requisitioning and accounting for assets (other than item manager) classes required for utilization within the facility and for support of tenants. (AFM 67-1)

DEPRECIATION

The decrease in value of tangible property (without loss of property) due to causes such as wear, tear, age, and obsolescence. (AFM 67-1)

(1) Accounting. The portion of cost of tangible fixed assets calculated to have expired for any accounting period that constitutes an operating cost. (AFLCR 177-4)

(2) Engineering. The decline in value of tangible fixed assets due to causes such as wear and tear, action of the elements, inadequacy, and obsolescence, but without loss of substance. (AFSCR 177-4)

DEPRECIATION ACCOUNTING

A system of accounting that aims to distribute to operations the cost or other value of tangible fixed assets, less salvage (if any), over the estimated useful life of the unit (which may be a group of assets) in a systematic and rational manner. It is system of allocation, not of valuation. It is not employed by any AFSC activity. (AFSCR 177-4, DOD 5000.8)

Is a system of accounting which distributes the cost or other basic value of tangible capital assets, less salvage (if any), over the estimated useful life of such assets in a systematic and rational manner. It is a process of allocation, not of valuation. (DODI 7000.12)

DEPUTY PROGRAM MANAGER FOR LOGISTICS (DPML)

An experienced logistician assigned by AFLC to a Program Office (PO) or Project Office to serve as one of the deputies on the Program Manager's (PM) or Project Officer's Staff. (AFR 800-8)

DERATING

Using an item in such a way that applied stresses are below rated values. (MIL-STD-721B)

The lowering of the rating of an item in one stress field to allow an increase in rating in another stress field. (MIL-STD-721B)

DESCRIPTION OF OUTPUT (PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT)

Written identification of the products, functions, tasks, services, or capabilities an organization exists to produce, accomplish, attain or maintain. The objectives justifying the existence of the organization and its consumption of resources (benefit, performance, merit, effectiveness, value, worth, operational capability rate of return, merit, utility, are all related terms). (DOD 7000.5)

DESCRIPTION PATTERN (DP)

A series of requirements which predetermine the sequence and nature of adequate data required to identify, with consistent uniformity, a given item or group of items. (AFM 67-1)

DESCRIPTION, FREIGHT

Standardized descriptions under which individual articles are grouped for the purpose of assessing class and commodity rates. (DSAR 4500.3, DOD 4500.32-R)

DESICCANT

A substance which by virtue of its physical structure, absorbs water from the atmosphere. (AFR 69-8)

DESIGN ACTIVITY

An activity having responsibility for the design and preparation and maintenance of engineering documents for a given item of military property. The activity may be a Government activity, contractor, vendor, or others. (MIL-STD-130B, AFR 67-4, AR 700-96/NAVMATINST 4000.35/MCO 4235.22)

DESIGN ACTIVITY IDENTIFICATION

The design activity's name, registered trademark, or supply code as listed in Cataloging Handbooks H4-1 and H4-2. (MIL-STD-130B)

DESIGN ACTIVITY STANDARD

A standard developed by a design activity. (MIL-STD-70327)

DESIGN AUTHORITY

A contractor, subcontractor, or Government activity having custody of the master (original) drawings delineating the detail design. (AFR 74-15)

DESIGN CHANGE

Any change in design, plan, or drawing that affects the configuration and/or mechanics of a part, assembly, component, or end item. (TM 38-715)

DESIGN CHANGE DOCUMENTS

Provisioning documents reflecting design changes which modify, add to, delete, or supercede parts in the end article under contract. Design change documents are occasionally known as Preliminary List of Design Changes, etc. (AFM 67-1)

DESIGN CHANGE NOTICE

A group of one or more change worksheets or lists making approved changes to previously submitted documentation. (TM 38-715)

A form utilized by the contractor to revise or recommend items for procurement by the AF for introduction into the physical stock numbered inventory system for eventual utilization in supporting the end article. (WR-1, AFLCM 65-3)

DESIGN CHANGE NOTICE, ENGINEERING ORDER, ITEM CHANGE REQUEST

Terms used in describing auxiliary documents of engineering drawings, which are used for specific procedures relating to administrative, engineering, production, supply management, and other support functions. (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

DESIGN CONTROL ACTIVITY/AGENT

The activity having responsibility for the design, preparation, and maintenance of engineering drawings and other technical data for a given spare part. The design control activity may be a prime contractor, a Government activity, a vendor, or others. (AFR 57-6, AR 715-22, NAVMATINST P4200.33)

DESIGN CRITERIA

Design constraints or preferred or accepted techniques to be used in achieving an acceptable design approach to a design requirement. Design criteria may be expressed as:

1. Quantitative design criteria defining in measurable terms the applicable design principles and desired characteristics or functions that an item, technique, or process must or should possess, reflecting the current state of the art.

2. Qualitative design requirements or philosophy which are characterized by lack of quantitative definition, measurement, or verification but are nevertheless basic considerations for achieving an acceptable design. Requirements pertaining to areas such as maintainability, safety, transportability, reliability, survivability, and other disciplines, where considerations affecting design approach can be defined, frequently fall in this category. (AFSCR 8-4)

DESIGN DATA

Factual information that can be used as a basis for design decisions, including criteria and guidance. (AFSCR 78-4)

DESIGN DEFICIENCIES

Features of a plan or specification for a facility which, either by inclusion or omission: (1) violate current USAF design criteria; (2) are incompatible with the programmed functional or operational use of the facility; or (3) result in the use of materials, equipment, systems, or methods which will have an excessive initial cost or require excessive operations and maintenance costs, or which will cause progressive damage to other building materials. (Note: Subsequent to acceptance, features of a facility are sometimes found to be incompatible with its programmed use, due to changes in the technical equipment to be accommodated. These incompatible features are not design deficiencies if the construction is in accordance with the contract plans and specifications.) (AFR 88-9)

DESIGN DEFICIENCY

Any materiel condition which is in conformance with contractual requirements, yet limits or precludes use of materiel in the intended manner and/or for the intended purpose. These deficiencies cannot be corrected except through a design change. (DOD 7700.12)

DESIGN GUIDANCE

Useful experience data which cannot be reduced to design criteria, but which may assist the designer in developing satisfactory solution to design problems. (AFSCR 8-4)

DESIGN (PROCUREMENT DATA PACKAGES)

This controls the item by sufficiently defining its detail design to enable manufacture of a product conforming to the established design. This includes technical data which define the detail design, material composition, treatment, finish, chemical, physical and electrical properties, fabrication and production instructions, and other requirements necessary to ensure proper performance and manufacture. (DLAR 4185.1/AFR 67-80/AR 700-31/NAVMATINST 4000.25A/MCO 4000.46)

DESIGN NUMBER

The sequence number of each new design of the same basic mission or type aircraft. (DOD 4505.6, AFR 66-11)

DESIGN REQUIREMENTS BASELINE

1. A baseline for a contract end item (CEI) which is technically defined by an approved Part I of the CEI specification. 2. (For a system segment,) a Design Requirements Baseline is technically defined by approval of Part I of all CEI specifications in the system segment. 3. (For a system, a Design) Requirements Baseline is technically defined by approval of Part I of all CEI specifications in the system. (AFSCM 375-1)

Established during Definition Phase, it is the basis upon which the PSPP is built. (AFSCM 375-3)

DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

Documents that control the design, construction, and demonstrations of naval aircraft, weapon systems, and their components. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

DESIGN STUDIES

Studies conducted to determine the characteristics of a system needed to satisfy a particular requirement. (AFM 11-1)

DESIGN TO COST

A concept which directs action during the design phase of a weapon system to establish cost as a key parameter together with schedule and system performance criteria. System design and development are continuously evaluated against cost requirements with the same rigor as applied to technical requirements. (AFR 173-1)

DESIGN TO UNIT PRODUCTION COST

That cost established prior to the development of an item to guide design and to control program costs. It is the cost to the Government to acquire a production item based on a stated level of production. It is established early in development to insure from the start that engineers design and develop an item that will not cost more than the Army can afford to pay for the item. (AR 310-25)

DESIGNATED AIRCRAFT

The term designated aircraft as applied in fuel and service contracts includes US Government aircraft and also aircraft of such other governments or organizations as the contracting officer, in accordance with existing law, shall from time to time designate to the contractor, in writing, as being authorized to receive fuel under the terms of the contract. (AFM 67-1)

DESIGNATED COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE

A person or persons duly authorized by a foreign government to act on behalf of that government to negotiate, commit, sign contractual agreements, and/or accept delivery of materiel. (AFR 400-3)

DESIGNATED PROJECT

A work effort within the NMSE which meets the criteria established in Paragraphs 9a or 9b of this Instruction or has been selected at the direction of the Secretary of the Navy or by the Chief of Naval Material for intensified Project Management, and for which the appointment of a Project Manager by name is required and a Project Charter has been directed. (NAVMATINST 5000.5A)

DESIGNATED SYSTEM

A system which is identified by HQ USAF for special management attention. (AFLCR 400-1)

A system designated by the Secretary of the Air Force to be acquired with maximum urgency and attention. (AFSCM 375-3, AFM 11-1)

DESIGNATED SYSTEM PROGRAM

One which the Secretary of the Air Force has designated to be prosecuted with maximum urgency and attention. (AFR 375-1, AFM 11-1, AFSCM 27-1)

DESIGNATED SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT GROUP

Secretary of the Air Force is chairman. Commander AFSC is member. Makes recommendations to the Secretary of the Air Force concerning designated systems programs. The system OPR furnishes background data on agenda items of the AFSC Commander. (AFSCM 27-1)

DESIGNATION

The identification of a real property facility as carried on the US Air Force Real Property Records on the basis of its original design, permanently converted design, changed utilization or, in the case of a facility not constructed by or for the Air Force, the originally specified Air Force identity of that facility. (AFM 11-1)

DESIGNATION, MDS

A combination of significant letters and numbers assigned to identify a specific end article or group of end articles for item application and program publication purposes. Formerly termed TMS designation. (AFLCR 57-1)

DESIGN-TO-COST GOAL

A specific cost number in constant dollars, based upon a specified production quantity and rate, established early during system development as a management objective and design parameter for subsequent phases of the acquisition cycle (DOD Directive 5000.28, reference (j)). (DOD 7000.3)

DESIGN/PERFORMANCE 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 specific period of time. (AR 710-26/NAVSUP Pub 452 Revision/AFR 67-96/MCO P4400.51A/DSAR 4140.47)

DESIRED DELIVERY DATE

A specific date by which delivery of a shipment will be accomplished by the carrier at the continental United States destination or continental United States air/water terminal. (AR 320-5)

DESTINATION CARRIER

Commercial carrier which hauls a shipment into the point of destination and delivers it to the consignee either direct or through a switching carrier. (AR 310-25)

DESTINATION INSPECTION

The inspection performed at the receiving point of the consignee of material to ascertain whether the shipment is in conformance with purchase specifications. (AR 320-5)

The inspection of supplies or services after receipt at point of destination. (ONMINST 5000.3)

DESTINATION OR POINT OF DESTINATION

The place to which the material is to be originally consigned and shipped as provided in the contract or order or in instructions issued by appropriate authority. It may be a trans-shipping point. It may or may not be the same as the point of delivery, depending upon the delivery provisions of the contract or order. (ONMINST 5000.3)

DESTINATION PORT

A destination is the delivery port of discharge of an individual ship, as determined by the ship's destination authority. (JCS Pub 1)

DESTINATION STATION

Base at which a mission terminates as reflected in the schedule. (AFP 76-38/AR 59-8/OPNAVINST 4630.18D/MCO 4630.6C/DSAR 4540.2)

DESTRUCT (MISSILE)

Intentional destruction of a missile or similar vehicle for safety or other reasons. (JCS Pub 1)

DESTRUCT SYSTEM (MISSILE)

A system which, when operated by external command or preset internal means, destroys the missile or similar vehicle. (JCS Pub 1)

DESTRUCTION

An action or omission which makes the property completely useless. Damage to the point of loss of identity or beyond restoration is considered to be destruction. Animals which are killed for various reasons are said to be destroyed. The general dictionary definition of the term is usually appropriate in these instructions. (AFM 67-1)

DESTRUCTION TYPE ITEMS

Airframe items such as wing tips, ailerons, flaps, leading edge slats, etc., whose usage is not attributable to a wear factor, and as such, not normally required for routine maintenance. Need for these items is primarily the result of plane handling accidents, and non-availability will reduce the combat potential carrier-based aircraft. (ASCINST 4401)

DESTRUCTIVE INSPECTION

An inspection that renders the item being inspected useless for its normal or intended purpose. (AFR 66-38)

DETACHMENT

The AF personnel assigned to HQ AFROTC, with duty station at a civilian institution. "Detachment" as used herein will have reference to the AF administrative section of the AFROTC unit. (AFM 67-1)

DETACHMENT SUPPLY OFFICER (AFROTC)

The designated representative of the Professor of Aerospace Studies responsible for the supply activities of the detachment and furnishing technical assistance to the military property custodian in administration of the organization supply. (AFM 67-1)

DETAIL ASSEMBLY DRAWING

An assembly drawing wherein some items are depicted in detail on the drawing in lieu of preparing separate detail drawings. (MIL-STD-7)

DETAIL DRAWING

A drawing delineating information to describe an item, and shall include form, dimensions, material, finish, tolerances, and other requirements as applicable. A detail drawing is also used to delineate parts of buildings or structures, and to depict the relationship of the various parts, their sizes, contour and materials of construction. (MIL-STD-7)

DETAIL PART

Any part that is not normally broken down during service or storage. (AR 310-25)

DETECTION

The process of determining the presence of and identifying specific chemical warfare, biological research or etiologic agents and areas of contamination by use of mechanical, electronic, or manual samplers. (AFLCR 400-17)

DETENTION CHARGE

Penalty charge made on cars, vehicles, or vessels held by or for shipping or receiving activities for loading or unloading, for shipping directions, or for any purpose. Ordinarily, adequate time is allowed for loading, unloading, etc. before detention charges take effect. (NAVORD OP 2165)

DETERIORATING SUPPLIES

Those items that may reasonably be expected to become unusable within one or two years, whether used or not. (AR 320-5)

DETERIORATION

Any impairment of quality, value or usefulness. Includes damage caused by erosion, corrosion, combustion and contamination. (AFR 69-8)

The impairment of quality, value, or usefulness of an item. (AFR 71-9)

DETERMINABLE LOSSES

The actual loss of inventory, the cause of which is determinable; i.e., contamination, fire, downgrading of product, etc. (AFM 67-1)

DETERMINATION

The act or process of fixing conclusively and authoritatively a course of action, an evaluation, or rendering of a decision. Determinations are of a personal nature requiring consideration of alternatives or choices. (AFSCM 78-1)

DETERMINATION AND FINDINGS

The authority to enter into a contract by negotiation, in lieu of the formal advertising method. (AFSCM 27-1)

Written justification by a contracting officer or higher authority for (i) entering into contracts by negotiation, (ii) making advance payments in negotiated procurements, (iii) entering into cost reimbursement or incentive type contracts, and (iv) waiving the requirement for submission and certification of cost or pricing data. (NAVMAT P-4215)

DETERMINATION OF REPAIR PARTS ALLOWANCES

The selection of the range and quantity of individual repair parts and assemblies required to support maintenance or repair of an item at a designated level of maintenance. (DOD 5100.28)

DETONATION

A violent chemical reaction within a chemical compound or mechanical mixture evolving heat and pressure. A detonation is a reaction or shock wave which proceeds through the reacted material toward the unreacted material at a supersonic velocity. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

An explosive reaction in which the rate of energy release is such that the shock wave in the explosive medium travels at sonic or supersonic velocities. A high-order detonation, or "true detonation", proceeds with very high speed, generally several thousand feet per second. A low- order detonation is a partial explosion. The term detonation is not to be confused with deflagration, which may consume the same explosive materials, but at a rate usually of the order of inches per second. (AFM 127-201)

DEVELOPED COUNTRY

A country so designated by the U.S. Treasury Department in applying the Interest Equalization Tax, and listed in Section 1 of Executive Order 11285, dated June 10, 1966. All countries not listed are less developed. (DOD 5160.38M)

DEVELOPER/FIRST PRODUCER POLICY

A policy of placing the initial production contract for technical and specialized supplies with the development contractor. (NAVMAT P-4215)

DEVELOPING AGENCY

Any Department of the Army agency authorized to engage in research and development. (AR 705-5)

Any service agency authorized to engage in research and development (see materiel developer). (AFR 80-8)

DEVELOPING SERVICE

The Military Service assigned research, development, and engineering responsibilities. (AR 705-11)

The Military Service assigned research, development, and engineering responsibilities for

the specification item. As used in this regulation, the DMMB acts as the Developing Service for medical materiel items. (DSAR 4125.1)

DEVELOPING/PROCURING AGENCY

The agency responsible for the overall development or procurement of an item. (AFSCR 136-3)

DEVELOPMENT

Includes all efforts directed toward those development programs being engineered for Service use but which have not yet been approved for procurement or operation. This area is characterized by major line item projects and program control will be exercised by review of individual projects. (Operations Systems Development); this phase includes all efforts directed toward development engineering and test of systems, support programs. vehicles and weapons that have been approved for production and service deployment. (AR 37-200)

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. (AFM 11-1)

Systematic use of scientific knowledge directed toward -

1. Significant improvement in or creation of useful products to meet specific performance requirements.

2. Development of components for incorporation in end items to meet specific performance requirements.

3. Construction of hardware for test purposes to determine feasibility of technical approaches. (AFR 80-8)

DEVELOPMENT ACCEPTANCE TESTS

A generic term which encompasses the major materiel tests conducted during the development phase. (AR 70-10)

DEVELOPMENT AND FUNDING PLAN

A special narrative plan furnished to ARPA covering the development milestones and funding required to accomplish an ARPA order. (AFSCR 80-30)

DEVELOPMENT AND STANDARD

As used in the regulation, these terms pertain to the basic division of AGE management responsibilities between AFSC and AFLC (paragraph 4). It is recognized that these terms connote broad categories; however, they are used here to relate AGE management to the basic missions of the two commands in preference to the generally accepted terminology of "peculiar" and "common," which relate only to the application and not basic command missions. (AFSC/AFLCM 800-5)

DEVELOPMENT BASELINE

The baseline established prior to the beginning of fullscale development, to which design and hardware fabrication is controlled. (AMCR 11-26)

DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PAPER (DCP)

Memoranda from the Secretary of Defense expressing his decisions on the initation of, or changes to, major R&D programs. (DOD 7045.7)

A development description is prepared for each equipment, item, etc., which is a component of a system or is a separate entity requiring management of its configuration. The development description will prescribe specific performance requirements and available design requirements covering safety, human engineering, interface, reliability, maintainability, and design and construction parameters of the individual component. It will not, however, preclude state-of-the-art breakthroughs. (AMCR 11-26)

A document prepared by the Director of Defense Research and Engineering (DDR&E) and coordinated with key DOD officials providing a summary management document for the Secretary of Defense. DCPs reflect the Secretary of Defense's decisions on important development and engineering modification programs. The document serves as a source of primary information and rationale and for updating the FYDP. (AFSCR 27-6)

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIVE

A formal United States Air Force document which approves the development program defined therein. Contractual authorization is expressed in a related program or procurement authorization; normally indicating approval of a proposed technical development plan and authorizing publication of a development plan consistent with the development directive which itself must be consistent with the Force and Financial Plan. (HP 21-1, AFM 11-1)

A formal Air Force document which approves the advanced development program as defined therein. Contractual authorization is expressed by a related Program Authorization. The DD normally indicates approval of a Proposed Development Plan consistent with the DD. The DD must be consistent with the USAF Force and Financial Program (F&FP) and

should be supported by appropriate documents releasing required resources. (AFR 27-9)

DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATE (DE)

The estimates of operational/technical characteristics, schedule and Program Acquisition cost (by appropriation) developed at the time full-scale engineering development is initiated (Milestone II). An approved DCP will be used as a source for the characteristics, schedule and cost estimates; in the absence of a DCP, other documents may be used and should be identified in the report. All values should be expressed in terms of goals rather than thresholds. The DE will supersede the PE as the program baseline the first time the DE is reported. However, the first report containing the DE will include both the PE and the DE and provide a one-time variance analysis of the differences between the PE and the DE. Once a DE baseline is established it will not be changed unless specific prior approval is granted by the ASD(C). (DOD 7000.3)

The estimate of operational/technical characteristics, schedule and program acquisition cost for both development and procurement when approval is given by the Secretary of Defense for the program to move into full scale development. Normally an approved development concept paper will be used as a source for the characteristics, schedule and cost estimates; development estimate baseline figures for procurement may be revised when the initial production contract is signed and includes all anticipated options, follow-on effort, and so forth. Once a development estimate baseline is established it cannot be changed unless specific permission is granted by the Assistant Secretary of Defense. (AFSCR 27-6)

DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Statement of operational capability and/or needs by mission area as derived within the mission and functional area overview activity. Specific development goals include statement of development goal, criteria for measuring programs, indication of importance, and source documentation that amplifies and substantiates the goal. (AFSCR 80-36)

DEVELOPMENT ORDER

Order for supplies to acquaint producer with item and method of manufacture. (AR 310-25)

DEVELOPMENT PERIOD

For configuration management, the development period consists of two phases, definition and full scale development. (AMCR 11-26)

DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DP)

A plan prepared prior to entry into the engineering development phase of the materiel acquisition process for developmental programs or prior to the production and deployment phase for nondevelopment programs. It is prepared by the materiel developer/mission assignee in coordination with the combat developer, logistician, developmental and operational testers, and trainer. The DP constitutes a definitive plan for management of the program to accomplish the objective addressed in the approved materiel requirement document. (AFR 80-8)

A documentation of projects in the Advanced, Engineering, and Operational Systems Development RDT&E categories not designated for AFR 375 series Systems Management. Included are the purposes and goals, the analysis and technical approach, the development effort, evaluation criteria, functional tests, management concept, research summaries, and milestones. (AFM 11-1)

Used in this regulation to refer to a general class of plans prepared for command headquarters, HQ, DA and DDRE, each of which provides information on the nature, scope, magnitude and future direction of a specific project. (AR 705-50)

The normal documentation used for Advanced Development programs. It is basically an abbreviated System Package Program (SPP) covering essential planning. It normally omits operational use or extended quantity production data. These documents are normally prepared at program element level and may initially be submitted as a Proposed Development Plan with publication in final form withheld pending approval. (AFR 27-9)

Documentation for advanced development programs. (AFSCM 27-1)

This individual plan, as outlined in this regulation, which defines the development over a 3-year period (and follow-on 2-year period, if selected) and establishes the employee's career goals and the development to attain these goals. The codes indicating the recommended method of training for each unit of training are:

Briefing	B
Conferences	C
Formal Course	D
Film or Video	F
Field Trip	FT
Guided Instruction	I
Lecture	L
Local Training Course	LTC
Observation	O
Practical Application	PA

Seminar	S
Visit	V (AFSCR 50-5)

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING STUDIES

Studies designed to provide data essential to research and development planning. This area includes, but is not necessarily limited to, feasibility studies, the exploration of future system concepts, studies dealing with current and anticipated developments in science and technology, with the projected application of these developments to military use, and studies of current or potential scientific and technological deficiencies which may prevent the attainment of military goals. (AFM 11-1)

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM MANUALS (DPMs)

DPMs are homogeneous groupings of procedural support data, by system, subsystem, or end item to facilitate the contractor support effort and meet early ATC training requirements. Normally, the data will be used as originally developed with only a minimum of secondary development effort. However, in certain programs, this data may be supplemented by information and details required for operation and maintenance by Air Force personnel during test phases, and format. (DPMs include the manuals formerly defined as RDT&E manuals.) (AFSCM 310-2)

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Is a distinct unit of research and development effort which is of sufficient magnitude to warrant review at all Department of Defense levels. (AFM 11-1)

An undertaking to explore a field of knowledge in search of scientific information. (AFM 11-1)

An undertaking to develop a related family of components. (AFM 11-1)

An undertaking to develop a subsystem, assembly, accessory, attachment, end item (or principal component thereof) or materiel. (AFM 11-1)

DEVELOPMENT TYPES

Required types of equipment that are being developed to meet approved military characteristics. They include experimental types and limited procurement types. (AR 310-25)

DEVIATION

A specific written authorization, granted prior to the manufacture of an item, to depart from a particular performance or design requirement of a contract, specification, or referenced document, for a specific number of units or specific period of time. (DOD 5010.19, AFR 65-3)

A specific written authorization, granted prior to the manufacture of the item involved, to depart from a particular performance or design requirement of a contract, specification, engineering drawing or other document for a specific number of units or a specific period of time. A deviation differs from an engineering change in that an approved engineering change requires corresponding revision of the Instruction defining the affected item, whereas an authorized deviation does not contemplate revision of the applicable requirement document (e.g., specification or drawing). (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

DEVIATION, STANDARD

A measure of the extent of dispersion of a collection of data. Usually denoted by 0, the standard deviation of a random variable (and of its distribution) is the square root of its variance. (AFLCR 171-12)

DEWAR

A double-walled insulated vessel used to hold cryogenic liquids or gases. (AFM 127-201)

DFSC CONTRACT BULLETIN

A publication distributed by DFSC to disseminate information concerning all contracts awarded for direct support of installations. A separate contract bulletin is published for each of several selected purchase programs, e.g., East/West Coast Marine, Regions 1 through 8, Alaska, and so on. (DOD 4140.25-M)

DIAGRAM DRAWING (ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL)

Diagram drawings delineate by symbols the features and relationship of items and systems. (MIL-STD-7)

DICTIONARY

A document included as a part of the AFSC Cost Information System Procedures (CISP) that lists the physical or performance characteristics for each Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) item for which each value must be reported to the CIS. (AFSCL 173-2)

DIFFERENCE (DIFF)

An amount which reflects the difference between resource requirements and resources authorized or available. If authorized or available is in excess of requirements the difference is an overage. If the authorized or available is less than requirements the difference is a shortage. (AFLCM 400-2, Vol IX)

DIFM - DUE IN

The quantity of an exchange item which has been issued on a replacement basis and the organization requesting the material has not turned in a like item using the issue transaction document number. (AFLCR 66-53)

DIFM - DUE OUT

The quantity of an exchange item requested on a replacement basis which has been backordered and the requesting organization has not turned-in a like item using the issue transaction document number. (AFLCR 66-53)

DIGITAL COMPUTER

A device which processes information represented by combinations of discrete or discontinuous data as compared with an analogue computer for continuous data. More specifically, it performs sequences of arithmetic and logical operations, not only on data but its own program. Still more specifically, it is a stored program digital computer capable of performing sequences of internally stored instructions, as opposed to calculators, on which the sequence is impressed manually. (AFM 11-1)

DIGITAL DISPLAY

A display that indicates a measured quantity of data by a sequence of numbers through either mechanical or electrical means. (NAVSHIPS 94324)

DIRECT AIRCRAFT

An aircraft which provides an airborne command station from which missiles may be remotely controlled during takeoff and flight. (AFM 67-1)

DIRECT ARMY PROGRAM

Depot maintenance and support service programs which require direct obligational authority to accomplish. (AR 750-4)

DIRECT CITATION FUNDS

Annual funds made available under appropriation 57-11-1080.XXI for direct citation on commitment, obligation and expenditure documents The funds may also be used to reimburse Air Force appropriations when procurement has been initially financed with AF appropriations. If direct citation funds are not obligated by the end of the fiscal year, they expire and cannot be used in the ensuing fiscal year unless reappropriated by Congress. (Note: * Digit inserted for applicable fiscal year.) (AR 400-11)

DIRECT CITATION PROCUREMENT

(Category II Method of Funding). Procurement having separate identification of the items and citing the funds of the requiring activity, which may be accomplished by combining the requirements of two or more departments under one contract with separate schedules showing the quantities, prices, dollar amounts, and citation of funds of each requiring activity, or by placing separate contracts for each. (AR 37-27)

DIRECT COMBAT SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

Work essential to the direct support of combat operations, that is, work which if not performed would result in an immediate impairment of combat capability. (AFR 26-12)

DIRECT COST

Expenditures directly related to and incurred in support of an RDT&E job order. These costs are identified in the JOCAS by element of expense/investment codes (EEIC) other than the J88 and J99 overhead codes. (AFSCP 177-3)

Any item of cost (or the aggregate) which may be identified specifically with any objective, such as a product, service, program, function, or project; usually, but not necessarily limited to items of material and labor. The distinction between direct and indirect costs is often arbitrary or is based upon convenience and cost accounting simplicity without sacrifice of reasonable accuracy in overall cost of specific objectives. (AFSCR 27-6)

Any item of cost (or aggregate thereof) which can be identified specifically with any objective, such as a product, service, program, function or project. Items of direct cost include but are not limited to labor and related fringe benefits, material, travel and per diem, transportation, dedicated equipment, contractual services, etc. Direct costs are distinguished from indirect and overhead costs in that direct costs are identified with one final objective. This general definition is compatible with the AFSC T&E Funding Policy. For specific instances where costs are classified only as direct under T&E, see AFSCR 172-8, Test and Evaluation Support. (AFSCM 177-265)

These costs which can be easily, obviously, and conveniently related to specific units of product processes, jobs, departments, etc., in such a way that a change in output can be said to cause a corresponding change in such cost. (AFSCL 173-2)

Those expenses which can be immediately and directly identified with support of a specific activity (not limited exclusively to reimbursable expenses). These costs include labor, direct material, minor construction, special purpose equipment and other like costs. They include all such expenses that can, with reasonable effort, be identified consistently

and uniformly to support specific activities. The direct costs for labor include a load factor covering items such as leave and contributions to the retirement program (see DOD 7220.9-H). (DOD 4000.19-M)

Any costs which can be identified specifically with a particular final cost objective. This term is explained in DAR 15-202. (DOD 7000.2)

DIRECT COST CENTER

An organizational entity whose principal function is the actual performance of mission or production of end products. A significant portion of the labor and other resources expended are a direct and integral part of specific mission jobs. (AFSCM 177-265)

DIRECT ELEMENT

Program element(s) which contain the resources that caused the Program Change Request. (DOD 7045.7)

DIRECT EXCHANGE

A supply method of issuing serviceable materiel in exchange for unserviceable materiel on an immediate item for item basis. This is accomplished without the normal property accountability documents and with a minimum of paper work. (AR 320-5)

DIRECT EXCHANGE ITEMS

Selected items which are supplied to units, organizations and maintenance activities or as direct exchange. (AR 320-5)

DIRECT EXPENSES

Those resources consumed in the execution of the direct program. (DOD 7000.5)

DIRECT (NEW) OBLIGATION AUTHORITY (NOA)

Describes funds provided for incurring obligations in performance of the recipient's mission. As it relates to the RDT&E funds, NOA frequently bears the charge on a temporary basis for materiel or services intended for the benefit of a customer. At some point in the "Fiscal Cycle", the commitment/obligation/expenditure will be transferred from the NOA allotment ledger to the reimbursable allotment ledger. (AFSCR 170-9)

DIRECT JOB ORDER NUMBER

A code assigned by a laboratory, division, center or range to identify a specific entity of work effort within the organization. All eight positions must be used by laboratories (is synonomous with a work unit as defined in AFSCR 80-14). Normally, job order numbers are assigned in the laboratories only to RDT&E entities of work. For the laboratories the first four digits will represent a technical project number of the work being performed as contained in the Index of Active USAF Directed Efforts (RCS: SYS-ACB(Q)7501 formerly the R13). Digits five and six will represent the task within the project. The last two digits (work unit within the task) may be alpha or numeric. The first six digits must correspond to the actual number for the project and task. RDT&E job orders not related to specific RDT&E projects and tasks shown in the RCS: SYS-ACB(Q)751 and other Air Force documents nearly as possible, to the kind of work being performed with respect to the Index of Active USAF Directed Efforts. The job order number for job orders not related to the RCS: SYS-ACB(Q)7501 should be compatible with the requirements of AFSCR 27-5. (AFSCM 177-265)

DIRECT LABOR

The work performed by civilian and military personnel that can be associated with a particular vehicle or group of vehicles. For purposes of these reports, all direct labor hours will be reported as productive time. (DOD 4500.7)

(1) Increases the value or utility of a product by altering the composition, condition, conformation, or construction of the product or which provides a service directly to the customer rather than in support of other direct labor of the Directorate of Maintenance (D/M).

(2) Can be accurately, consistently, and economically identified to a product, group of products, or customer.

(3) Is supported by official work requests and authorized by prescribed work authorization documents (WADs) indicating the specific nature of the work to be done.

(4) Is applied to the product or group of products of a customer outside of the D/M. (AFLCR 66-9)

Hours performed by nonsupervisory workers in a Resource Control Center (RCC) of a Production Branch or Laboratory. These expended hours will increase the value of the product by altering the composition, condition, conformation or construction of the product. Hours are supported by a work request and authorized by prescribed work authorization documents indicating specific work to be done. (AFLCR 78-3)

Labor (as opposed to the costs) that is directly expended in performing work or a job accomplished. Excludes all nonproductive labor such as inspection, production control, supervision, etc. (AFSCR 177-4)

DIRECT MAINTENANCE RESOURCES

The time in man-hours and material in dollars expended directly on the time being maintained during the period of active maintenance. (MIL-STD-778)

DIRECT MAINTENANCE SUPPORT

Refers to that maintenance performed to materiel while it remains under the custody of the using military command. Upon restoration to serviceable condition, the materiel normally is returned directly to service. (DOD 4151.1)

Maintenance performed while materiel remains under custody of the using organization. When materiel is restored to serviceable condition, it is returned to service. (AFR 66-17)

DIRECT MATERIAL

The material (including scrap) that enters into and becomes part of the finished product which can be identified with and assessed against a particular part, product, service, or group of parts, products, or services accurately and without undue effort and expense. (AFLCM 25-3)

Direct materiel is that materiel which enters directly into or becomes a part of the functional characteristics of the product and can be related to specific end items. It is materiel which can be readily measured and charged to specific jobs or end products. Items common to a number of end items are considered as direct materiel providing that the above criteria can be established. (AFM 67-1)

DIRECT MATERIAL COST

The cost of all materials and parts (both funded and unfunded) used in depot maintenance which can be readily identified with specific units of production, processes, jobs. (AR 37-55)

DIRECT OBLIGATIONS

Amounts of orders placed, contracts awarded, services received, and similar transactions, during a given period, requiring future payment of money from direct citation of funds and incurred for the Component's own benefit (the sum of the direct expenses and change in selected resources excluding the reimbursable program). (DOD 7000.5)

DIRECT PROCUREMENT

The procurement of defense supplies in the United States by a foreign government, contractor, or international organization in which the supplies are purchased through commercial channels for use by the foreign government or international organization. (AR 715-23)

The process of bypassing the SBSS for the purchase of an item citing R&D funds. (AFSCR 67-8)

DIRECT PROCUREMENT (DIRECT SALE)

A procurement of defense supplies in the US by a foreign purchaser in which the supplies are purchased through commercial channels for use by the foreign purchaser. (AFSCR 177-1)

DIRECT PRODUCT STANDARD HOURS (DPSH)

The standard labor hours required to process an operation or an end item. (AFLCR 65-17)

DIRECT PROGRAM

Equals Total Obligational Authority (TOA). (DOD 7000.5)

DIRECT PURCHASE

The noncompetitive procurement of an item from the actual manufacturer or vendor. This includes a noncompetitive procurement from a prime contractor who is the actual manufacturer of the item. (AFR 57-6/DSAM 4105.2)

DIRECT PURCHASE BREAKOUT

The noncompetitive purchase of an item direct from the item manufacturer or vendor following previous purchase(s) of the same item from the prime contractor for the equipment or system requiring the item, either as a spare or an integral component. (AR 715-22, NAVMATINST 4200.34A/AFR 57-6/DSAM 4105.2).

DIRECT PURCHASE MANUFACTURER

Spare parts obtained by direct purchase from the actual manufacturer or vendor rather than the prime contractor for the end items which these parts support. (AR 715-22)

DIRECT SALE

Sale by a United States contractor of equipment, materiel, and/or services developed with DOD appropriations/ funds directly to a foreign government for military uses. (AFR 400-3)

DIRECT SUPPORT

A mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly the supported force's request for assistance. (JCS Pub 1)

Technical assistance in which a laboratory provides a customer with a specific, well-defined product. The product may be a piece of hardware or software, research, an analysis, an evaluation, consultation, or technical direction.

(1) Informal Support. Assistance provided by laboratories on a quick reaction basis to a customer.

This assistance is normally short term and will not usually require more than 3-5 man-days of laboratory effort and is normally not reimbursable. (See AFSCR 172-2 for detailed reimbursement guidance.)

(2) Formal Support. Assistance provided by laboratories in response to documented requests. A formal work request normally relates to customer requirements where substantial amounts of laboratory resources would be expended. Formal support is generally reimbursable by the customer. AFSC Reg 172-2 gives specific guidance on reimbursement of laboratories and documentation required. (AFSCR 80-23)

Applies to support (including civilian pay) feasibly identifiable to an activity or job order when the receiving activity must pay for the goods or services received. It includes all locally funded services, supplies and materiel identifiable to customer funded orders for in-house technical effort (AFSCR 177-2). AFSCR 172-8 gives a list of typical direct-support (direct cost) items. (AFSCR 172-2)

DIRECT SUPPORT AMMUNITION SERVICE

A procedure wherein ammunition is issued directly to the using organization. (AR 310-25)

DIRECT SUPPORT ITEMS

Items affecting a missile weapon system or rendering the missile weapon system inoperative and the absence of which would preclude the weapon system performing its assigned mission will be considered as direct (weapon system) support items and will be listed in the WSSL. These items fall into two categories: 1. ICBM Peculiar Items. Those items peculiar to one or more missiles in terms of application or support. 2. Air Force Stock Items. Those items for which commanders of other AMAs are assigned commodity class responsibilities. (AFM 67-1)

DIRECT SUPPORT MAINTENANCE

Consists of inspection, repair, and/or replacement of assemblies and end items in a repair-and-return-to-user basis. It is performed by technical service units, which are organic, assigned, or attached to major commands and act in direct support of using organizations. They may operate under command of armies, divisions, or logistics support commands and ordinarily are organized under a Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE). Direct support units are 100 percent mobile, and perform maintenance service either by dispatching mobile repair teams to the disabled equipment site or by bringing the equipment to the maintenance unit's mobile shops. The mission of direct support including repair parts, and technical assistance to using organizations. Using organizations themselves also may perform limited third echelon maintenance when specifically authorized by a TOE, the Maintenance Allocation Chart, or by specified agreement between the commanders of the direct support unit and the using unit. (ASO 3216A)

That category of materiel maintenance normally authorized for and performed by designated TOE or TDA maintenance activities in direct support of using organizations. This category of maintenance is limited to repair of end items, components, and assemblies on a return-to-user basis. (AR 750-1)

Direct support maintenance is that maintenance normally authorized and performed by designated maintenance activities in direct support of using organizations. (TM 38-715, AR 37-16)

DIRECT SUPPORT POINT

A reporting activity, designated by the Defense Supply Center (DSC) to carry stocks of DSC controlled items for its own consumption and for support of assigned operating units and activities within the service of the direct supply point. (AFLCM 72-2)

DIRECT SUPPORT SYSTEM

The standard Army supply distribution system for supporting CONUS/overseas supply support activities directly from the CONUS depots with Class II (clothing, equipment, tools), III (packaged petroleum products), IV (construction and barrier material), V (missile components), VII (major items), and IX (repair parts). (AR 310-25)

DIRECT SUPPORT UNIT

Unit which has the mission of supporting another unit of the command. It receives and executes missions directly on call from, and gives priority of effort to, the supported unit. It is not attached to a supported unit but remains under the command of its normal high commander. (AR 310-25)

DIRECT TURNOVER MATERIAL

Is the term used to designate any material (equipage, repair parts, or consumable items) ordered for direct turnover to the using department or activity. Such material is not stocked in supply department storerooms and is normally required for immediate use. (NAVSUP MAN)

DIRECTED CONDEMNED

Is that state in which a TCTO issued by the

Commander, AFLC, through authority vested in the IM/SSM, directs condemnation action. (AFM 67-1)

DIRECTED EFFORT

Effort specifically directed to be accomplished by PMD and/or AFSC Form 56, AFSC Program Direction. These 62XXXF (Exploratory Development), are issued for only specific projects of 65806F and 65807F. For this regulation, however, the term, directed effort, is considered to also apply to these PEs. (AFSCR 27-9)

DIRECTED PROGRAM

That portion of the approved program released on procurement authorization. (AFSCM 27-1)

DIRECTED PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION AND QUANTITY

Information fields reflecting the directed program authorization (PA) dollars and directed quantities as shown on AFLC Forms 1110 (contract) and 1110A (organic). (AFLCR 171-24)

DIRECTING

The act of demanding, through oral or written communication, the fulfillment by the contractors of legal obligations. Such obligations, although identifiable in the contract, are of such broad and nonspecific nature that considerable judgment must be utilized in making decisions concerning the scope and frequency of demands. (AFSCM 78-1)

DIRECTIVE

Broadly speaking, any communication which initiates or governs action, conduct, or procedure. (JCS Pub 1)

A plan issued with a view to placing it in effect when so directed, or in the event that a stated contingency arises. (JCS Pub 1)

A military communication in which policy is established or a specific action is ordered. (JCS Pub 1)

DIRECTIVE NUMBER

A code used to indicate the customer project order, MIPR, or other type of authorization document related to a specific job order. This code is not applicable to laboratories. (AFSCM 177-265)

DIRECTORATE OF AEROSPACE FUELS

This is the supply organization of AFLC responsible for the management of petroleum, missile fuels, oils and chemicals logistic support and operation and management of the fuels division, AF stock fund. (AFM 67-1)

DIRECTORS OF INTELLIGENCE (DI)

An AFSC activity that acquires, analyzes, evaluates, and applies foreign intelligence relevant to AFSC programs, projects, studies, and development planning activities. (AFSC 200-3)

DIRECTORS OF INTELLIGENCE (DI) PRODUCTS

S&T intelligence products prepared in response to HQ AFSC or higher tasking, FTD requests, or internal requirements. Included are technical briefs; briefings; reports; studies; threat documentation, assessments, and summaries; and inputs to the intelligence sections of program management plans (PMP). (AFSCR 200-3)

DISASSEMBLY

Disassembly is the removal of major components and assemblies, and other operations further dividing plant equipment to facilitate inspection, cleaning, preservation and/or shipment. (TM 38-260/NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870.62/DSAM 4145.9)

DISASSEMBLY SEQUENCE

A sequencing/processing method used in the configuration files of the ACMS in which the item records are maintained and processed in a successively lower level of indenture sequence. Each end article or component record is followed in sequence by its component records. End article CII number is the major sorting field. (AFLCR 171-91)

DISBURSEMENT

In the collective appropriation sense, the amount of expenditure checks issued and cash payments made, net of refunds received. Includes all advances. Excludes amounts on nonexpenditure documents issued to accomplish a transfer. (AFSDM 177-265)

All payments by cash, check, or voucher deductions. In the collective appropriation sense, the amount of expenditure checks issued and cash payments made, net refunds received. (AFSCR 27-6)

DISBURSEMENTS, CASH

With respect to fund reporting, the amount of "expenditure" checks issued and cash payments made, net of refunds received. Excludes "nonexpenditure" checks, but includes all advances. (DOD 5000.8)

All payments. (DOD 5000.8)

DISBURSEMENTS, CROSS-SERVICE

Disbursements made by one military department for the account of another department. Such disbursements are charged direct to the funds of the benefiting department and are not the subject of charges and reimbursements to the appropriations and funds of the disbursing department. (DOD 5000.8)

DISBURSEMENTS, NET

With respect to fund reporting, gross disbursements less reimbursements and other repayments collected. (DOD 5000.8)

DISBURSING OFFICER

The officer or agent of the office designated as the paying office under the contract. (DAR 24-101.8)

DISBURSING-OFFICE SYMBOL

A numerical symbol assigned by the Treasury Department to a disbursing office for identification of disbursements and other cash transactions. (DOD 5000.8)

DISCHARGE

Includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping. Discharges, as used in this Directive, do not include those which are within the limits and criteria of appropriate Federal or State permits. (DOD 5030.41)

DISCOUNT FACTOR

The appropriate Project Year Factor for the purpose of discounting project costs. (AFLCR 78-3)

DISCOUNT RATE

The interest rate used to discount (or apply the time value) money to future costs and benefits so as to arrive at their present values. (AFLCR 78-3)

DISCOUNTS ON REPARABLE MATERIEL, PRICE

The variance between the inventory standard price for the same items new, and the allowance in return (whether or not the allowance, in fact, is granted). (DOD 5000.8)

DISCOUNTS ON SALES, PRICE

In Defense, the reduction in amount of sales as compared with inventory standard prices, on account of less-than-new condition, partial obsolescence, or in order to encourage utilization of materiel in long supply. (DOD 5000.8)

DISCOUNT, CASH

A reduction in the amount due on an account payable if paid within a stated period. (Note: The term is not to be confused with trade discount). (DOD 5000.8)

DISCOUNT, PURCHASE

In Defense, cash discounts allowed on materiel purchased. (DOD 5000.8)

DISCOUNT, TRADE

A reduction in price, usually varying in percentage with volume of transactions, made by vendors to those engaged in certain businesses and allowable irrespective of the time when the account is paid. (DOD 5000.8)

DISCREPANCIES INCIDENT TO SHIPMENT

All deficiencies incident to the shipment of Government property to or from a contractor's facility whereby differences exist between the property actually received. Such deficiencies include, but are not limited to loss, damage, destruction, improper status and condition coding, error in identity or classification, and improper consignment. (DAR B-102.2, DAC 76-17)

DISCREPANCY

Disagreement between the amount or condition of property on hand and the amount or condition of such property on records. This may either be: 1. A disagreement between quantities actually received in a shipment and those recorded on the release/receipt document, generally referred to as a "discrepancy incident to shipment. 2. A disagreement between a stock record or other property accounting record balance and the result of a physical count or inventory (AFM 67-1)

DISCREPANCY IN SHIPMENT

Whenever a carrier (common or contract) fails to deliver to a consignee, in the condition originally billed, all of the packages and/or loose pieces of property listed on DD Form 1348-1 (DOD Single Line Item Release/Receipt Document, or other shipping document, the shortage or damage is termed a discrepancy in shipment. The term is also applied to overages and other conditions of a traffic and/or supply nature affecting the usability or prompt identification of property. (AR 710-26, NAVSUP Pub 452 Revision/AFR 67-96/MCO P4400.51A/DSAR 4140.47)

Discrepancies for which the carrier is clearly liable and those for which carrier liability cannot be clearly ruled out by the consignee. Transportation discrepancies are most frequently disclosed in the checking-in operation by the TO, but concealed damage is often disclosed by the receiving property officer in the storage operation and reported to the TO for action. (AR 710-26/NAVSUP Pub 452 Revision/AFR 67-96/MCO P4400.51A/DSAR 4140.47)

DISCREPANCY WITH MANDATORY RESEARCH REQUIREMENT

Potential physical inventory adjustment which exceeds established dollar value limits or the variance is applicable to a controlled inventory item. (DOD 4140.35)

DISESTABLISH

To discontinue a mission, function, or activity at an installation. (AR 780-5, AFR 67-4)

DISPATCH INTERVAL

Time interval between successive aircraft departures. (AFM 11-1)

DISPATCH RATE

The number of aircraft per day dispatched to fulfill the requirements of an airlift operation. (AFM 11-1)

DISPERSAL KIT

An assembly of aircraft spare parts, built up aircraft engine power packs, and spares for essential ground handling, test, and support equipment readily transportable by air or surface means, designed to support the aircraft of one squadron or elements thereof for a 30 day period. (AFM 67-1)

DISPERSED OPERATING BASE

A United States Military air base that is equipped, manned, and maintained in a reduced operational status, with a capability to expand operations on short notice for accommodation of dispersed theater forces and/or Continental United States augmentative forces during periodic exercises, contingency, or general war operations. (AFM 11-1)

DISPERSED STORAGE AREA

That portion of a depot or subinstallation that is geographically located away from the main establishment, but not at another reporting installation. (AR 320-5)

DISPERSION (DATA)

The extent to which numerical data spread out, vary, or deviate from a given or average value. A common measure of dispersion is the standard deviation. (DOD 5000.8)

DISPOSABILITY BY ACCEPTABLE MEANS

Any method of ammunition disposal which meets and accommodates the most restrictive environmental constraints applicable to the jurisdiction in which the ammunition disposal takes place. (AFLC/AFSC 136-5)

DISPOSABLE END ITEM

An end item authorized for disposal in accordance with current directives. This will include both uneconomically reparable and surplus serviceable end items. (AR 320-5)

DISPOSABLE ITEM

Any component or end item authorized for disposal by current supply and maintenance publications. This will include both serviceable excess and uneconomically reparable end items and components. (AR 750-50)

DISPOSABLE MAP PROPERTY

That part of redistributable MAP property which: 1. Is not required to meet programmed and unprogrammed military deficiencies in MAP. 2. Is not required by any of the military departments for: a. Service program requirements. b. Meeting requests from a foreign country for sale under the military assistance sales program. (AFM 67-1)

MAP property determined to be no longer needed for the purpose initially furnished and for which no further MAP requirement exists (see Redistributable Property); and, MAP property which does not meet the criteria for utilization screening and is classified as disposable property by the MAAG when initially reported by the country. (DOD 4160.21-M)

DISPOSABLE PROPERTY

Personal property classified as scrap, rip-out material, excess, surplus, exchange/sale and foreign excess. (DOD 4160.21-M)

DISPOSAL

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. (DOD 5000.8)

Any sale, donation, abandonment, or destruction of property, or any transfer of property within the Department of Defense or to other Federal civilian agencies. (DSAM 8130.1)

The act of getting rid of excess or surplus property under proper authority. Disposal may be accomplished by, but not limited to, transfer, donation, sale, declaration, abandonment, or destruction. (ONMINST 5000.3)

The process of elimination from the services inventories through redistribution, transferring, donating, selling, abandoning, or destroying ammunition. (AFLC/AFSCR 136-5)

The process of redistributing, transferring, donating, selling, abandoning, or destroying disposable personal property. (DOD 4160.21-M)

DISPOSAL CREDITS

The proceeds of sale of any materiel sold to third parties by a contractor in connection with contract termination, to the extent not otherwise paid or credited to the Government. (DOD 5000.8)

The agreed-upon price for any part of the termination inventory sold to a contractor in the negotiations regarding a contract-termination claim. (DOD 5000.8)

DISPOSAL ITEM (COMPLETE)

An item selected on the basis of semi-annual or interim retention/disposal reviews for removal of total quantities from central inventory management by disposal action. (ASOINST P4400.24)

DISPOSAL PERIOD

The period beginning with the date of the opening of a plant clearance case and ending 150 days thereafter. (DSAM 8130.1)

DISASSEMBLY

Teardown of the item or parts sufficient to permit the type and amount of inspection and work required. (AFLCR 65-22)

DISASSEMBLY ORDER

An order issued by an inventory control point to an assembly depot, or through a stock control activity to an assembly depot, that will cause the expenditure of an assemblage to disassembly for recovery of components as individual items of issue. (AR 310-25)

DISTANT EARLY WARNING LINE

A defensive line of radar stations at about the 70th parallel on the North American continent, provided NORAD by the USAF. (AFM 11-1)

DISTRIBUTION

Servicing an activity by furnishing an initial set of engineering data (for a given weapon system/subsystem/ component), and keeping the set current by means of automatic distribution. (AFR 67-28)

That functional phase of military logistics which embraces the act of dispensing materiel, facilities and services. (AR 320-5, AFM 67-1, JCS Pub 1)

An official delivery of anything, such as orders or supplies. (JCS Pub 1)

A planned spread of fire to cover a desired frontage or depth. (JCS Pub 1)

A planned pattern of projectiles about a point. (JCS Pub 1)

The arrangement of troops for any purpose, such as a battle, march, or maneuver. (JCS Pub 1)

The arrangement of elements within the area of consideration; the relative arrangement of a set of numbers. (AFLCR 171-12)

The process of assigning military personnel to activities, units or billets. (JCS Pub 1)

DISTRIBUTION ACTIVITIES

As used in this manual, includes principal Distribution Depot, Attrition Depots, Specialized Support Depots (SSDs) and Direct Supply Support Points (DSSPs). (DSAM 4140.2, AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

DISTRIBUTION AREA

Geographical unit within which a supply depot makes routine deliveries. (AR 320-5)

DISTRIBUTION CATEGORY A

Affects technical order modification kits applicable to aircraft, missiles, air training devices, ground CEM, equipment, or vehicles by specific serial control number and/or Air Force registration number. The home base assignment and current location which are available within the established records maintained at the headquarters of a major command. Kits distributed under this category will always be automatically shipped by the IM/SSM to the modification sites. (AFM 67-1)

DISTRIBUTION CATEGORY B

Affects modification kits applicable to those aircraft or other items of equipment where a physical inspection is necessary to determine a requirement, individual items are not specifically distinguishable from like items by controlled serial number, accurate location records are not available within the established records maintained at the headquarters of a major command, or wherein the technical order indicates accomplishment may be deferred until depot overhaul or performance of inspection/repair as necessary. This distribution category requires normal requisition action by the using activity. (AFM 67-1)

DISTRIBUTION CODE ADDRESS

An address code assigned to each Engineering Data Service Center by the USAF Engineering Data Support Center, to simplify the distribution of engineering data. (AFR 67-28)

DISTRIBUTION CODE NUMBER

A code number assigned a specific foreign government used for the identification of publications sold under a specific FMS case. (AFR 400-3)

DISTRIBUTION DEPOT

As used in this manual, includes principal Distribution Depots and Attrition Depots. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

DISTRIBUTION DROP POINT

An activity designated by the in-country distribution plan to receive and distribute cargo to a cluster of supply support activities. (AR 310-25)

DISTRIBUTION FIELD AND CODES

The Distribution Field of a requisition is a dual purpose field with two different uses for the Navy Supply System. The first field, one character, is common for all military services. An alpha character in this field, for interservice transactions, represents the service point to receive status on requisitions. A numeric character in this field, for intra-Navy transactions also represents an activity to receive status on requisitions. The second field, two digits, Columns 55-56, will contain the Navy Cognizance Symbol for the item requisitioned. On service requisitions other than Navy, the field has significance only to the originator. Information cited in these fields is to be perpetuated on all subsequent documentation. (NAVSUP Pub 437)

DISTRIBUTION MISSION ACTIVITIES

Activities responsible for shipping supplies to consumers within a geographical area. A Distribution Mission Activity may also have a storage mission in which case it will still be referred to as a Distribution Mission Activity. (DOD 4100.31)

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

A summarization of contract award data prepared and published by DFSC to advise CONUS and overseas fuel regions and other petroleum management activities of how all requirements of a specified procurement program and delivery period will be supported. (DOD 4140.25-M)

DISTRIBUTION PLAN AUTHORIZATION

Establishes the maximum quantity of a product which may be ordered against all contracts managed by a particular fuel region or JPO. (DOD 4140.25-M)

DISTRIBUTION POINT

An activity established in a Defense Supply Center distribution system where material is stocked for supply to requisitioning activities of the military services within a designated geographic area. (AFLCM 72-2)

A point at which supplies and/or ammunition, obtained from supporting supply points by a division or other unit, are broken down for distribution to subordinate units. Distribution points usually carry no stocks. Items drawn are issued completely as soon as possible. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT

A statement used in marking a technical document to denote the conditions of its availability for distribution, release, or disclosure. (DOD 5200.20, AR 70-31)

A statement used in marking a technical document to denote the conditions of its availability for distribution, release or disclosure at the initiation of a component of the Department of Defense. If used to impose a degree of control on the distribution, the reasons must be other than for protection of classified information. (DODI 5200.20)

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

That complex of facilities, installations, methods, and procedures, designed to receive, store, maintain, distribute, and control the flow of military materiel between the point of receipt into the military system and the point of issue to using activities and units. (AR 320-5, AFM 67-1, DOD 4140.4, AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1)

That complex of facilities, installations, methods, and procedures designed to receive, store, maintain, distribute, and control the flow of materiel between the point of receipt into the supply system and the point of issue to using activities and units. This includes facilities, installations, and services provided to the Air Force by contractors or by other military services but does not apply to materiel procured for direct delivery by a manufacturer. The point of receipt and issue is the point at which accountability is assumed or dropped by facilities or installations of the distribution system. (AFM 67-1)

That complex of facilities, installations, methods, patterns and procedures designed to receive, store, maintain, distribute and control the flow of materiel between the point of receipt into a military supply system and the point of issue to a post, camp, station, base or equivalent. (DOD 4140.17-M)

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM LEVEL OF SUPPLY

The average over-all quantity of materiel required to be in a given distribution system. It is the sum of the average levels of supply to all storage and distribution points and the in transit levels of supply within a distribution system within the geographic limits of any portion thereof. (DOD 4140.4)

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS QUALITY CONTROL

A management system that applies quality control techniques and statistical methods to measure and control the quality of Distribution operations. (AFLCR 74-13)

DISTRIBUTOR

Anyone authorized by the manufacturer to rebrand and distribute the manufacturer's product under the distributor's own brand designation. (AR 320-5)

DISTURBED AREA

An area subjected to any disassembly and reassembly during the repair process. (AFLCR 74-3)

DISTURBED SYSTEM

Any system of which the whole or a component part has been removed, disassembled, repaired, adjusted, modified, disconnected, or altered. (AFLCR 65-22)

DIVERSION

The rerouting of cargo to a new transshipment point or via a different mode of transportation prior to arrival at the original transshipment point or destination. (AR 725-50, DSAM 4140.2, AR 735-110, NAVSUP Pub 5003, MCO P4400.101)

Any deliberate action that causes materiel to meet a foreign commitment to be delivered to other than the original intended recipient. (AFR 400-3)

A security trade control-related term referring to any unauthorized conveyance (resale, exportation, shipment etc.) of material to a denied area or other prohibited locale designated by ASD(ISA). (DOD 4160.21-M)

DIVISION REPRESENTATIVE

The USAF officer placed in charge of a site by AFSC and assigned the responsibility for successful activation of the site. (AFR 400-30)

DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND

An organic divisional unit responsible for providing division level supply, transportation, maintenance, medical and miscellaneous services for all assigned and attached elements of the division. (AR 320-5)

DLA PROPERTY AND FACILITIES

Defense Logistics Agency property includes facilities, furniture, equipment, commodities, and other material for which DLA is financially accountable. (DLAR 5705.2)

DLA/DIPEC STANDARD, STANDARD (MEASUREMENT)

In possession of or a standard established by DLA/DIPEC. (DLAM 4155.4, AR 750-26, NAVSUP Pub 5011, MCO P4870.45B)

DO INDUSTRIAL RATING

The highest Department of Defense priority imposed upon an industry by the Secretary of Defense to assure a timely procurement. This rating will override unrated or commercial orders but not a DX rating for like items from the same industry. (AFM 11-1)

DOCK RECEIPT

Receipt used at a terminal to receive, stow, and manifest outbound cargo. (AR 320-5)

DOCK STOCK SUPPORT

The number of serviceable engines required to be in transit or physically located at the Aircraft PDM and crash damage rework facilities. (AFM 400-1)

DOCK TIME

The scheduled date that GFM must be on hand at the contractor's facility to prevent uninterrupted production of the end article and costs connected therewith. (AFLCR 57-10)

DOCUMENT

Specifications, drawings, sketches, lists, standards, pamphlets, reports, and printed, typewritten, or other information, relating to the design, procurement, manufacture, test or inspection of items or services under a contract. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

Any recorded information or data regardless of its physical form or characteristics, including, without limitation, the following:

1. Written or printed material (whether handwritten, printed or typed).
2. Data processing cards or tapes.
3. Maps, charts, photographs, negatives, moving or still film strips.
4. Paintings, drawings, engravings, or sketches.
5. Sound, voice, or electronic recordings.
6. Reproduction of the foregoing by any means or process. (DODI 5200.20)

DOCUMENT AGE

With regard to PR/MIPRs being processed by D/PP, the elapsed time from date the document was received in D/PP (per system input) to the date of the generation of the product reflecting the age. (AFLCR 70-11)

DOCUMENT CONTROL CARD

A PCAM card, AF Form 224, "Property Accounting Transaction Card," used to record cost category I and II items document input and to balance and account for all related transaction cards. A document control card shall not be prepared for cost category III items document input. (AFM 67-1)

DOCUMENT FILE

A file of documents supporting transactions posted to the property book(s). Documents pertaining to repair parts and expendable non-reportable items are not retained in this file. (AR 735-35)

DOCUMENT IDENTIFIER

A three-digit code which identifies the basic type of administrative action, the specific subtype of supply transaction, and related modifying instructions for each type of supply document and movement document used throughout the requisitioning, processing, and issuing functions or other types of supply transactions within and between supply and distribution systems. (AR 725-50, AR 320-5)

A code that identifies the basic type of administrative action, the specific subtype of supply transaction, and related modifying instructions for each type of mechanical supply document used throughout the requisitioning, processing, and issuing functions or other types of supply transactions within and between supply and distribution systems. (NAVSUP Pub. 437, AFM 67-1)

DOCUMENT IDENTIFIER CODE (DIC)

The code assigned to identify the kind of requisition submitted, type of information required, and status of the requisition. (AFR 67-4/AR 700-96/NAVMATINST 4000.35/MCO P4400.101)

A code (three digits) that identifies the basic type of administrative action, the specific subtype of supply document and movement document used throughout the requisitioning, processing, and issuing functions or other types of supply transactions within and between supply and distribution systems. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

DOCUMENT NUMBER

A 14-digit reference number that will be assigned to a requisition or a release/receipt document in order to identify the transaction throughout the logistics system until retirement of the document is authorized in official reports of audit. (AFM 67-1)

A 14-digit nonduplicative number constructed so as to identify the military service, requisitioner, requisition date, and serial number. (AR 725-50, AR 320-5)

The number assigned to a debit or credit document. The voucher control number assigned to any official document used in connection with the movement of an engine. (AFM 400-1)

DOCUMENT REGISTER

A form used to record supply transactions and provide document control during the processing of supply documents and as a ready reference of past transactions. (AR 320-5)

DOCUMENT SUSPENSE CARD

A PCAM card, AF Form 1500, "ADP General Purpose Card," or other authorized PCAM card, used to record item input and to serve as an interim documentary record pending completion of processing action to be afforded the original document. (AFM 67-1)

DOCUMENT TYPE

An element of data on the CODN that identifies both the time significance of the equipment referenced by the CODN and the processing action required in the ACMS regarding file establishment of change. (AFLCP 171-91)

DOCUMENTATION

The provision of accounting documents in support of financial and property transactions. (DOD 5000.8)

Recorded technical data and information. (DOD 5010.12)

Recorded technical data or a concept in any form from which information can be derived, e.g., a technical report, a page containing data, a graphic or pictorial representation, a tape recording, a book, or a film record. (AR 700-51)

Documentation consists of packing lists, inspection and test reports, operating and installation instructions, historical records, and diagrams of electrical and hydraulic systems and utility connections. When specified, the documentation shall include photographs, manufacturing procedures, and other required technical data. (TM 38-260/NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870.62/DSAM 4145.9)

DOCUMENTATION CENTER

The Defense Documentation Center (DDC) which provides the DOD-wide service for the acquisition, storage, announcement, retrieval, and secondary distribution of technical documents. (AFR 80-29)

DOCUMENTATION (DATA AUTOMATION)

The techniques necessary for the orderly presentation, organization and communication of specialized knowledge. Documentation is necessary not so much to give maximum utility as to give an unquestionable historical reference record. (AFM 11-1)

A written explanation (in combination with

adequate illustration when necessary) of the purpose, requirements, logic and output capabilities of an application, computer program or data system. (AFM 11-1)

DOCUMENTATION (GENERAL)

Any tangible media created or acquired to record and communicate temporarily or permanently, knowledge, acts, interests, or events. (AFM 11-1)

DOCUMENT, ACCOUNTING

Any form or original record which evidences a financial or property transaction. For example, voucher, invoice, bill, contract, receipt, order, requisition, procurement directive, etc. (DOD 5000.8)

DOD ACCOUNT

The prescribed cost account structure for use by supply management, industrial preparedness, and terminal operations activities in the Department of Defense (DOD) programs in recording operating expenses and performance. (AFLCR 117-105)

DOD ACTIVITY ADDRESS CODE (DODAAC)

The code number assigned to approved activities to facilitate requisitioning and interchange of engineering data. These codes are listed in DOD 4000.25-D, DOD Activity Address Directory (DODAAD). (AFR 67-4, AR 700-96, NAVMATINST 4000.35, MCO 4235.22)

DOD AIRLIFT CAPABILITY

The airlift which the Agency is capable of providing for the movement of passengers and cargo through the use of controlled transport aircraft and commercial aircraft (DOD 5160.2)

DOD COMPONENT

A Military Department or Defense Agency and its subordinate activities. For the purpose of this manual it includes the cognizant contract administration component and assigned contractors who take required action pursuant to individual contract terms and approved procedures as appropriate. (TM 38-260/NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870.62/DSAM 4145.9)

Military Service or Agency including Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Defense Supply Agency. (AFR 66-19/ AR 310-70/NAVMATINST 5600.11A/MCO 5215.16/DSAR 4151.9)

DOD COMPONENT MOBILIZATION RESERVE

Industrial plant equipment held in reserve in Assistant Chief of Staff (Installations and Logistics) (ASD(I&L)) approved Plant Equipment Packages by DOD components in support of Secretary of Defense approved mobilization requirements. This includes equipment retained as integral units in plants of the Department Industrial Plant Reserve. (TM 38260/NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870.62/DSAM 4145.9)

DOD COMPONENTS

For the purpose of this Directive, DOD components include the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Unified and Specified Commands, the military departments, the Military Services, and the Defense Agencies. (DOD 5160.10, DOD 5160.2)

Military services and agencies of the Department of Defense. (AR 780-5)

DOD CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION SERVICES (CAS) COMPONENTS

Office of the Defense Supply Agency, Defense Contract Administration Services, and the Military Departments engaged in the performance of contract administration services (including procurement quality assurance) on contracts for supplies and services, including contract maintenance, with private industry. (DOD 7720.6)

DOD DEPOT MAINTENANCE PRODUCTION REPORT

An annual consolidated summary of all active depot maintenance facilities by name and location and the maintenance production of end items by type, model or class. It will be published by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics) on the basis of the individual Depot Maintenance Production Reports submitted by each of the military services. It will consist of an alphabetical list (for each military service) of the depot maintenance facilities (military and commercial) for which data are included in the summary report and a second section consisting of a separate line entry of the data submitted on each of the EAM cards. (NAVMATINST 4850.89A)

DOD DIRECT CREDIT

Long term credit which is directly financed from the appropriation or account available for that purpose. Authority is Section 23 of the Foreign Military Sales Act, as amended, or pertinent earlier legislation. (AFR 400-3)

DOD DIRECTORY OF CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION SERVICES COMPONENTS

A guide for procurement activities and contract administration services components for determining where prime and subcontracts shall be referred for field administration, listing addresses, telephone numbers, and other useful information. (DOD 4105.59)

DOD ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES SPECIALISTS

DOD Military and civilian personnel technically qualified to provide advice, instruction and training in the installation, operation and maintenance of DOD weapons, equipment, and systems. (DOD 1130.2)

DOD EXCESS MATERIEL

Materiel that is determined to be unnecessary for the discharge of the responsibilities of the DOD after completion of utilization screening among DOD activities in accordance with policies and procedures prescribed by applicable directives. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

Materiel which is determined to be unnecessary for the discharge of responsibilities of the DOD. (DOD 4140.34M)

DOD EXCESS STOCKS (POTENTIAL)

The quantity of an item which is indicated on the records of an ICP to be above the retention limit of the ICP. This will be supply systems stock which is being screened within the DOD for utilization but which has not been determined to be DOD excess. (DSAM 4140.1)

DOD HAZARD CLASS

A numerical designator assigned to items to denote the material as being either explosive or poisonous (toxic). Class 1 identifies explosive material. Class 6 identifies poisonous (toxic) material. (AFLC/AFSCR 127-101)

DOD HAZARD DIVISION

A numerical designator assigned to items based on the character and predominance of the associated hazards and the potential for causing personnel casualties or property damage. Within DOD Hazard Class 1 (Explosives), there are four Divisions. Division 1 denotes primarily a blast hazard: Division 2 primarily a fragmentation hazard: Division 3 primarily a mass fire hazard: and Division 4 primarily a minor fire hazard. Within DOD Hazard Class 6, there is presently only one Division being utilized: Division 1, which denotes poisonous (toxic) chemical agents. (AFLC/AFSCR 127-101)

DOD INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT RESERVE (DODIER)

Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE) which is being held to support projected DOD operational and mobilization requirements. This reserve is composed of two major segments:

a. DOD General Reserve.

b. DOD Component Mobilization Reserve. (TM 38-260, NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870.62/DSAM 4145.9)

DOD INFORMATION DISSEMINATION ACTIVITY

A DOD activity or DOD-sponsored activity, such as DDC, an Information Analysis Center (IAC), a major technical library, or any secondary distribution or release activity which provides technical information to eligible users beyond the local unit. (DLAR 4185.19/AR 70-21/NAVMATINST 3900.15/AFR 80-39/MCO 5512.9)

DOD INTEGRATED MANAGER

A Military Department or Defense Agency designated by the Secretary of Defense to be responsible for management or specified commodities or items on a DOD-wide basis. (DOD 4140.32-M)

DOD INTEGRATED MANAGERS

Defense Supply Agency and Military Service Inventory Control Points assigned integrated management responsibilities. (DOD 4100.37)

DOD ITEM CODE (DODIC)

The DODIC is a uniform, centrally assigned (4 alphanumeric positions) item code composed of a letter and three digits which denote interchangeability between like items for ammunition or explosive supply within FSG 13. (DOD 4160.21-M)

DOD P FORM

Frequently referred to as DOD "P" Exhibits and contains information (justification) for the annual Air Force submission to DOD. The form is required by the annual DOD letter which prescribes the backup data required for the annual budget submission. (AFSCR 27-6)

DOD PARTS FOR NEW DESIGN SELECTION

The parts suggested for new design contained in military specifications and standards that are referenced by general design specifications (such as, MIL-E-5400, MIL-E-8189, MIL-T-21200). (AFLCR 800-13)

DOD PERSONNEL

In this regulation DOD personnel includes both the military and civilian members of DOD. (AFR 400-20)

DOD POTENTIAL CONTRACTOR

An individual or organization outside DOD declared eligible for documentation services by a sponsoring Department of the Army activity that participates in any program to maintain an

industrial research and development capability to keep industry informed of Department of the Army research and development requirements (e.g., the US Army Qualitative Development Requirement Information). (AR 70-11)

An individual or organization outside DOD declared eligible for documentation services by a sponsoring DOD activity on the basis of participation in a Potential Defense Contractor Program. These programs are the Air Force Potential Contractor Program, the Department of Navy/Industry Cooperative R&D Program, the Army Qualitative Requirements Information Program, and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency Potential Contractor Program. (DLAR 4185.10/AR 70-21/NAVMATINST 3900.15/AFR 80-39/MCO 5512.9)

DOD PROGRAMMING SYSTEM

The methods and procedures for establishing, maintaining, and revising the DOD FYDP. (AFSCM 27-1)

DOD RESOURCES

Military and civilian personnel including Selected and Ready Reservists of the Military Services, facilities, equipment, supplies, and services owned by, controlled by, or under the jurisdiction of a DOD component. (DODI 4151.7)

DOD SINGLE LINE ITEM RELEASE/RECEIPT DOCUMENT (DD FORM 1348-1)

The DOD single line item release/receipt document is prepared by the activity releasing the materiel. This document is used for selecting, packing, materiel receiving, and as a source document for the preparation of other documentation. The DD Form 1348-1, is not generally intended for use as an invoice, shipment, or materiel movement document. It may be manually or machine (EAM or computer) produced and is designed to facilitate preparation directly from the materiel release order document. (AFM 67-1)

DOD TACTICAL SHELTER PROGRAM

The shelter research, development, testing evaluation and engineering requirements of the military services and appropriate DOD components that were formulated by JOCOTAS and approved by DDRE. Primarily, the program consists of RDTE management documents (e.g. DD Forms 1643 and 1498) and descriptions of operations and maintenance and procurement funded requirements. This program provides OSD a description of the work to be performed within the fiscal guidance and identifies the areas where additional funds are required. This document provides the guidance for Department of the Army in execution of the program. (AFR 80-8)

DOD/DA PROGRAM STRUCTURE

A mission-oriented arrangement of program elements consisting of an integrated activity or an identifiable military capability. Program elements are arranged in major programs in the Five-Year Defense Program. (AMCR 11-4)

DOLLAR SALES

The dollar value of units issued for a specific period. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

DOLLAR VALUE LINE

A program line representing a requirement for certain services, commodities, or a grouping of items of material (normally of high density and low unit cost) for which the requirement is measured only in dollars. These lines are identified in the MASL by unit of issues XX (dollars). (DOD 5105.38M)

DOLLAR VALUE LINE ITEM

A grouping of items which, as directed by the MASL, appear in plans and programs as a dollar value rather than a quantity. (AFR 400-2)

DOMESTIC CIVIL TRANSPORTATION

Movement of passengers and cargo by commercial carriers to, from, and between the 48 contiguous states. (DSAR 3005-4)

DOMESTIC CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL

Domestic Construction Material means an unmanufactured construction material which has been mined or produced in the United States, or a manufactured construction material which has been manufactured in the United States if the cost of its components which are mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States exceeds 50 percent of the cost of all its components. The cost of components shall include transportation costs to the place of incorporation into the construction material and, in the case of components of foreign origin, duty (whether or not a duty free entry certificate may be issued). A component shall be considered to have been mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States (regardless of its source in fact), if the construction material in which it is incorporated is manufactured in the United States and the component is of a class or kind determined by the Department concerned to be not mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available

commercial quantities and of a satisfactory quality. (DAR 18-506.4)

DOMESTIC FREIGHT ROUTE ORDER NUMBER

Number used to identify and release for movement domestic carload, or equivalent, with exceptions, freight traffic by Department of Defense shipping agencies. It includes the route or method by which shipment will be made. (AR 320-5)

DOMESTIC SHIPMENT

Any shipment wholly within the continental limits of the United States or not involving overseas transportation. (AFR 69-8)

DOMINANT USER CONCEPT

The concept that the service which is the principal consumer is responsible for performing a support workload for all using services. This does not imply that the dominant user will provide complete resources. (AFSCR 170-9)

DONABLE PROPERTY

Surplus equipment, materiel, books, or other surplus (including surplus property in work capital funds, stock fund items, or in singular management-type funds) except: 1. Such property as may be specified from time to time by GSA. 2. Surplus agricultural commodities, food, and cotton or woolen goods from time to time by the Secretary of Agriculture to be commodities requiring special handling in order to assist in carrying out responsibilities in respect to price support or stabilization. 3. Property in trust fund. (AFM 67-1)

Surplus personal property under the control of a Military Department or DSA activity (including surplus property in working capital funds established pursuant to Section 405 of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, or in similar management-type funds), authorized for donation by Statute. Foreign excess personal property is donable pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Property and Administrative Service Act of 1949, as amended. (DSAM 4160.1)

Property under the control of a Military Service/Defense Agency (including surplus personal property in working capital funds established under 10 USC 2008 or in similar management-type funds) authorized for donation by statute. (DOD 4160.21-M)

DONATION

Any tax-supported school system, school, college, university, school for the mentally retarded, school for the physically handicapped, and radio or television stations licensed by the Federal Communications Commission as an educational radio or educational television station which are exempt from taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and any public library which serves free all residents of a community, district, state, or region and receives its financial support in whole or in part from public funds. (DOD 4160.21-M)

DONATION AGREEMENT

An agreement between DOD and the designated service educational activity covering the types of surplus property and the conditions under which it may be donated. (DOD 4160.21-M)

DONATIONS OF SURPLUS MATERIEL

Transfers of equipment, materials, and other supplies determined to be surplus property, without reimbursement (except for costs of care and handling) for educational purposes, including research, pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. (DOD 5000.8)

DONEE

The actual recipient of donated surplus personal property. (DSAM 4160.1)

A Service Educational Activity; a State, political subdivision, municipality, or tax-supported institution acting on behalf of a public airport; a public agency using surplus personal property in carrying out or promoting for the residents of a given political area one or more public purposes such as conservation, economic development, education, parks and recreation, public health, and public safety, acting by and through a State Agency; an eligible nonprofit educational or public health institution or organization, acting by and through a State Agency; and other organizations specifically authorized by law to receive donable property. (DOD 4160.21-M)

DORMANT FUNDS

A condition existing when no payment has been made within 90 days after a scheduled delivery was due or after a delivery was made. (AFLCR 70-11)

DOT LABEL

Label(s) that must be affixed to packages of explosives as prescribed in Section 173, Title 49, CFR. (AFLC/AFSC Reg 127-101)

DOT MARKING

The proper required markings which must be used on the outside of shipping containers in accordance with Section 173, Title 49, CFR. (AFLC/AFSCR 127-101)

DOUBLE ENTRY

A method of bookkeeping in which every transaction is entered in two parts: debit and credit-the debit or debits always equalling the credit or credits. This method is based upon the use of the following mathematical equation in maintaining a balance at all times in recording financial transactions: assets = liabilities + proprietorship, or fund resources = unpaid obligations + balance of funds available. (DOD 5000.8)

DOWN PAYMENT

Money transferred to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States or other authorized officer at the time of acceptance of DD Form 1513 as partial payment for defense articles or services contracted for by an eligible foreign country. (DOD 5105.38M)

DOWN TIME (SYSTEM)

The total time during which the System is not in condition to perform its intended function. Downtime can in turn be subdivided in the following categories: repair time, logistic time and administrative time. (MIL-STD-721, NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

A TM contains 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. (AFR 66-7)

DOWNGRADE

To determine that classified information requires, in the interests of national security, a lower degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure than currently provided, coupled with a changing of the classification designation to reflect such lower degree. (JCS Pub 1)

DOWNGRADING

The procedure by which an off-specification or contaminated product is approved for use at a lower grade of the same or similar product. (DOD 4140.25-M)

DOWNTIME

That portion of calendar time during which the item is not in condition to perform its intended function. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

DOWNTIME CODE

An alpha code used to indicate the reason a CEM equipment is not in a fully operational status. (AFM 65-662)

DOWNTIME RATIO

A figure used to show the percentage of time that a reportable CEM equipment is not operational. (AFR 65-662)

DPCCP MONITOR

An individual assigned by an AF organization to receive and disseminate ALERTS from GIDEP, utilize the FEDB, monitor all aspects of the program to assure effectiveness, serve as central control point and prepare or approve ALERTs. (AFLCR/AFSCR 800-20)

DRAFT CHECKLIST

A checklist assembled by the Joint Checklist Working Group (JCWG) from inputs provided by the project office, contractor, munitions activity, safety, quality control, and test agency approved by the JCWG and used to verify the loading operation or assembly of munitions. (AFSCR 136-3)

DRAFT PLAN TOE

The initial stage of a new Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) or of a revision of an existing TOE prepared by TOE proponents with the assistance of their subordinate field commands and agencies, if appropriate, and submitted to U.S. Army Materiel Command and U.S. Continental Army Command for area of interest review, prior to preparation of Plan TOE. (AR 310-44)

DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

Are the Final Draft Memoranda and reflect the Secretary of Defense's final decisions on force levels and MFOIs reflected in his IDPMs as influenced by Service and JCS comments. (OPNAVINST 5000.19E)

DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM/DEFENSE GUIDANCE MEMORANDUM

Memoranda from the Secretary of Defense describing recommendations on major issues relating to forces, together with his rationale for these recommendations. Initial (or comment) memoranda are issued early in the calendar cycle and express Secretary of Defense tentative decisions. Tentative record of decision memoranda are issued subsequently after consideration of comments on the initial memoranda. Defense Guidance Memoranda cover problems other than major policy issues of interest to individual Military Services which require a comprehensive analysis and plan. Guidance memoranda need not be force oriented. (DOD 7045.7)

DRAG

The aerodynamic force in a direction opposite to that of flight and due to the resistance to movement brought to bear on an aerospace vehicle by the atmosphere through which it passes. (AFM 11-1)

DRAWBACK

Under specific provision of law, the paying back or remission of customs duties or internal revenue taxes which have been paid on materials used in the manufacture or production of an article which is taxed at the time of exportation. (DOD 5000.8)

DRAWING OF A STANDARD

A drawing of a standard depicts multiusage items, design criteria, or processes which disclose or reference engineering requirements. (MIL-STD-7)

DRAWING TITLE

The name by which the part or item shall be known and will consist of a basic name, government type designator, if applicable, and sufficient modifiers to differentiate like items in the same major assembly. (MIL-STD-28)

DRAWINGS

Geographic data in the form of line drawings, sketches, blueprints, diagrams, or pictures which furnish sufficient descriptive data to show what it is, detailed dimensions of the item, what it looks like, and the materiel of which it is made. (TM 38-715)

A complete set of legible assembly and detail manufacturing drawings (except government standards), including vendor drawings and engineering orders not reflected by such drawings. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

DRILL AMMUNITION

Inert type of dummy ammunition or ammunition components containing no explosive whatever; used for training or instruction. (NAVORD OP 2165)

Nonexpendable inert types of ammunition provided for instructional purposes. (AFM 67-1)

DRIVEAWAY SERVICE

The transporting or moving of a vehicle under its own power by a driver furnished by an authorized commercial motor carrier. This method also includes the movement of one or more vehicles including other than self-supported vehicles when towed or mounted (either full or saddle mount) upon a vehicle moving in driveaway service. (DSAR 4500.3)

DRONE

A vehicle, land, sea, or air, which is remotely or automatically controlled. (JCS Pub 1)

DROP FROM INVENTORY

That point in time when the official accountable property records have been adjusted to reflect an issue or transfer of material. (AR 37-17)

DROP ZONE

A specified area upon which airborne troops, equipment, and supplies are dropped by parachute, or on which supplies and equipment may be delivered by free fall. (JCS Pub 1)

DROPMASTER

An aircrew member who, during parachute operations, will relay any required information between pilot and jumpmaster. (JCS Pub 1)

An individual qualified to prepare, perform acceptance inspection, load lash, and eject material for airdrop. (JCS Pub 1)

DRUG ABUSE CONTROL ITEMS

For the purpose of this regulation, the use of the term Drug Abuse Control Items, unless otherwise specified, will include items listed in the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 as controlled substances, Schedules III, IV, and V (appropriate stimulant and depressant drugs or other substances, e.g., narcotics paraphernalia (defined below) and tobacco (cigarettes) that require as a minimum limited access storage or, where possible, vault storage. The term does not include distilled spirits, wine and/or malt beverages. Controlled substances (Schedules III, IV, and V) are designated by the letter "Q" (formerly "K") in the Notes Column of the Federal Supply Catalog, Identification List, C-6500-IL. In accordance with Federal regulations, controlled substances (Schedules III, IV, and V) are identified by C-III or III, C-IV or IV, and C-V or V, respectively. (Many of these drugs were formerly identified by a distinctive drug abuse control symbol that consisted of an "Rx" within a capital "C".) The manufacturer places this symbol on the immediate container and carton, as applicable; however, to deter pilferage, the symbol does not appear on intermediate or shipping containers. (MILSTAMP categorizes items designated as Sensitive and/or Drug Abuse Control Items in this regulation as Controlled cargo.) (DSAR 4145.11)

DRUM

1. Round metal or fiberboard container for

liquids or for solids. In this meaning, usually preceded by the quantity, as 5-gallon drum, 55-gallon drum.

2. A straight sided and flat ended cylindrical storage or shipping container of metal, plywood or fiberboard (or combination thereof). Metal drums are usually 24 gauge or heavier and are rated in gallons, pounds or both. Nonmetal drums are rated for the maximum weight of contents. (AFR 69-8)

DRY BULK CARRIERS

Ships for the carriage of shipload lots of homogeneous unmarked cargoes such as grain, coal, cement and lumber. (DAR 1-1402)

DRY CARGO LINERS

Ships used for the carriage of hetrogeneous marked cargoes in parcel lots. However, any cargo can be carried in such ships, including part cargoes of bulk items such as those mentioned above, or, when carried in deep tanks, bulk liquids such as petroleum and vegetable oils. (DAR 1-1402)

DRY EMPLACEMENT

A launch emplacement that has no provision for water cooling during launch. (AFM 11-1)

DRY FUEL ROCKET

A rocket that uses a mixture of fast-burning powder. Used especially as a booster rocket. (AFM 11-1)

DRY START

The starting up of a liquid rocket engine without having previously filled the regeneratively cooled tubes. (AFM 11-1)

DRY TANK SPACE

The area in tanks designated for storage of supplies other than bulk liquids or gases. (AR 320-5, AFM 67-1)

DRY WEIGHT

The weight of a rocket vehicle without its fuel. (This term, appropriate especially for liquid rockets, is sometimes considered to include the payload.) (AFM 11-1)

D-DAY

The day on which an operation commences or is to commence. This may be the commencement of hostilities or any other operation. (D-day and M-day may occur simultaneously or M-day may precede D-day). (AFR 78-13)

The unnamed day on which a particular operation commences or is to commence. This may be the commencement of hostilities or any other operation. (D-Day and M-Day may occur simultaneously or M-Day may precede D-Day.) (DOD 4005.1)

A general term conventionally accepted for planning ases to designate the first day of war. (AFM 67-1)

D-DAY CONSUMPTION/PRODUCTION DIFFERENTIAL ASSETS

As applied to the D to P concept, these assets are required to compensate for the inability of the production base to meet expenditure (consumption) requirements during the D to P period. (JCS Pub 1)

D-DAY MATERIEL READINESS GROSS CAPABILITY

As applied to the D to P concept, this capability represents the sum of all assets on hand on D-day and the gross production capability (unfunded and funded) between D-day and P-day. When this capability equals the D to P Materiel Readiness Gross Requirement, requirements and capabilities are in balance. (JCS Pub 1)

D-DAY PIPELINE ASSETS

As applied to the D to P concept, these assets represent the sum of CONUS and overseas operating and safety levels and intransit levels of supply. (JCS Pub 1)

D-F EQUIPMENT

Railcars of motor vehicles equipped with special devices that make dunnaging unnecessary. (NAVORD OP 2165)

DUAL THRUST

A rocket thrust derived from two propellant grains using the same propulsion section of a missile. The dual-thrust technique is considered to provide what is in effect a two- stage propulsion system without the disadvantages of jettisoning the booster unit or of sequential ignition of the sustainer grain, and with the advantages of lower weight, shorter length, and lower cost. (AFM 11-1)

DUAL THRUST MOTOR

A solid rocket motor built to obtain dual thrust. In a single chamber unit the booster propellant grain may be bonded to the sustainer grain, with the thrust level regulated by mechanically changing the nozzle throat area or by using different grain compositions or configurations. In a dual chamber unit, the separate chambers may be arranged in tandem or concentrically. (AFM 11-1)

DUE IN

The quantities of material expected to be received under outstanding procuring and requisitioning instruments, and quantities from other sources such as transfer, reclamation, and recovery. (AR 320-5)

The quantity of unsupplied items on requests

submitted by unit supply officer to higher supply echelon, or items unsupplied by contractor. (AFM 67-1)

Quantities of supplies scheduled to be received from vendors, repair facilities, assembly operation, interdepot transfers, and other sources. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

DUE IN ASSETS DOCUMENT CONTROL

The recording, controlling, and processing of all documents pertaining to the management and control of due-in assets. Types of documents to be controlled include, but are not limited to, PRs, AF MIPRs, basic and mandatory contractual documents, materiel release/receipt (shipping and receiving) documents, initial and amended shipping instructions, etc. (AFM 67-1)

DUE IN DATE

The date a report is to arrive at its prescribed destination. (AFLCR 300-22)

DUE IN FROM MAINTENANCE BALANCE

An accountable balance on supply records that shows the quantity of each DIFM item that maintenance has in its possession. (AFM 67-1)

DUE IN FROM MAINTENANCE FILE RECORD

A file maintained by either supply and/or maintenance to manage and control DIFM items. (AFM 67-1)

DUE IN FROM MAINTENANCE ITEM

A recoverable item flowing through maintenance from the time of removal to actual turn in. (AFM 67-1)

DUE IN FROM MAINTENANCE (DIFM)

1. DIFM Balance An accountable balance on supply records that shows the quantity of each DIFM item that maintenance has in its possession.
2. DIFM Item. A recoverable item flowing through maintenance from the time of removal to actual turn in.
3. DIFM File Record. A file maintained by either supply and/or maintenance to manage and control DIFM items. (AFM 67-1)

DUE IN FROM OVERHAUL (DIOH)

End items due in from work from depot level maintenance. (AFM 67-1)

Production end items due in from depot level maintenance. (AFLCR 66-53)

A term applied to production assets issued to maintenance requiring a turn-in to base supply to cancel the DO32 system due-in quantity. (AFLCR 66-62)

DUE OUT

That portion of stock requisitioned which is not immediately available for supply and which will not be referred to a secondary source of supply for supply action but will be recorded as a commitment for future issue. (AR 320-5)

Items requisitioned but unfilled, and which are recorded as requirements for future use. (NAVEXOS P-1500, DOD 4100.31)

DUE OUT DATE

The date a report is to be dispatched by the preparing activity. (AFLCR 300-22)

DUE OUT TO MAINTENANCE (DOTM)

A memorandum balance on supply records that shows the quantity of each recoverable item owed or obligated to maintenance because maintenance has previously turned in an item removed from an end article without receiving a serviceable one. NOTE: This balance is not the same as a normal due out, where supply owes maintenance an item, but maintenance still retains the item that is to be replaced. (AFM 67-1)

The quantity of an item requested on a replacement basis which has been back ordered and the requesting activity has accomplished turn-in using the request transaction document number. (AFLCR 66-53)

DUE OUTS

An obligation assumed and recorded by any supply echelon to issue at a subsequent date a requested item which was not immediately available for supply but one for which source of supply has been established. (AFM 67-1)

DUMMY (WEAPON SYSTEM COMPONENT)

An inert model conforming to the outside configuration and having the same weight and principal moments of inertia as the actual item. (WR-11)

DUMP

A temporary storage area, usually in the open, for bombs, ammunition, equipment, or supplies. (JCS Pub 1)

DUNNAGE

Any material (such as boards, planks, blocks, etc.) used in transportation and storage to support and secure supplies, to protect them from damage, or for convenience in handling. (DOD 4500.32-R)

DUNNAGE (IN CARLOADING)

Temporary blocking, flooring, lining, racks, standards, strips, stakes or similar bracing or

supports. Does not include excelsior, hay, sawdust, shavings, shredded paper, straw, packing cushions or pads, or similar packing materials. (AFR 69-8)

DUPLEX

Two-in-one, as two conductors with a common over-all insulation or two telegraph transmission channels over one wire. (AFM 11-1)

Method of operation of a communication circuit where each end can simultaneously transmit and receive. (NOTE: Ordinary telephones are duplex. When used on a radio circuit, duplex operation requires two frequencies.) (AFM 11-1)

DUPLICATE SHIPMENT

A shipment which corresponds exactly to a previous shipment. (AFR 67-16/AFR 67-7)

DUST TIGHT

Constructed so that dust will not enter the enclosing case. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

DUSTPROOF

Constructed or protected so that dust will not interfere with successful operation. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

DX INDUSTRIAL RATING

The highest national priority imposed upon an industry by Presidential approval to assure priority attention to production and delivery of contracted requirements. (AFM 11-1)

DYNAMIC PRESSURE

Pressure resulting from some medium in motion, such as the air following the shock front of a blast wave, or from motion through the medium. (AFM 127-201)

-E-

EAM (ELECTRIC ACCOUNTING MACHINE)

One or a series of electrically operated semi-automatic office machines used to maintain records. (AFR 69-8)

EARLY FAILURE PERIOD

That period of material life starting just after final assembly where failures occur initially at a higher than normal rate due to the presence of defective parts or abnormal operating procedures. (MIL-STD-721)

EARLY RESUPPLY

The shipping of supplies during the period between D-day and the beginning of planned resupply. (JCS Pub 1)

EARLY TAKEOFF

Any launch more than 30 minutes before the scheduled takeoff time. Drones/RPVs will use the scheduled range time as scoring criteria. (AFSCR 60-2)

EARLY WARNING

Early notification of the launch, or approach of unknown weapons or weapon carriers. (JCS Pub 1)

EARMARKED

Motor vechiles in storage status which have been set aside (that is, according to military usage, "obligated stocks") for: Special Projects, Mobilization Reserve, other Military Departments and Government agencies, MAP, etc. (DOD 4500.7)

EARNED REIMBURSEMENTS

Represents goods delivered and services furnished. (AFLCM 172-1)

EARNINGS

Income produced from services rendered as distinguished from sales of goods. Income produced from any economic activity. (Income may be gross or net -- less cost - in which case, it should be referred to as "net earnings.") (DOD 5000.8)

In area of contract administration, refers to a contr[illegible]s performance in terms of accrued expenditures, and proportionate related fees, under cost-reimbursement type contracts, whether or not billed or immediately billable to the Government. (DOD 5000.8)

EARNINGS, RETAINED

Accumulated, undistributed net income in a "capital fund". (DOD 5000.8)

In "working-capital funds," the accumulation of gains, less losses from operations. (DOD 5000.8)

In contract administration, refers to amount held back by the Government (DOD 5000.8)

ECHELON

A term used in this pamphlet to distinguish between the organizational levels of repair. (AFLCP 57-13)

ECONOMIC ACTION

The planned use of economic measures designed to influence the policies or actions of another state, e.g. to impair the war-making potential of a hostile power, or to generate economic stability within a friendly power. (JCS Pub 1)

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

A systematic cost estimating approach to a given problem designed to assist the manager in solving a problem of choice. Objectives and alternatives are

researched and compared to identify that alternative which yields the required level of benefits at the lowest cost or which yields the greatest benefits for a given cost. (AFR 173-1)

A systematic approach to the problem of choosing how to employ scarce resources and an investigation of the full implications of achieving a given objective in the most efficient and effective manner. The determination of efficiency and effectiveness is implicit in the assessment of the cost effectiveness of alternative approaches and is accomplished by:

1. Systematically identifying the benefits and other outputs and costs associated with alternative programs, missions, and functions and/or of alternative ways for accomplishing a given program (usually referred to as projects and activities.)

2. Highlighting the sensitivity of a decision to the values of the key variables and assumptions on which decisions are based including technical, operational. schedule and other performance considerations.

3. Evaluating alternative methods of financing investments, such as lease or buy; and

4. Using benefits and costs to compare the relative merits of alternatives as an aid in:

a. Making trade-offs between alternatives.

b. Recommending the cost-effective alternative, and

c. Establishing or changing priorities. Note: For purposes of this Instruction, analytic studies which deal with cost and effectiveness considerations of weapon and support systems and military force levels are considered to be economic analyses even though not specifically titled as such. (DODI 7041.3)

ECONOMIC CHANGE

A change due to the operation of one or more factors of the economy. This includes specific contract changes not accounted for by the original cost-quantity relationships used to calculate cost-quantity change variance. The category also includes changing constant or current dollar amounts in program estimates to reflect altered price levels or definitized contract amounts. (AFSCR 27-6)

ECONOMIC ESCALATION

A reflection of changes in the price level (inflation) for goods and services purchased over time. A measure of the difference between a constant-dollar total and a then-year dollar total of the cost of goods and services. (AFR 173-1)

ECONOMIC INVENTORY POLICY

The principle of supplying an item by ordering in such quantities that the combined cost to order and cost to stock is a minimum, thus reducing overall supply costs and frequency of requisitioning. (AR 310-25)

ECONOMIC LIFE

The period of time over which the benefits to be gained from a project may reasonably be expected to accrue to the Department of Defense (although economic life is not necessarily the same as physical life or technological life, it is significantly affected by both the obsolescence of the investment itself and the purpose it is designed to achieve). The economic life of an investment project begins in the year in which the investment starts producing benefits. Thus, it is possible that the investment may occur several years prior to the time the project starts producing benefits. (AFLCR 78-3/DOD 7041.3)

ECONOMIC LIFE OF TYPE

This term is applicable to those peculiar parts and secondary items which have been procured, usually as part of a provisioning process based on engineering (maintenance factors) and for which demand experience to this point or time does not support the maintenance factor ratio. Items in this category are normally required and retained in an economic life of type strata (as part of economic retention) during the life of the system. (AR 310-25)

ECONOMIC MOBILIZATION

The process of preparing for and carrying out such changes in the organization and functioning of the national economy as are necessary to provide for the most effective use of resources in a national emergency. (JCS Pub 1)

ECONOMIC ORDER QUANTITY (EOQ)

An annual buy quantity for stockage list items which considers the cost to order as related to the cost of the item. (AR 320-5)

A quantity of material established for each item based on mathematical formulas or tables, which relates the variable cost to hold material versus variable cost to buy for the determination of a balanced optimum order quantity representing a minimum total variable cost. (AR 320-5)

The quantity to be ordered, computed on the basis of minimizing total variable costs of operations. (DOD 4140.20)

A variable requirement for an economic order and stockage program (EO&SP) item computed as a

function of the cost to order, the cost to hold, the unit price, and the annual requirements rate. (AFM 67-1)

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

The total capacity of a nation to produce goods and services. (AR 320-5, AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1)

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL FOR WAR

That share of the total economic capacity of a nation which can be used for the purposes of war. (AFM 11-1/JCS Pub 1)

ECONOMIC REPAIR

A repair, the cost of which is less than the value of the estimated remaining useful life of the materiel at a point in time based on life expectancy, acquisition or replacement cost and other relevant factors. (DODI 7220.21)

ECONOMIC RESERVE

That portion of the quantity of an item in long supply which has been determined will be retained for future issue or consumption. (AFM 67-1)

ECONOMIC RESUPPLY QUANTITY (BULK FUELS ONLY)

That quantity, based upon mode of transportation, which comprises the optimum resupply quantity. Factors usually included are:

1. Usable capacity of the installation
2. Desired delivery frequency
3. Depth of waterway
4. Volume rates
5. Maximum capacity of vessel
6. Minimum tender acceptable
7. Availability of transport facilities. (DOD 4140.25-M)

ECONOMIC RETENTION

Assets above the current peacetime or wartime requirements, which are held to meet foreseeable long-range program requirements. (AFM 57-1)

ECONOMIC RETENTION (AIRCRAFT)

Those aircraft in excess of mobilization requirements aircraft which will be retained for future peacetime issue or consumption. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

ECONOMIC RETENTION REQUIREMENT

The requirement for material to be held to meet expected peacetime demands on the basis of supply characteristics of the item and financial considerations. (An economic retention requirement does not necessarily generate a need for use of the current year funds. Economic reserve stocks, to the extent available, are preferably used to meet this requirement.) (BUSANDAINST 4440.38)

ECONOMIC RETENTION SEGMENT

The quantity of engines authorized for retention in addition to the operational requirement total. (AFM 400-1)

ECONOMIC RETENTION STOCK

That portion of the quantity in long supply which it has been determined will be retained for future peacetime issue or consumption as being more economical than future replenishment by procurement; however, no portion of any item to be retained as Economic Retention Stock may be retained as Contingency Retention Stock. (AR 320-5, DOD 4140.3, JCS Pub 1)

That portion of the quantity of an item excess to the Approved Force Retention Stock which it has been determined will be more economical to retain for future peacetime issues in lieu of replacement of future issues by procurement. To warrant economic retention, items must have a reasonably predictable demand rate. (DOD 4100.37, AFM 11-1,AFR 67-97)

Quantities of material in long supply authorized for retention. (AFM 67-1)

ECONOMIC SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

See Security Supporting Assistance. (DOD 5105.38M)

ECONOMIC WARFARE

Aggressive use of economic means to achieve national objectives. (JCS Pub 1)

EDEMA, PULMONARY

The presence of fluid in the alveoli of the lungs in quantities which interfere with the normal respiration. Pulmonary edema may be produced by a number of causes, a principal one being the inhalation of an irritant gas. (AFM 127-201)

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

Any tax-supported school system, school, college, and university which is held exempt from taxation under section 101(6) of the Internal Revenue Code, and any state department of education or other state agency designated by law to receive property for, and distribute it to, such tax-supported and nonprofit school system, schools, colleges, and universities within the state. (AFM 67-1)

EDUCATIONAL OR OTHER NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

Any corporation, foundation, trust, or institution operated for purposes of higher education or whose primary purpose is the conduct of scientific research, not organized for profit and no part of whose net earnings insure to the profit of any private shareholder or individual. (DAC 76-9/DAR C-105)

EEIC

An alphanumeric, accounting code that identifies the type of service or item which incurred a cost. There are two sets of Element of Expense and Investment Code (EEICs) used in the Job Order Cost Accounting System (JOCAS): (1) the standard Air Force EEICs, as identified in AFM 300-4, Vol X, are used throughout the Air Force to identify types of costs incurred in a cost center. The JOCAS uses the standard EEICs in the reports for cost center managers; (2) JOCAS EEICs, as identified in AFSC M 177-265, chapter 3, not only identify the type of expense incurred, but also distinguish between direct and indirect costs and they may further be utilized to indicate the external organization performing the effort which is incurring that cost, if applicable. Although EEICs are intended primarily to identify the types of costs incurred in operating an organization (for example, they are geared to the support program of a laboratory), JOCAS includes EEIC J32 to identify the costs of contracted mission-funded efforts and EEIC J30 for T&E support. (AFSCP 177-3)

EFFECTIVE BARRICADE

A mound, a single revetted barricade, or, as determined by the DOD Component concerned, another type of artificial or natural obstruction which provides protection at least equivalent to that of a mound. (DOD 4145.23)

EFFECTIVE DATE

The assigned date when an address becomes effective in selected Military Standard Logistics Systems. (AFR 400-11)

The first day for processing item transactions under the new identification. (AFM 67-1)

The effective date is the date on which support begins and is normally reflected as the ordinal date in the agreement number. If the date support will commence is different from the ordinal date, the actual date will be indicated in the Remarks block of the DD Form 1144. For the purposes of this manual, the effective date (ordinal date) and the anniversary date are considered one and the same. (DOD 4000.19-M)

EFFECTIVE DATE OF TERMINATION

The date upon which the notice of termination first requires the contractor to stop performance, in whole or in part, under the contract. If, however, the termination notice is received subsequent to the date fixed for termination, then the effective date of termination means the date on which the notice is received. (DAR 8-101.7)

EFFECTIVE EXHAUST VELOCITY

The average actual axial speed of gases leaving the exhaust nozzle. (AFM 127-201)

EFFECTIVENESS

A measure of the extent to which an item satisfies a set of specific, pre-established requirements. (AR 705-50)

The probability that the material will operate successfully when required. (MIL-STD-721, AFP 800-7)

A measure of the supply system's ability to provide logistical support, usually expressed as the ratio of items supplied related to the items requested. (AFLCM 25-3)

EFFECTIVENESS FACTORS

Availability, dependability, and capability and the attendant subdivisions or subroutines including reliability, maintainability, safety, survivability, and vulnerability. (AFSCM 375-5)

E&ST WEAPONS

Weapons transferred to the DOD according to special arrangements for service evaluation with a given system of delivery to a selected target. Such weapons may be either prototype or production models. (AFM 67-1)

ELAPSED TIME INDICATOR

A time recording device which displays elapsed or cumulative time since the start of an event, usually in hours, by either a digital or dialtype "readout" meter. Sometimes it is referred to as a time totalizing meter. (AFR 66-6)

ELASTOMERIC MATERIALS

A general term for elastic rubber like materials, i.e., rubber and synthetic rubber. (AFR 69-8)

ELECTRIC ACCOUNTING MACHINES

Conventional punched card equipment, i.e., Sorters, Collators Keypunch, Accounting Machines, Calculating Machines, Transceivers, etc. (FASOINST P5600.2L)

ELECTRIC POWER GENERATING SOURCES

Those generator sets that require special foundations, protection from the elements, and/or remote assemblages (other than fuel supply) to become operational and, when removed from the above described installed environment, are not capable of independently producing electric power (see exemption in III. B.). (DOD 4120.11)

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Apparatus, appliances, devices, wiring, fixtures, fittings, and material used as a part of or in

conjunction with an electrical installation. (AFM 11-1)

ELECTRICAL GROUNDING

Providing a path of low electrical resistance from an object or electrical system to zero electrical potential. (AFM 127-201)

ELECTROEXPLOSIVE DEVICE (EED)

Any explosives device such as a blasting cap, squib, switch, valve, igniter, and so forth which is designed to be initiated by an electric current. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

ELECTROLYTIC RECOVERY UNIT

An item of equipment designed to recover silver, in the form of high purity, silver-bearing flack, from spent hyposolution by means of electrolysis. (DOD 4160.21-M)

ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION

Radiation made up of oscillating electric and magnetic fields and propagated with the speed of light. Includes gamma radiation, x-rays, ultraviolet, visible and infrared radiation, and radar and radio waves. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

ELECTROMAGNETIC TEST ENVIRONMENT

A range complex of radars at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, operating in different frequency bands and modes to provide a very flexible test facility for evaluating aircraft antenna patterns, reflectivity measurements, infrared, reconnaissance, airborne interceptors, and electromagnetic warfare devices and techniques. (AFM 11-1)

ELECTRONIC ASSET CONTROL CENTER (EACC)

An integral part of major command designated base supply activities, responsible for providing supply support for designated ground CEM activities under their command or to which they furnish support under AFR 11-4 host tenant support agreements. (AFM 67-1)

ELECTRONIC COUNTERMEASURES EQUIPMENT

That subdivision of electronic material, primarily designed for the purpose of obtaining information on enemy use of the electromagnetic spectrum, or preventing the successful use by the enemy of electronic equipment in the fields listed above. It includes all specially designed equipment for the specific purposes but does not include all material required under the general category of electronic countermeasures operations. It excludes devices or attachments to other classes of electronic material used for the purpose of preventing successful enemy ECM operations. (OPNAVINST 10380.1)

ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING CENTER

A center that maintains automatically operated equipment, including computers, designed to simplify the use and interpretation of the mass of data gathered by modern instrumentation installations or information collection agencies. (AFM 11-1)

ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM

The general term used to define a system for data processing by means of machines utilizing electronic circuitry at electronic speed, as opposed to electromechanical equipment. (AFM 11-1)

ELECTRONIC DEFENSE EVALUATION

A mutual evaluation of radar(s) and aircraft, with the aircraft trying to penetrate the radar's area of coverage in an electronic countermeasure environment. (AFM 11-1)

ELECTRONIC DETECTION AND TRACKING EQUIPMENT

That subdivision of electronic material, not an integral part of a weapon control system, used for finding the position or movement of another object. It includes the following classes of material: Search radar (including special purpose search devices such as target indication, traffic control radars, etc.), direction finder, aerological electronic equipment, sonar, radiac, etc. (OPNAVINST 10380.1)

ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

Electronic devices employed in the field of detection, tracking (underwater, sea, land and air), recognition and identification, communications, aids to navigation, weapons control, electronic countermeasures and electronic mechanical controls, including associated test equipment and nonelectronic components required to complete individual equipment operational efficiency; not to exclude associated non-electronic equipment in certain over-all systems. More detailed definitions may be used in the internal implementing instructions of each Military Department. (DOD 3232.2)

Include those devices which utilize electron tubes and semiconductors, integrated circuits, and encompass equipment employed in the field of detection and tracking (underwater, sea, land and air), recognition and identification, communication, aids to navigation, weapons control, countermeasures, and associated test equipments. (BUSANDAINST 4421.18)

That test and electronic equipment which is a manufacturer's regularly produced model for sale to the trade and used as an associated piece of

equipment in laboratory or production for the manufacture of electronic items or end equipment incorporating electronic techniques. In case of doubt as to classification of general purpose test and electronic equipment, the publication "Preferred List of General Purpose Electronic Equipment" issued by the Joint Communications Electronic Committee Standardization Panel, Joint Test Equipment Subpanel shall be used as a guide. (BUSHIPSINST 4860.21)

ELECTRONIC RECOGNITION AND IDENTIFICATION

ELECTRONICS ACCESSORY

An assemblage of a group of parts, or a unit, which is not always required for the operation of the set or unit as originally designed (i.e., a headset for a set or unit which is supplied with a loudspeaker; a vibrator power supply for use with a unit having a built-in power supply; transit case; special cable assemblies; etc.) (MIL-STD-196)

ELECTRONIC SCHEMATIC

A drawing delineating circuits with the items indicated by symbols so placed that the circuit may be traced from item to item in sequence of their respective functions with no attempt to indicate the actual physical size and location of items (MIL-STD-7)

ELECTRONIC WARFARE

That division of the military use of electronics involving actions taken to prevent or reduce an enemy's effective use of radiated electromagnetic energy and actions taken to insure our own effective use of radiated electromagnetic energy. (JCS Pub 1)

ELECTRONIC WEAPON CONTROL EQUIPMENT

That subdivision of electronic material used primarily for solving the fire control problem as distinct from finding enemy position, in order to properly use the weapons installed. It includes fire control systems, missile control systems, underwater battery control systems, etc., but excludes target indication equipment and ship information distribution systems as such. (OPNAVINST 10380.1)

ELECTRONICS

The science and technology which is concerned with devices involving the emission, behavior, and effect of electrons in vacuums, gases, and semiconductors. Technically, electronics is a broad term extending into divergent fields of endeavor. To delineate, therefore, it is necessary to define the scope covered by electronics in terms of "electronic material." (MIL-STD-196, NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

ELECTRONICS GROUP

A collection of items, two or more being major units, which is not capable of performing a complete operational function by itself. A group may be a subdivision of a complete electronic set, or may be designed to be added to, or used in conjunction with, an electronic set to extend its function(s) or add additional facilities to the electronic set. A group does not include one or more electronic sets. (MIL-STD-196)

ELECTRONICS INTERCHANGEABILITY

One-way interchangeability of units, as used in the Joint Electronics Type Designation System, denotes the capability of a new article to replace an existing article. The new article must be equal or superior to the existing article, and have the same dimensions, weight, performance, and dynamic characteristics, within allowable tolerances. The new interchangeable article shall be capable of being installed and operated in lieu of the existing article without additional tools, modifications to the existing associated article or mounting facilities, or special instructions. The term interchangeable is to include all of the following: Electrical interchangeability means the new article's capability of operation equal to the old article without requiring any modifications to the existing power facilities, change to, or rewiring of, connectors, etc. Mechanical interchangeability means the new article's capability of being physically installed and operated in the position previously occupied by the old article without requiring any modifications as to mounting holes, cabling, isolators, etc. Switches, meters, indicators, connectors, etc., shall be located as on the previous model, within allowable tolerances. The center of gravity of the new article shall be the same as in the old article, within allowable tolerances. Functional interchangeability means the new article's capability of performing, without additional assistance, all the operational requirements covered by the previous article. (MIL-STD-196)

ELECTRONICS MAINTENANCE FACILITY

That part of an aircraft maintenance facility which includes the physical facilities necessary for performing electronics maintenance, such as shop space, electric power, workbenches, shop test bench systems, test sets and accessories, tools and supply system retail issue outlets. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

ELECTRONICS MATERIAL

Those electronics devices employed in the field of detection and tracking (underwater, sea, land, and air), recognition and identification, communications, aids to navigation, weapon control, and electronic countermeasures. In every case, electronics devices are understood to include associated test equipment and the nonelectronic components required to complete their individual operational efficiency, such as power supplies, hoist mechanisms, antennas, etc., but to exclude associated nonelectronic equipment in certain overall systems. (MIL-STD-196)

ELECTRONICS NOMENCLATURE

Nomenclature in the Joint Electronics Type Designation System is made up of an authorized item name followed by a symbol consisting of letters and numerals designed to provide positive identification of an item or class of items. (MIL-STD-196)

ELECTRONICS PART

Any item not normally subject to further disassembly. (Examples: resistor, gear, knob, indulator, Electron tube.) (MIL-STD-196)

ELECTRONICS SET OR EQUIPMENT

A unit with accessories, or a group of units, that is capable of operation by itself to perform its intended function, and may derive power from one or more external sources. (Examples: Radar Set AN/TPS-13, Radio Receiving Set AN/URR-13 Sonar Set AN/SQS-10). (MIL-STD-196)

ELECTRONICS SUBASSEMBLY

A subassembly is a commonly mounted grouping of two or more different parts which are physically or electrically combined to perform a specific function within a unit, but which will not perform that function until connected to related subassemblies, or parts, which comprise the complete unit. (MIL-STD-196)

ELECTRONICS SUPPLY SUPPORT BASE

A base supplying electronics equipment to radar sites. This includes all ground radar and associated communications equipment used in aircraft control and warning facilities and tactical air control systems, and such navigational aids as ground control approach facilities instrument landing systems, radio and radar beacons, etc. (AFM 67-1)

ELECTRONICS UNIT (COMPONENT)

A group of parts, or subassemblies, electrically or mechanically connected to perform a specific function. (Examples: Radio Receiver, Radio Transmitter, Sonar Transducer, Modulator.) Note. This term shall only be used to refer to major units and shall not be used with reference to minor parts or subassemblies. (MIL-STD-196)

ELEMENT CODE

Numerical code for service: 04-Army, 12-Navy, 21-Air Force. (AFSCM 78-325)

ELEMENT OF EXPENSE

The type of resource (ie., labor cost, materiel and service received), consumed or utilized in carrying on the missions and programs of the Air Force (AFM 11-1)

A classification designed to specify the type of resource being employed or consumed, such as, military personnel, civilian personnel, travel of personnel, utilities and rents, communications, equipment, etc. (DOD 7000.5)

A classification of the different types of resources consumed in or applied to an activity in the execution of a program. The individual codes and related definitions are set forth in pertinent regulations. (AR 310-25)

ELEMENT OF EXPENSE/INVESTMENT CODE (EEIC)

Identifies the types of resources consumed in carrying out a program. (AFLCR 177-105)

ELEPHANT STEEL SHELTER

Shelter for personnel or materiel made from steel arch sections of large size. This shelter is the largest type of steel arch shelter and it serves as a splinterproof cover. (AR 320-5)

ELEPHANT TOOLS

Items of industrial plant equipment with an acquisition cost of $100,000 or more, exclusive of numerical control attachments. They are long procurement and installation lead time tools (e.g., 18 months), requiring building alterations to install, are difficult to remove, and usually requiring dismantling and building rehabilitation. (TM 38-260/NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870 62/DSAM 4145.9)

ELEVATION DRAWING

A drawing depicting vertical projections of buildings or structures, inboard and outboard profiles of aircraft, automotive and marine equipment, or portions of the same. It shows shapes and sizes of features, walls, bulkhead openings, projections, or recesses, compartments, assignment of spaces, location and arrangement of machinery, fixed equipment, etc., as applicable. An elevation drawing may indicate materials of construction. (MIL-STD-17)

ELIGIBILITY PERIOD

The timespan during which the crewmember must accomplish the annual requirements of AFR 60-1. (AFSCR 60-1)

ELIGIBILITY RECIPIENT (MAP)

Any foreign country or international organization determined by the President to be eligible to receive military assistance, unless otherwise ineligible due to statutory restrictions. (Sec. 503, FAA) (DOD 5105.38M)

ELIGIBLE RECIPIENT (FMS)

Any friendly foreign country or international organization determined by the President to be eligible to purchase defense articles and defense services, unless otherwise ineligible due statutory restrictions. (Sec. 3, AECA) (DOD 5105.38M)

Any friendly foreign country or international organization determined by the President to be eligible to make purchases under Foreign Military Sales Act. (AFR 400-3)

EMBARGO

To restrict or prohibit an acceptance and/or movement of freight. (DSAR 4500.3)

EMBARKATION

The loading of troops with their supplies and equipment into ships and/or aircraft. (JCS Pub 1)

EMBARKATION AND TONNAGE TABLE

A consolidated table showing personnel and cargo, by troop or naval units. loaded aboard a combat-loaded ship. (JCS Pub 1)

EMBARKATION AREA

An area ashore, including a group of embarkation points, in which final preparations for embarkation are completed and through which assigned personnel and loads for craft and ships are called forward to embark. (JCS Pub 1)

EMBARKATION ELEMENT (UNIT)(GROUP)

A temporary administrative formation of personnel with supplies and equipment embarking or to be embarked (combat loaded) aboard the ships of one transport element (unit) (group). It is dissolved upon completion of the embarkation. An embarkation element normally consists of two or more embarkation teams; a unit, of two or more elements; and a group, of two or more units. (JCS Pub 1)

EMBARKATION OFFICER

An officer on the staff of units of the landing force who advises the commander thereof on matters pertaining to embarkation planning, loading, and embarkation of the command aboard ships. (JCS Pub 1)

EMBARKATION ORDER

An order specifying dates, times. routes, and methods of movement to shipside and/or aircraft for both personnel and impedimenta. (JCS Pub 1)

EMBARKATION ORGANIZATION

A temporary administrative formation of personnel with supplies and equipment embarking or to be embarked (combat loaded) aboard amphibious shipping. (JCS Pub 1)

EMBARKATION TEAM

A temporary administrative formation of all personnel with supplies and equipment embarking or to be embarked (combat loaded) aboard one ship. (JCS Pub 1)

EMERGENCY CAPITAL-TYPE REHABILITATION (CTR)

Urgently required repair of Government-owned real or personal property damaged by an excepted peril (fire, explosion, tornado, earthquake, hurricane, lighting, flood and so forth). Also applies to repair of personal or real property when verified life, health, or safety deficiencies exist. (AFR 78-22)

EMERGENCY DISTRIBUTION PLAN (EDP)

A plan issued by the DFSC field office for use by a storing activity for distribution of fuel to bases in times of national emergency. (AFR 144-1)

EMERGENCY ESTABLISHMENT

A table setting out the authorized redistribution of manpower for a unit, formation or headquarters under emergency conditions. Also known as emergency complement. (JCS Pub 1)

EMERGENCY IN WAR

An operational contingency in a limited area caused by a critical aggravation of combat operations and requiring special and immediate action by National and Allied commanders. The existence of such an emergency shall be determined by the Allied commander responsible for the limited area involved, in consultation with the National commander concerned. (JCS Pub 1)

EMERGENCY (ACTION PRIORITY)

To preclude serious compromise to national security, serious injury to personnel, or costly damage to equipment. (AFR 67-4/AR 700-96/NAVMATINST 4000.35/MCO 4235.22)

EMERGENCY (NATIONAL)

A condition declared by the President or Congress by virtue of powers previously vested in them which authorizes certain emergency actions to be undertaken in the national interest. Actions to be taken may include partial or total mobilization of national resources. (DAC 76-6)

EMERGENCY LEVEL

A level of supply established for certain mobilization reserve items. This level is authorized in lieu of general mobilization reserve materiel requirement and the peacetime safety level for those items where the economic order principles are applied and results in an operating level of supply of two years or more (AR 320-5)

EMERGENCY PRIORITY

A category of immediate mission request which takes precedence over all other priorities, e.g. an enemy breakthrough. (JCS Pub 1)

EMERGENCY READY (AIRCRAFT)

A flyable aircraft not meeting the "Ready" criteria but in material condition such that it has an emergency operational capability. (OPNAVINIST P5442.2A)

EMERGENCY RELOCATION SITE

A site located where practicable outside a prime target area to which all or portions of a civilian or military headquarters may be moved. As a minimum, it is manned to provide for the maintenance of the facility, communications, and data base. It should be capable of rapid activation, of supporting the initial requirements of the relocated headquarters for a predetermined period, and of expansion to meet wartime requirements of the relocated headquarters. (JCS Pub 1)

EMERGENCY REPLENISHMENT TIME

The time required to effect resupply with emergency handling by all concerned. (AR 320-5)

EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT

A requirement to fill needs in the Uniform Military Issue Priority System (UMMIPS), priorities 01-03. (DOD 4140.34M)

EMERGENCY REQUISITION

A requisition submitted by a missile squadron to the SSM for a direct (weapon system) support item when an emergency exists such as work stoppage, which would prevent the missile weapon system from performing its mission. (AFM 67-1)

EMERGENCY SUBSTITUTE

A product which may be used, in an emergency only, in place of another product, but only on the advice of technically qualified personnel of the nation using the product, who will specify the limitations. (JCS Pub 1)

EMERGENCY WAR ORDER ALERT

The readiness condition wherein trained operational crews maintain a combat-ready missile, with warhead mated, mounted on an in-commission operational launches on 24 hours per day readiness to combat-launch within designed reaction time in conjunction with planned application of other strategic forces. (AFM 11-1)

EMERGENCY-EXPOSURE LEVEL (EEL)

The maximum concentration of toxic gas which a normal person can endure for any specific period without serious effect. (AFM 127-201)

EMPLOYMENT

The tactical usage of aircraft in a desired area of operation. (AFM 11-1)

EMPLOYMENT AND SUITABILITY TEST (E&ST)

Test programs conducted by the armed services in evaluating the compatibility of specific nuclear weapons with given systems of delivery to selected targets. These tests do not include engineering development and engineering tests, but consist for the most part of checks of prototype or production models of a weapon through stockpile to target sequence. (AFM 67-1)

EMPLOYMENT TESTS

Those tests needed by the commands to (1) obtain data that can be used to enhance the operational capability and utilization of existing forces and equipment; (2) develop the most effective tactics, techniques, and procedures for the use of existing forces and equipment; (3) define or investigate operational problems associated with the use of existing forces and equipment; (4) support statements of new requirements or the modification of existing equipment; and (5) support Air Force positions and programs. Employment tests are follow-on and complementary to Category III testing. They normally occur during the life cycle after the equipment has been received into the operational inventory. The use of existing operational systems/equipment, testing for solutions to actual operational problems, will characterize this category of operational testing. Employment tests are the responsibility of the operating commands and will normally be performed

by responsible using/operating organizations. Many of these tests will require the support of another command(s), and may, on occasion, be performed by an Air Force agency other than the specific operating command. (AFM 11-1)

EMULATOR

The combination of programming techniques and special machine features that permits a given computing system to execute programs written for other systems. (AFLCR 66-27)

ENCUMBRANCE

An amount administratively earmarked for future obligation against available funds based upon requisitions, purchase requests, or other written evidences on acceptable forms of intention to incur obligation. It ceases to be ar encumbrance when actual obligation is incurred Term not used in Department of Defense. (In municipal accounting generally used in a more limited sense equivalent to "obligations" (c.f.), or to "obligations" plus payroll estimated for remainder of fiscal period for which funds are available.) (DOD 5000.8)

END ARTICLE

A system, subsystem or major end item of equipment (AFLCR 57-10)

The end item or items to be delivered under the contract, i.e., aircraft, missiles, engines, propellers, electronic and aerospace ground equipment, etc. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

The ACMS processing and reporting terminology which is a composite term for, and is synonymous with, EPOE or Top Spare. (AFLCM 66-2)

A component (or components) and necessary assemblies and parts, connected together, or associated with each other, to perform an operational function. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

END ARTICLE ID (EAID)

A trigger placed into item CII and serial number changes to identify the actions against end articles which will cause restructuring of the configuration position. (AFLCR 171-91)

END ARTICLE ITEM MANAGER

The individual, organization, or activity having item management responsibility for an end article (item) being provisioned. An end article is defined in AFR 65-25 as a component or components and necessary assemblies, subassemblies, and parts connected or associated together to perform an operational function. (AFLCR 400-1)

END ARTICLE/ITEM

The end item or items to be delivered under the contract. that is, aircraft, missiles, propellers, support equipment. (AFLCR 57-27)

END GRAIN

Either of the two surfaces exposed when a piece of lumber is cut cross-wise (across the grain). (AFP 71-4)

END ITEM

Assembled whole system or equipment, ready for its intended use, (1) for which only ammunition, fuel or other energy sources are required to place them in an operating state, and (2) consisting of components and parts with or without accessories or attachments, e.g., rifles, tanks, aircraft, ships, etc. (DOD 5105.38M)

A final combination of end products, component parts, and/or materials which is ready for its intended use, e.g. aircraft, ship, tanks, mobile machine shop. (AFR 400-3)

An entity of hardware which is not to be installed in another piece of equipment. The end item for airborne units is the aerospace vehicle itself. For AGE, it is that configuration of hardware not installed in, or physically attached to another piece of equipment to the extent that it loses its end item identity. Engines will also be considered as an end item when they are in a removed status. (AFM 67-1)

A component or components and necessary assemblies, sub-assemblies and parts connected or associated together to perform an operational function. (DSAR 4130.4/AR 708-4, NAVSUPINST 4120.36/AFR 72-11/MCO 4410.16)

Equipment or material of distinct identity, handled as identifiable repair workload and assigned a control number at an ALC for purpose of control within the management system. (AFLCR 66-53)

END ITEM CONTRACT

The contract for the end item, component, or equipment system under which the military hardware and provisioning documentation are being supplied. (AR 710-25)

END ITEM CONTROL NUMBER

Permanent Control Number. A permanent end item control number is a five-digit number permanently assigned to each end item for which the depot has assigned repair responsibility For example: 34131. 2. Temporary Control Number A temporary end item control number is a fiveposition alpha numeric number assigned to end

items for which the depot does not have assigned repair responsibility but are being repaired on a limited or over-time basis. For example: T1745. (AFM 67-1)

END ITEM DENSITY

The quantity of end items requiring maintenance and supply support in a command or geographical area. (AR 310-25)

END ITEM IDENTITY (EII)

This is the assigned national stock number (NSN), mission, design, series (MDS) or type, model, series (TMS) or locally assigned number for separate identification of each work requirement within the stock lists or maintenance complex undergoing repair. (AFLCR 66-61)

END ITEM MANAGER (EIM)

The person or activity having AF or DOD management responsiblity for an item or assembly (other than an aircraft or aircraft engine) from which parts can be recovered. (AFLCR 65-31)

END ITEM PROCESSING CATEGORY CODE

A numerical code from 1 to 4 which indicates to supply and maintenance directorates the availability status (critical, etc.), of the end item and the priority that will be afforded related support documentation and repair of the end item. (AFM 67-1)

END ITEMS

A final combination of end products, component parts, and/or materials which is ready for its intended use; e.g., ship, tank, mobile machine shop, aircraft. (AFR 65-2)

END OF ACQUISITION

The point in time when the last operating unit in a certain series is accepted by the user or when the Specific Operational Requirements (SOR) have been demonstrated through Category II testing, and all up-dating changes resulting from the testing have been identified, approved, and placed on procurement, whichever occurs later. (AFSCR 375-4, AFLCR 375-3)

END OF PRODUCTION

The point in time signifying completion of production, either as contained in appropriate programming documents or as established by administrative decision made jointly by the EIM, the Space and Missile Systems Organization (SAMSO), and the contractor. (AFM 400-1)

END OF SCREENING DATE (ESD)

The date when utilization and donation screening time expires. (DOD 4140.34M)

END PIECE OF EQUIPMENT OR END ITEM

An entity of hardware which is not to be installed into another piece of equipment. The EPOE for airborne items is the aerospace vehicle itself. For aerospace ground equipment, it is that configuration of hardware not installed in, nor physically attached to, another piece of equipment to the extent that it loses its end item identity. (AFLCM 66-2)

END PRODUCT

Any piece of equipment produced by the assembly of component parts. (AR 310-25)

END USE CERTIFICATE

As applied to sales of disposable property in overseas locales where security trade controls are in effect, the term refers to the Statement Regarding Disposition and Use of Property, a document submitted by bidders which indicates the intended destination and disposition of purchased material. Such certificates are a part of the sales contract. (DOD 4160.21-M)

END-USE CHECK

A check made to verify the final destination and ultimate use of foreign excess personal property as originally authorized. (DSAM 4160.1) A check made to verify the final destination and ultimate use of excess property as originally authorized. (AFM 67-1)

END-USER

The individual or organizational element authorized to use items of supply. This is normally the terminal point in the logistics system at which action is initiated to obtain materiel required for the accomplishment of an assigned mission or task. (DOD 4140.36)

ENDURANCE

The time an aircraft can continue flying or a vehicle or ship can continue operating under given conditions without refueling. (JCS Pub 1)

ENDURANCE LOADING

The stocking aboard ship for a period of time normally covering the number of months between overhauls of items with all of the following characteristics: a. low price; b. low weight and cube; c. a predictable usage rate; d. nondeteriorative. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

ENGINE

That major component of an aircraft which furnishes the power to propel the aircraft in flight. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

When used without restrictive adjectives, this term includes all of the following propulsion units: (1) Aerodynamic Missile Engines (FSC 2840). (2) Aircraft Jet Engines (FSC 2840). (3) Aircraft Reciprocating Engines (FSC 2810). (4) Auxiliary Power Units (FSC 2835). (5) Ballistic Missile Engines (FSC 2845). (6) Drone Engines (FSC 2840). (7) Gas Turbine Engines for Aerospace Ground Equipment (FSC 2835). When referring to a specific propulsion unit, the individual type will be identified as explained above. (AFM 400-1)

ENGINE ACCESSORIES

Those items of Equipment which are required for engine operations, such as: starter, magneto, carburetor, induction system, exhaust system, propeller, and propeller controls, all carburetor and engine controls and other Items not an integral part of the engine, regardless of whether attached to Airframe or Engine. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

All external items contained in the fuel, ignition, and control systems that are normally removed for rework or replaced without disassembly of the engine. (AFLCR 65-22)

ENGINE ACCESSORY PARTS

All assemblies, subassemblies or components, and detail parts pertinent to engine accessories. (AFLCR 65-22)

ENGINE CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The ECMS is a mechanized compliance accounting system for TCTOs issued against selected aircraft and missile engines and auxiliary power units. (T.O. 00-20-1)

ENGINE CRITICAL PART

An engine component, assemoly, or subassembly, that has a procurement method code suffix which restricts the procurement sources of such items for technical or manufacturing reasons (AFR 57-6/MIL-STD-789/AFLCR 66-31).

ENGINE INVENTORY MANAGER (EIM)

The ALC, or individual at the ALC, responsible for overall logistics management of assigned engines. The term engine inventory manager connotes the functional skills of: (a) Inventory Management Specialist (Requirements and Distribution) (b) Industrial Specialist (Production Management) (c) Equipment Specialist (Technical Services). (AFM 400-1)

ENGINE LIFE EXPECTANCY

The forecasted world-wide average number of operating hours that reciprocating engines can be expected to attain before removal for major overhaul for usage reasons or maximum time. (AFM 400-1)

ENGINE MANAGER (EM)

The individual at the ALC responsible for overall logistics management of assigned engines. (AFLCR 65-31)

The individual in the supply organization who is responsible for providing cards to the MCS Manager containing data pertaining to engine repair work. Input to MCS from the engine manager is viewed as another interface input. just as SBSS, MDCS, etc., are interface inputs. There is no computer system associated with engine manager input, but this input is referred to in MCS by the system code "EN" for identification. (AFM 171-380)

ENGINE MINOR OVERHAUL

As applies to engines, or engine accessories, means to restore low time operated engines or engine accessories, when extensive damage is not indicated, to serviceable status without accomplishing complete disassembly. (AFLCR 65-22)

ENGINE NOT MISSION CAPABLE - SUPPLY (ENG-NMCS)

An engine is in this status (AF Form 1534, block 10, code E) when it is not installed and requires depot supply before work can start or resume to repair it or build it up. A modular engine is in this status when module is not available from base resources and work module is removed from the engine and requires depot supply support before work can start or resume. When work resumes on an engine or module because a part has been received or for any other reason, it is reported in other than an ENG-NMCS status, regardless of how many mission capable (MICAP) requisitions are outstanding. (AFM 400-1)

ENGINE NOT OPERATIONALLY READY, SUPPLY

A condition status of an engine when the engine is in an uninstalled status and requires depot supply support prior to accomplishing repair or build-up. When parts for engines whether removed or installed are required for a NORS aircraft, missile, or drone, an AF Form 360, "NORS Detail Data Card," will be prepared against the weapon and not the engine. Reportable aircraft and missile engines are contained in attachment C-5, chapter 2. (AFM 67-1)

ENGINE OUT OF COMMISSION FOR PARTS

This term signifies that parts, subassemblies, or assemblies are not available from base or local resources, and are required immediately to repair, modify, or build-up an aircraft or missile engine not installed or allocated to a specific aircraft/missile. This includes any item required to perform maintenance on the basic engine, or components thereof required for assembly or build-up configuration ready for installation. (Not an entry on an off-base requisition). (AFM 67-1)

ENGINE PARTS

All items of the basic engine, excluding engine accessories and parts thereof. (AFLCR 65-22)

ENGINE PROGRAM MANAGER

The activity and or individual at HQ AFLC responsible for over-all logistics management of the engine program. (AFM 400-1)

ENGINE QUICK-CHANGE ADAPTING KIT

Engine quick-change adapting kits (sometimes referred to as outfits) are stocked as a single item in the appropriate Federal Supply Class (FSC). The kits consist of specific miscellaneous peculiar parts required to tailor engine-change parts pack-ups, or power pack-ups for use on any of the several positions of a multi-engine aircraft or on various production models in aircraft of a given type. The kits increase the scope of interchangeability and thus reduce the number of different basic engine quick-change parts pack-ups which must be procured and stocked. (T.O. 00-20-1)

ENGINE QUICK-CHANGE PARTS PACK-UP

Engine quick-change parts pack-ups (often referred to as engine sections, demountable power plants, power packages, quick engine change kits, and other similar terms) are those groups of parts, as completely assembled as possible, consisting of accessories, hardware and electrical items forward to the firewall but not normally including the engine, cowling, propeller and certain other parts most of which are of a CPP nature. The term engine quick-change parts pack-up is also used to describe those loose replaceable component parts (accessories, hardware and electrical items) stocked under a single part or stock number in the appropriate Federal Supply Class (FSC) and issued for use in connection with changes of jet engines for which there may not be available a conventional assembled unit or pack-up, such as is provided for reciprocating type engines. (T.O. 00-20-1)

ENGINE QUICK-CHANGE POWER PACK-UP

Engine quick-change power pack-ups are comprised of the engine quick-change parts pack-ups (class 01) assembled on mounting stands (class 49) with engine (class 02) and whatever other items are deemed necessary and practicable to facilitate aircraft engine changes in the shortest possible time and thus increase tactical operational efficiency. Items, such as propellers and cowlings, are not normally assembled on the power pack-up unless these can be left on the pack-up during its installation on the aircraft. (T.O. 00-20-1)

ENGINEER DESIGN TESTS

A series of tests conducted by or under the control of the Category II agency where the objective of the tests is to determine inherent structural, electrical or other physical and chemical properties of construction materials, a component subassembly, or prototype assembly, item, or system, including the effect of environmental stresses on these properties. They are characterized by controlled conditions and elimination of errors in human judgment, insofar as possible, through the utilization of laboratory equipment, modern statistical methodology, and the use of personnel trained in engineering or scientific fields. The purpose of such tests is to collect design data, confirm preliminary concepts and calculations, and to determine the compatibility of components. (AR 70-10)

ENGINEER FUNCTIONAL COMPONENTS SYSTEM

A planning tool which provides by balanced groupings of materiel and/or manpower a summary of logistic data by means of which construction requirements for projected military operations can be easily and rapidly determined using a coding system to permit exploitation of automatic data processing machines. The system consists of designs, bills of materials, and logistic data on facilities, installations, and equipages for construction in a theater of operations. (AR 415-16)

ENGINEER MILITARY CONSTRUCTION CARGO (REIMBURSABLE)

That cargo and freight shipped by the Department of the Army for the Office, Chief of Engineers for which the Department of the Army transportation funds are reimbursed. (AR 50-30)

ENGINEERED BILL OF MATERIEL

A listing of materiel prepared by an AFCS area/region, based on SFELs or nomenclatured items contained in the PCSP document, but modified to include only specific items and quantities of

materiel required for a specific C-E scheme. Bill of materiel for outside plant will be based on TO 31-1-8. (AFM 67-1)

ENGINEERED PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Times values (man/hours) expressed as standard time per unit of work it should take an adequately trained individual or group to perform a defined task as determined by a trained technician using time study, rated random sampling, or predetermined standard time data systems appropriately. (AFLCM 25-3)

ENGINEERED TIME STANDARD

A labor standard established by scientific means of motion and time study, rating and personal rest and delay allowances. Represents a true time that should be required to perform a task or job. (AFLCM 25-3)

ENGINEERING

The principal adviser and staff assistant to the Secretary of Defense in the functional fields of scientific and technical matters; basic and applied research; research, development, test, and evaluation of weapons, weapons systems, and defense material; and design and engineering for suitability, producibility, reliability, maintainability, and materials conservation. (NAVMAT P-4215)

ENGINEERING ACTIVITY

The AFLC or AFSC engineering activity which has the engineering responsibility for a forecast item which requires engineering approval prior to procurement. (AFLCR/AFSCR 67-12)

ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

Those services which provide advice, instruction and training in the engineering, installations, operation and maintenance of weapons, equipment and systems used by Air Force activities. These services are provided by qualified Air Force military and civilian personnel, and by employees of commercial or industrial companies when skills within the Air Force are inadequate. (AFM 66-18)

Advice, instruction, and training in the installation, operation, and maintenance of weapon systems, equipment, and components used by DOD Components. These services are provided by qualified DOD military and civilian personnel, or by employees of defense contractors. (DOD 1130.2)

ENGINEERING BILL OF MATERIEL

A listing of materiel prepared by a GEEIA region based on SEELs or nomenclatured items contained in the PCSP document, but modified to include only specific items and quantities of materiel required for a specific C-E scheme. Bill of materiel for outside plant will be based on T.O. 21-1-8. (AFM 67-1)

ENGINEERING CHANGE

An alteration in the physical or functional characteristics of a system or item delivered, to be delivered, or under development, after establishment of such characteristics. (AFSCR 27-6/AFR 74-15)

ENGINEERING CHANGE (CLASS I)

An engineering change will be classified Class I when one or more of the factors listed below is affected:

(1.) The functional or allocated configuration identification.

(2.) The product configuration identification as contractually specified (or as applied to Government activities), excluding referenced drawings.

(3.) Technical requirements below contained in the product configuration identification, including referenced drawings, as contractually specified (or as applied to Government activities).

a. Performance outside stated tolerance.

b. Reliability, maintainability, or survivability outside stated tolerance.

c. Weight, balance, moment of inertia.

d. Interface characteristics.

(4.) Non-technical contractual provisions.

a. Fee.

b. Incentives.

c. Cost.

d. Schedules.

e. Guarantees or deliveries.

(5.) Other factors.

a. Government furnished equipment (GFE).

b. Safety.

c. Electromagnetic characteristics.

d. Operational, test or maintenance computer programs.

e. Compatibility with support equipment, trainers or training devices/equipment.

f. Configuration to the extent that retrofit action would be taken.

g. Delivered operation and maintenance manuals for existing contracts.

h Pre-set adjustments or schedules affecting operating limits or performance to such extent as to require assignment of a new identification number.

i. Interchangeability, substitutability or replaceability, as applied to Configuration Item (CIs) and to all subassemblies and parts of reparable CIs, excluding the pieces and parts of non-reparable subassemblies.

j. Sources of CIs or reparable items at any level defined by source control drawings. NOTE: In the above definition of a Class I engineering change, the words "excluding referenced drawings" in subparagraph 26c2 will not be interpreted to exclude drawings prescribed directly in a contract by drawing number to define contract line items. Other drawings, whether referenced in documents or listed on associated lists are excluded from 26c3 but included in 26c2. (AFR 74-15)

ENGINEERING CHANGE (CLASS II)

An engineering change shall be classified Class II when it does not fall within the definition of a Class I engineering change in 26c2. Examples of a Class II engineering change are: (a) a change in documentation only (e.g., correction of errors, addition of clarifying notes or views) or (b) a change in hardware (e.g. effect any factor listed in 26c. NOTE: When two or more contractors are producing items to the same mandatory detail drawings, an engineering change which is Class II to the originator may be Class I in impact on the other contractor(s)). (AFR 74-15)

ENGINEERING CHANGE ORDER (ECO)

All production, engineering, and on-line production costs for changes that are accomplished on equipment before delivery to the Air Force on DD Form 250, and all production costs for new items of equipment that are added to the system before delivery of the first flight of a series to the using commands. (AFSCR 27-6)

ENGINEERING CHANGE PROPOSAL (ECP)

The document which proposes system/equipment changes in accordance with applicable bulletins, regulations, and other directives. (AFLCR 171-91)

A term which includes both a proposed engineering change and the documentation by which the change is described and suggested. (AFR 74-15)

The document for proposing any design change to an item, facility, part, and so forth, delivered or to be delivered which will require revision to the contract specifications or engineering drawings, or the documents referenced which are approved or authorized for applicable items under Government contracts. (AFSCR 27-6/AFR 400-3)

ENGINEERING CHANGE PROPOSAL NUMBER (ECPN)

A part of the complete Class I change identification number required by MIL-STD-480, 30 Oct 1968. A maximum of three ECP numbers per TCTO number are allowed in D057G. (AFLCR 171-91)

ENGINEERING CLEARANCE

Engineering approval provided to the item manager of SSM certifying that the equipment is adequate for its intended use; this includes citation or verification of pertinent specifications, drawings, standards, and related data necessary for procurement or reprocurement. (AFLCR 80-6)

The approval shown on the AFLC/AFSC Form 1 by the responsible engineering activity. (AFLCR/AFSCR 67-12)

ENGINEERING DATA

Engineering drawings, supporting indexes, specifications and related engineering documents used in the manufacture of an item. (AFLCR 400-1, AFLCM 72-2)

Engineering documents such as specifications, drawings, standards, lists, or other information prepared by a design activity relating to the design, performance, manufacture, test, or inspection of items and services. (AFLCR 80-5)

A generic term that refers to any of the above data which contain authoritative engineering definition/guidance on material, items, equipment systems, practices, methods and processes. (AFR 67-28)

Engineering documents such as drawings, associated lists, accompanying documents, manufacturer specifications, and standards, or other information prepared by a design activity and relating to the design, manufacture, procurement, test, or inspection of items or services. Hereafter referred to as "data." (AFR 67-4/AR 700-96/NAVMATINST 4000.35/MCO 4235.22)

Drawings and associated lists, standards, specificainspection, and identification of an equipment item. (AFR 74-15)

ENGINEERING DATA BANK (EDB)

A compilation of engineering, test, qualification and failure analysis reports, and other data relating to parts. EDB is filed by generic code and maintained by the GIDEP OP CTR. Use of the generic code allows any participant to extract additional data from the EDB to supplement an ALERT with the same generic code. (AFLCR/AFSCR 800-20)

ENGINEERING DATA FILE (GROUP C)

Contains consumable, low unit cost items of minimum annual demand. (ASONIST P4400.24)

ENGINEERING DATA MANAGEMENT

The policies and procedures established to identify, select, acquire, control, store, issue and dispose of engineering data. (AFLCR 400-1)

ENGINEERING DATA PACKAGE (EDP)

An EDP for a store is the primary resource used in the determination of aircraft/store compatibility. The EDP consists of, but is not necessarily limited to, the information outlined in Section E. (AFLCR/AFSCR 80-28)

ENGINEERING DATA REPOSITORY

A place where engineering data are received, reproduced, requisitioned, stored, issued, and disposed of. to support a base/installation, other designated Government activity requirements, and to supply data in support of the Freedom of Information Act. (AFR 67-4, AR 700-96, NAVMATINST 4000.35, MCO 4235.22)

ENGINEERING DATA SERVICE CENTER

The office at an Air Force base/installation that consolidates engineering data requirements and requisitions, receives and stores engineering data for the installation, microfilms Class 1 drawings. and distributes engineering data to using activities on the base. (This office may be the PDO at some installations.) (AFR 67-28)

ENGINEERING DATA SUPPORT CENTER

The Air Force Activity (located at Kelly AFB, Texas) which maintains the current master record copies of engineering data peculiar to AEC/NOC-controlled items and makes Air Force distribution to support Air Force missions. (AFR 67-28)

ENGINEERING DEFINITION

A description expressed in engineering terms in sufficient detail to meet the requirements of design, development, engineering, production, procurement or logistics support. (DOD 4120.3)

ENGINEERING DEFINITION/GUIDANCE

The graphic representations (i.e., of dimensions, tolerances, finishes, processes, parts, etc.) in/on data, that an activity needs to redesign, manufacture, test, evaluate, procure, inspect, overhaul, install, ship, store, catalog, determine interchangeability, and maintain an item of supply or service. (AFR 67-28)

ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT(S)

The category within the RDT&E program structure that includes those development programs being engineered for Service use but not yet approved for procurement or operation. (AFSCR 70-2)

This phase includes all efforts directed toward those development programs being engineered for Service use, but which have not yet been approved for procurement or operation. This area is characterized by major line item projects and program control will be exercised by a review of individual projects. (DOD 7090.7)

A Program 6 category which includes those development programs being engineered for Service use but which have not yet been approved for procurement or operation. (OPNAVINST 3900.8B)

Those development programs being engineered for service use but which have not been approved for procurement or operation. In the system management process, this term is used to describe the development (full scale development) portion of the Acquisition Phase. (AFR 375-1)

Engineering developments include those development programs being engineered for Service use but which have not yet been approved for procurement or operations. (AFM 11-1)

ENGINEERING DRAWINGS

Dimensionally verifiable engineering delineations setting forth pictorial or descriptive language representations, or combinations thereof. (MIL-STD-7)

ENGINEERING FOR TRANSPORTABILITY

The performance of those functions required in identifying and measuring the limiting criteria and characteristics of Transportation Systems; and the integration of this data into the design of materiel to effectively utilize operational and planned transportation capability. (AR 705-8)

ENGINEERING INFORMATION

Consists of engineering data as defined by DLAR 4185.14, and other original source documentation prepared by a design activity for the disclosure and decription of configuration, form, fit, performance, operation, reliability, maintainability, quality control, or other engineering features of items, materials, methods, practices, processes, and services. These data are used for design, development, test, manufacture, acceptance, training, operation, maintenance, and overhaul. The principal types of engineering information are engineering drawings and associated lists (parts list, data list and index list as described by MIL-STD-100), manufacturer specifications and standards, data sheets, test reports, bills of material, handbooks, technical orders or manuals, engineering changes, and various other documents that provide data on reliability, maintainability, end item application, and quality control. (DLAR 4185.1/AFR 67-80/AR 700-31/NAVMATINST 4000.25A/MCO 4000.46)

ENGINEERING (ENG)

Includes the production engineering, standardization and specifications programs. (AFR 80-8)

ENGINEERING OBJECTIVE PLAN (EOP)

The EOP is a five-year ALC plan that projects the engineering financial requirements for sustaining and improving the design and performance integrity of systems, subsystems, equipment and programs in relation to such processes as procurement, maintenance overhaul and repair, quality assurance, modification, material improvements and service life extensions. The EOP documents the financial program for validation by AFLC and submission to HQ USAF for use in the Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS) as an input to the Program Objective Memorandum (POM). (AFLCR 80-3)

ENGINEERING RELEASE

The act of approval which establishes a document as the approved Government standard, specification, or drawing for definition, development, production, or acceptance of an item or system of equipment. (AMCR 11-26)

ENGINEERING RELEASE RECORD

The design engineering data file that records and interrelates engineering data and changes thereto that technically describe and are to be or have been used to design, fabricate, assemble, operate, maintain, and support the produced items. (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS PLAN

A MAP CEM technical document prepared by the MAAG/ Country Air Force. AFCS assists when requested. The Engineering Requirement Plan (ERP) translates Preliminary Technical Survey Reports and other supplemental information into engineering construction, installation and supply, and training data to serve as a basis for planning, programming and implementation of a complete and operational CEM facility or system. (AFR 400-3)

ENGINEERING SERVICES

Engineering efforts performed by the Air Force Systems Command which do not fall within the scope of the research and development program. Engineering services include inservice engineering, engineering support, and the DOD standardization program. (AFM 11-1)

ENGINEERING SERVICES PROGRAM

The total program within AFSC designed to provide a non-AFSC Government agency with contract, research, development, engineering, or test support. (AFSCR 27-5)

ENGINEERING SERVICES PROJECT (ESP)

Any individually defined and documented requirement within the Engineering Services Program that utilizes AFSC resources. Agreements documented as required by AFR 11-4, AFR 172-3, AFM 67-1, and AFM 67-5 procedures are excepted.

A specific support effort performed by an AFSC agency to satisfy the requirements of a non-AFSC Government agency. (AFSCR 27-5)

ENGINEERING SUPPORT

The AFSC effort performed for a requesting agency in response to test or support requirements. (AFSCR 27-5)

Engineering, scientific, or technical services required for AFCMD mission accomplishment in the administration of assigned contracts and the support of the SPOs/purchasing offices. (AFSCR 80-12)

The performing agency in-house effort necessary to satisfy the requirements of a requesting agency, within the scope of this regulation. (AFSCR 27-5)

ENGINEERING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

Includes all effort directed toward those development programs being engineered for service use but which have not yet been approved for procurement or operations. This area is characterized by major line item projects and program control will be exercised by review of individual projects. (AFSCR 27-5)

ENGINEERING TEST

A test conducted by or under the supervision of a Category II(T) agency, using an engineering approach, where the objective of the test is to determine the technical performance and safety characteristics of an item or system and its associated tools and test equipment as described in the QMR or SDR and the Technical Characteristics. This determination includes the measurement of the inherent structural, electrical, or other physical or chemical properties and may utilize data previously generated in engineer design tests. The test is characterized by controlled conditions and the elimination of human errors in judgment, insofar as possible, through the utilization of environmental chambers; physical measurement techniques, controlled laboratory, shop, and field trials; statistical methodology; and the use of personnel trained in the engineering/scientific testing fields. The engineering test provides data for use in further development where required, and for

determination as to the safety and technical and maintenance suitability of the item or system for service test. (AR 70-10)

ENROUTE BASE

A station between the point of origin and destination of a mission which has the capability of supporting aircraft operating over the route. (AFM 11-1)

ENROUTE SUPPORT BASES

Bases along a deployment route at which scheduled stops are made for refueling, crew rest, and aircraft maintenance. (TACM 400-1)

ENROUTE SUPPORT TEAM

A functional package of personnel and material consisting of selected personnel, skills, equipment and supplies necessary to service and perform limited specialized maintenance on tactical aircraft at en route bases so that the aircraft can proceed to their destination base with a minimum of delay. (AFM 11-1)

Selected personnel, equipment, and supplies necessary to service and maintain deploying aircraft at an enroute stop and/or destination base. The team is composed of trained personnel, equipment, and supplies from the wing/group which deploys an augmented tactical aircraft squadron. (TACM 400-1)

ENTITY, ACCOUNTING

In Government, an organization unit at any level for which there is a duty to render financial accounting. (DOD 5000.8)

ENVELOPE DRAWING

A drawing showing outline, overall and mounting dimensions and other dimensions and data necessary to disclose mechanical, electrical, functional and physical interchangeability of items regardless of the detail design. (MIL-STD-7)

ENVIRONMENT

Environment will be considered to be the integrated total of all stresses which influence the performance capability of man and equipment during transit, in storage (or confinement) or under field operating conditions. (AR 705-15)

The aggregate of all the conditions and influences including physical location and operating characteristics of surrounding equipment and occupants, including temperature, humidity, and contaminants of surrounding air; operational procedures, acceleration, shock, vibration, and radiation (AFM 11-1)

Includes combat, operational, and static environment. (AFR 80-8/EPSINST 4040.1)

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

A phase of engineering devoted to the study of cause and effects of environments in which equipments must live. This term sometimes has been used to describe the function under the heading of industrial hygiene engineering and biomedical engineering. (AFM 11-1)

ENVIRONMENTAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Those factors of environment which singly, or in combination have a significant effect upon military operations, and must, therefore, be considered in the design and testing of systems and equipments. (AFP 800-7)

ENVIRONMENTAL TEST(S)

A test of equipment, supplies, and techniques under all types of environmental conditions in which each was intended to be used. Such tests will be an integral part of other tests, i.e., engineer design, engineering, and service tests. (AR 705-15)

Environmental tests are an integral part of the testing procedure whether it be at the stage of Engineer Design Test, Engineering Test, or Service Test. One of the major requirements in the testing of an item is to determine whether the item will perform effectively in the environments of its intended use. Environmental testing includes geographical and climatic testing (AR 705-15) and, where applicable, should include electronic interference tests, radiation tests, and other natural or man-made physical factors. (DAR 70-10)

EOD INCIDENT

The suspected or actual presence of explosive ordnance which constitutes a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or materiel. (Not included in this definition are the accidental arming or other conditions that occur during the development, testing or manufacture of high explosive or nuclear materiel; maintenance or assembly operations; or the laying of mines and nonnuclear demolition charges. Such situations will be neutralized by qualified personnel of the organization performing the development, test, manufacturing, maintenance, assembly or placement of mines and nonnuclear demolition charges. Such organizations, laboratories, branch board, or installations may request EOD assistance.) (AR 75-15)

EOD PROCEDURES

Any particular course or mode of action taken by qualified EOD personnel to render safe, disassemble, neutralize or dispose of explosive ordnance items or any hazardous material associated with an explosive ordnance disposal incident. (AR 75-15)

EOQ ITEMS

Items computed based on past demand history and/or projected quantitative requirements. These items are consumed in use and are not subject to repair at the depot level. EOQ items are identified as follows:

(1) Nonreparable. Items which are reasonably predictable based on past consumption or reliable quantitative requirements.

(2) Provisioning. Items relatively new to the system with demand or consumption experience not sufficient to manage as nonreparable. These items are special coded N until 2 years of demand experience are obtained. (AFLCR 171-51)

EQUIPAGE

A grouping of items and/or sets, consisting primarily of nonexpendable construction equipment, designed to provide or augment TOE equipment for construction of a specific task in a specific world area. (AR 415-16)

Is material which is not consumed or appreciably altered in use and which is usually of greater value and functional importance than consumable items. (NAVSUP MAN)

Normally the non-installed Articles which make up the Configuration on aircraft. Not normally associated with a specific Model of aircraft. Examples are life rafts, parachutes, safety belts, survival equipment, portable fire extinguishers, flight clothing and similar items. An aircraft, as such, could be operated without Equipage. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

EQUIPMENT

The term "equip" relates to authorized initial equipment only based on tables of organization and equipment, tables of allowances, unit equipment, master equipment lists, initial outfitting tables or other means of determining this element of requirements and the mission to be performed. When used in connection with peacetime requirements, the amount of equipment will be that authorized by the individual service based on peacetime mission; when used in connection with mobilization requirements, the amount will be based on wartime missions. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

All articles of a capital nature needed to outfit an individual or organization (NAVEXOS P-1500)

(1) Common Support. The equipment which is presently in or projected for inclusion in the DOD inventory for support of two or more different weapon/support systems. (2) Peculiar Support. The equipment which is developed and produced for the unique purpose of supporting a specific weapon/support system. (AR 34-18)

Machinery, equipment, furniture, vehicles, machine tools used or capable of use in the manufacture of supplies or in the performance of services or for any administrative or general plant purpose. (DOD 7041.3)

All articles needed to outfit an individual or organization. The term refers to clothing, tools, utensils, vehicles, weapons, and other similar items. As to type of authorization, equipment may be divided into special (or project) equipment, equipment prescribed by tables of allowances, and equipment prescribed by tables of organization and equipment. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

A unit, composed of parts and assemblies, which independently or in itself, accomplishes or fulfills a complete function. (AFLCM 72-2)

All items of a durable nature which are capable of continuing or repetitive utilitarian use by an individual or organization. (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1)

1. All items of a durable nature which are capable of continuing or repetitive utilitarian use by an individual or organization.

2. All articles other than supplies needed to outfit an individual or organization.

3. Such equipment may be classified as:

a. Individual equipment. Items required for the personal use of individuals.

b. Organizational equipment. Items required for the use of an organization or unit

c. Special or project equipment. Items not authorized in standard equipment allowance publications but determined as essential in connection with a particular contemplated operation, function, or mission. (AFM 67-1)

Commercial equipment which has been developed by industry and is priced and offered for public sale. This includes equipment, supplies, and services of a class or kind which:

a. May be used for other than Government purposes.

b. Is sold or traded in the course of conducting normal business operations with the general public or other Government agencies - for example, specialized radars; nav-aids; meteorological and communications equipment; and equipment for aircraft, missile or satellite control, and navigation. The articles must be in such a condition that the manufacturer can, upon request and prior to issuance of a Government contract, demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Air Force procuring agency that the equipment satisfies or exceeds the manufacturer's design specification or statement (AFR 190-18)

EQUIPMENT ALLOWANCE DOCUMENTS (EADs)

Equipment allowance documents are USAF publications which prescribe items and quantities (bases of issue) of equipment normally required by AF organizations and individuals in the accomplishment of assigned missions, functions, and duties. Allowance documents are published as tables of allowances (TAs). (AFM 67-1)

EQUIPMENT ALLOWANCE LISTS (GENERIC TERM)

Publications, or sections thereof, in the military services which prescribe the equipment and weapons authorized for military organizations, air units aboard ships, individual military personnel, and administrative equipment at posts or bases. (DOD 5000.8)

EQUIPMENT APPROVAL AUTHORITY (EAA)

The authority vested in the chief of supply to approve or disapprove allowance/authorization requests. (AFM 67-1)

EQUIPMENT AUGMENTATION (DATA AUTOMATION)

The obtaining of additional automatic data processing equipment capability to extend an established data system to additional sites or locations. (AFM 11-1)

EQUIPMENT AUTHORIZATION INVENTORY DATA (EAID)

A record of equipment requiring formal supply property accountability by the Base Equipment Management Office BEMO/EMO. This record reflects equipment authorized and inuse/in-place, including substitute items. (TACM 400-1)

A PCAM record (AF Form 158 and AF Form 366, "REMS Inventory") of all equipment requiring formal supply property accountability. This record reflects equipment authorized and in use/in place, including substitute items (replaces unit authorization list, materiel readiness authorization list). (AFM 67-1)

Those equipment items records on which the Base Equipment Management Office (BEMO) maintains accountability provided in Part one, Volume IV, AFM 67-1 for equipment when the BEMO is assigned management responsibility. (AFM 66-17)

A computerized in-use/REM detail record of all equipment requiring formal supply property accountability. This includes equipment authorized and in-use/in-place, including substitute items. (AFM 67-1)

EQUIPMENT CATEGORY (CATEGORY I)

Operational equipment installed in systems, subsystems, or equipment whose performance parameters are measured, verified, or tested. (AFR 74-2)

EQUIPMENT CATEGORY (CATEGORY II)

Peculiar precision measurement equipment used to check out, maintain, and calibrate Category I equipment. ("Peculiar" applies to precision measurement equipment designed for and used with only one system, subsystem, or equipment, as contrasted with "common" items which have general purpose, cross-system application.) (AFR 74-2)

EQUIPMENT CATEGORY (CATEGORY III)

Common commercial and military standard precision measurement equipment used for maintenance, trouble shooting, testing, verification, and calibration of Category I and II equipment. (AFR 74-2)

EQUIPMENT CATEGORY (CATEGORY IV)

Standards and accessories used to calibrate Category II and III equipment. This equipment normally is located in and used by the base precision measurement equipment laboratory. (AFR 74-2)

EQUIPMENT CLASSIFICATION CODE

The last two characters of a combination of three alphabetic and numeric characters, which identify the weapon/support system. (AFLCR 171-91)

EQUIPMENT COVERAGE INDEX

This is obtained by dividing an organization's possessed quantity of an equipment by its authorized quantity for the same equipment. It reveals the degree to which an organization's authorized equipments were possessed. (DOD 7730.25)

EQUIPMENT DEADLINED FOR PARTS

A requisition for parts required to return deadlined equipment to an acceptable operable condition. Equipment deadlined for parts supersedes the terms aircraft deadlined for parts and vehicles deadlined for parts. (AR 320-5)

EQUIPMENT DEPLOYABILITY PROFILE

An eight-digit number representing the percentage of a unit's reportable equipment with an equipment serviceability criteria score of green, amber, (due to equipment shortages) and red (due to equipment serviceability criteria scores). (AR 310-25)

EQUIPMENT DISTRIBUTION PLAN

An equipment distribution planning study which has been approved by competent authority. (AR 310-25)

EQUIPMENT END ITEM

A final combination of end products, component parts and/or materials which is ready for its intended use, e.g., ship, tank, mobile machine shop, aircraft. (AFR 66-14)

EQUIPMENT EVALUATION OFFICE (DATA AUTOMATION)

The agency within the Electronic Systems Division, Air Force Systems Command, specifically charged with the conduct of competitive Automatic Data Processing Equipment evaluation processes and summarized presentation of the results thereof. (AFM 11-1)

EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION CODE

A seven-digit letter/number combination which identifies the smallest desired breakdown of an equipment or unit. (OPNAV 43P2)

EQUIPMENT IN PLACE

Personal property, consisting of capital property and other equipment of a movable nature which has been fixed in place or attached to real property but which may be severed or removed from buildings without destroying the usefulness of the structures. It does not include installed building equipment. (AR 320-5)

EQUIPMENT LIST

Is a monthly publication of those "2R", and "8R" cognizance items in system-wide short supply which require premium handling and shipment to the Designated Overhaul Point for repair under the Navy Integrated Comprehensive Item Scheduling Program, when local intermediate repair cannot be accomplished, for any reason, within a specified period of time. (ASOINST 4710.1?)

Those documents initiated by the contractor setting forth all items and quantities of ground support equipment approved for procurement. (AFM 67-1)

EQUIPMENT LOG BOOK

A control device for mandatory recording of the events which occur during the life cycle of equipment. (AR 320-5)

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

The function of sustaining materiel in an operational status, returning it to a serviceable condition or updating and upgrading its functional utility through modification. (AFR 66-1, DOD 4151.12)

Keeping materiel in a mission capable status, returning it to a serviceable condition, or updating and upgrading it. (AFR 66-14)

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT

The process of developing workload requirements, forecasts and planning, organizing, programming, directing, and controlling engineering and industrial resources (including personnel, facilities and aerospace ground equipment) necessary to effectively and economically support Air Force equipment operational objectives. (AFR 66-1)

The process of developing the workload requirements forecast and planning, organizing, staffing, directing and controlling the engineering, industrial and other resources necessary to effectively and economically support the equipment operational objectives of the Military Departments and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. (DOD 4151.12)

EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT BALANCE REGISTER

A print-out of a mechanical validity check which is capable of zero balancing BEMO authorized in-use/in-place custody receipts and due-in records. (AFM 67-1)

EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT CODE (EMC)

A single-digit code in AF cataloging systems to indicate type of management required for equipment items. (AFM 67-1)

EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT OFFICE (EMO)

The base level supply activity that is responsible for the Air Force equipment management system, involving the handling, accounting for, and reporting of all equipment authorizations and assets for all organizations, including tenents supported by the base. (AFM 77-1)

A branch of the USAF Standard Base Level Supply System which is responsible for management of the base equipping program. Replaces the "BEMO" at bases which have converted to the USAF Standard Base Level Automated Supply System in accordance with Volume II, Part Two, AFM 67-1. (TACM 400-1)

The AF base organization responsible for management of the base equipping program, and providing other organizational supply support (Part one, Volume IV and Part two, Volume II). (AFM 67-1)

The office within the Chief of Supply organization wherein an individual will be responsible for the accountability of school equipment items with a unit price of $40 or more. (Encl 1-DSAR 4140.61/AR 352-4/NAVSUPINST 4400.80/AFR 67-22)

EQUIPMENT MODIFICATION LIST

A table which amends a table of organization and equipment by prescribing additions or reductions in

equipment for one or more specifically designated units to meet actual operation conditions not provided for in other organizational and equipment tables. (AR 320-5)

EQUIPMENT OPERATIONALLY READY

A condition status of a major item of equipment weapon system which indicates that it is capable of safe use and that all subsystems necessary for the performance of its primary mission are ready. (AFM 11-1)

The condition status of an item of equipment in the possession of an operating unit which indicates it is capable of fulfilling its intended mission and in a system configuration that offers a high asssurance of an effective, reliable and safe performance. (JCS Pub 1)

EQUIPMENT OR END ITEM (ARTICLE)

A component or components and necessary assemblies, subassemblies, and parts connected or associated to perform an operational function. (DOD 4151.7, AFR 67-25, AFLCR 78-2)

EQUIPMENT PERFORMANCE DATA

Consists of historical information relating to maintainability and reliability characteristics of systems, subsystems and components of weapons end item equipments during their operational application. (AFR 66-50)

EQUIPMENT PLANNING

Includes information on new equipment procurement programs necessary to develop and justify budget estimates for repair parts, information relating to inter-bureau financing of inventory where necessary, reports on installed equipments which indicate obsolescence or planned retirement and activation data on reserve ships and aircraft. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

EQUIPMENT POOL

An area where equipment is centrally controlled and dispatched to particular area or jobs when needed. (AFR 69-8)

EQUIPMENT POPULATION

Includes population and deployment informatin on new and in-use equipments, and status reports on installed equipments which will indicate changes in population or deployment. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

EQUIPMENT PROVISIONING

Includes a statement of responsibilities and authority for repair parts provisioning, a statement of afloat and ashore maintenance capabilities and schedules for interchange of provisioning documentation between inventory control points, commands and offices, and contractors. It also includes provision for notification regarding participation in repair parts provisioning for new equipments, including significant changes in design during production, and delineation of responsibilities between the command and inventory control points concerning the administration of repair parts portion of contracts. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

EQUIPMENT RESERVE

Supplies which must be procured and stored in advance to meet anticipated issue demand or to meet other unforeseen operational needs (AR 320-5)

EQUIPMENT REVIEW AND AUTHORIZATION ACTIVITY (ERAA)

The function established within each BEMO and CEMO assigned responsibility for the management of equipment allowances and authorizations through evaluation and validation of requirements, approval or disapproval of requirements, approval or disapproval of allowance/authorization requests not requiring off-base approval/disapproval actions, conducting utilization surveys, etc. (Part one, Volume IV). (AFM 67-1)

EQUIPMENT SET

Complete set of aircraft maintenance support equipment developed by maintenance level (component repair through line maintenance) for a specific number and specific model of aircraft. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

EQUIPMENT SPARES PACKAGE

Spares for Ground Communication and Electronic Equipment selected to be shipped concurrently with each end item of equipment. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

EQUIPMENT SPECIALIST

The person responsible for developing the furnishing condition inspection criteria, location data in end article, and identification of component items (when not in DO49). Serves also as the contact point on item inspection criteria technical questions and makes decisions regarding economy of reclamation. (AFLCR 65-31)

EQUIPMENT STATUS REPORT SEQUENCE NUMBER

An alpha character used to track the number of status changes on a single outage. (AFM 65-662)

EQUIPMENT SUPPORT

Includes periodic information on the type of

support required; e.g., statement as to responsibilities for allowance and load list preparation, whether full support, limited period, or limited area support is desired, mobilization or contingency reserve requirements and the basis for establishing them and Military Assistance Program requirements. Also includes the requirement for the establishment of a uniform codification/identification method to be used by commands/offices to the maximum practicable extent to indicate the ICP assigned program support for the equipment or systems, and the level of support desired or required. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

EQUIPMENT SYSTEM

A combination of two or more equipments, generally physically separated when in operation, and such other components, assemblies, subassemblies and parts necessary to perform an operational function or functions. (DSAR 4130.4/AR 708-4/NAVSUPINST 4120.36/AFR 72-11/MCO 4410.16)

EQUIPMENT UNIT

An "equipment unit" or the single term "equipment" is used frequently in this group of technical orders for ease of writing and reading the prescribed instructions. In most instances, this term will be construed to mean complete end items but on occasion it will also refer to assemblies, subassemblies and components that are being processed within the maintenance shops. In general, the statement in which the term is used will imply what the intended meaning is for that particular application. (T.O. 00-20-1)

EQUIPMENT VULNERABILITY

In Tempest usage, those features of equipment/systems which contribute to the possibility of unauthorized exploitations of electromagnetic radiations or conducted signals containing classified information. Vulnerability is the sum of all factors contributing to the compromise These factors are: a. Susceptibility: Emanations characteristics of the equipment itself. b. Accessibility: Ability of an enemy to gain access to the emanations. c Feasibility: Technical, economic, logistic, and time factors which determine the ability of an unauthorized source to intercept and exploit the emanations. (AR 310-25)

EQUIPMENT WAR READINESS SPARES KIT (WRSK)

A recommended list of spare parts and supplies required to provide 30 days support for those items of mobility equipment that accompany units upon deployment. Authorization for this kit will be controlled by the authorization of a WRSK in AFR 400-24; that is, if an aircraft WRSK is authorized a particular unit, then an equipment WRSK is authorized. The preparation and maintenance of equipment WRSK will be the responsibility of the appropriate major command. This responsibility will include development of spares listing accumulation and surveillance of spares and responsibility of maintaining records. (AFM 67-1)

EQUIPMENT, AERONAUTICAL

Those items of equipment utilized in actual flight, including subunits of aircraft and of missiles (such as electronic subunits), aircraft, and missiles. Some airborne equipment not specially denoted as a subunit may fall in this category. (AFLCR 71-12)

EQUIPMENT, AUTOMATIC DATA-PROCESSING

Electronic digital computers, communications equipment, and devices used with such computers, and associated peripheral equipment. This also includes transcription and transmission devices that are designed especially for producing media for mass data processing (such as punch cards, paper or magnetic tapes) This term does not include the class of office equipment used primarily for document creation, document posting or individual computations such as typewriters, bookkeeping machines, adding machines or calculators (desk size). (DOD 5000.8)

EQUIPMENT, AUTOMATIC-DATA-PROCESSING AUXILIARY

Equipment related in function to "automatic-dataprocessing-equipment," other than "peripheral equipment," and whose use is not exclusively and directly used with an ADP System; and when it is so used, it supports the system in off-line operations, such as card-punching equipment and paper-tape preparing equipment (e.g., a flexiwriter). (DOD 5000.8)

EQUIPMENT, COLLATERAL

Equipment placed in use in buildings or structures but not permanently attached thereto: removal without damage to the real property. (DOD 5000.8)

EQUIPMENT, DATA-TRANSMISSION

This term includes all digital communications equipment used on the terminal ends of communication lines for the sending and receipt of digital information used in direct support of data processing equipment. (DOD 5000.8)

EQUIPMENT, DEADLINED

An end item or piece of equipment removed from operation or use for one of the following reasons:

1. Is inoperative due to damage, malfunctioning, or awaiting necessary repairs.

2. Is unsafe.

3. Would be damaged by further use. Excludes equipment removed from operations for routine maintenance. (AFM 67-1)

EQUIPMENT, INITIAL SPARES, AND REPAIR PARTS

Items of initial spares and repair parts and equipment, not authorized for general Air Force use (or grouping of such items) which are used in direct support of the Air Force research, development, test, and evaluation mission, but which do not become part of the article being developed or tested. (AFR 67-19)

EQUIPMENT, PERIPHERAL DATA-PROCESSING

"Automatic-data-processing equipment" associated with, but separate from, the main frame and interconnected equipment. For example, a punched-card-to-magnetic-tape converter. (DOD 5000.8)

EQUIPMENT, POWERED GROUND (PGE)

An assembly of mechanical components including an internal combustion engine or motor, gas turbine, or steam turbine engine mounted as a single unit on an integral base or chassis. Equipment may pump gases, liquids, or solids; or produce compressed, cooled, refrigerated or heater air; or generate electricity and oxygen. Examples of this equipment: portable cleaners, filters hydraulic test stand, pumps and welders, air compressors, air conditioners, etc. (AFLCR 171-12)

EQUITY

An interest or share in property or capital investment. (DOD 5000.8)

EQUITY (OWNERSHIP) ACCOUNTS

Stocks of materiel owned by one military service and stored, issued, and accounted for by another military service. (AR [illegible])

EQUITY, PROPRIETORSHIP

The owners' or stockholders' new investment in a business, after deducting liabilities from assets. (DOD 5000.8)

EQUIVALENT PARTS AND MATERIAL

Those parts and material which, because of similar physical and chemical properties, are mutually interchangeable, but not necessarily identical in every respect. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

ERDA-AF JOINT FLIGHT TEST

A testing program which complements USAF and ERDA reliability efforts by:

1. Demonstrating the ability of the weapon system to function through exposure to a complete stockpile-to-target sequence.

2. Identifying significant weapon system deficiencies resulting from operational usage.

3. Confirming that continuing compatibility exists between USAF and ERDA hardware. (AFLCR 65-6)

ERECTION DRAWING

A drawing showing procedure and operation sequence for erection or assembly of individual items or assemblies of items. (MIL-STD-7)

ERECTOR-LAUNCHER

A mobile piece of equipment that erects a missile onto launching position, then serves as a launcher. (AFM 11-1)

ESCALATION

An increase in scope or violence of a conflict, deliberate or unpremeditated. (JCS Pub 1)

ESCAPE VELOCITY

The speed a body must attain to overcome a gravitational field, such as that of Earth, and thus theoretically travel on to infinity. The velocity of escape at the Earth's surface is 36,700 feet per second. A practical manned spacecraft would travel the atmosphere at a lower velocity and accelerate to escape velocity beyond in order to avoid unacceptably rapid initial acceleration and high skin temperature from aerodynamic heating. (AFM 11-1)

ESR-NUMBER

A number consisting of a seven alphanumeric characteristics used to track the status of a CEM equipment. (AFM 65-662)

ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY

Any industry necessary to the needs of a civilian or war economy. The term includes the basic industries as well as the necessary portions of those other industries which transform the crude basic raw materials into useful intermediate or end products, e.g., the iron and steel industry, the food industry, and the chemical industry. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

ESSENTIAL ITEMS LIST

A list of critical and intensively managed items which is prepared by the national inventory control point to advise the field of automatic returns under the excess program. (AR 320-5)

ESSENTIAL MATERIEL

Items for which Mobilization Reserve Stock Objectives (War Readiness Materiel) have been established. (AFR 84-2, AFM 11-1)

Items selected under the criteria of DOD Directive 3009.5 for which mobilization reserves have been or will be established. (DOD 4005.1)

ESSENTIAL REPAIR CONCEPT

Only those repairs necessary to insure the end item fulfilling its mission efficiently and safely will be authorized. (AFM 66-17)

ESSENTIALITY

The military importance of the item to the program or mission of the user. (NAVEXOS P1500)

ESTABLISHED GOAL

HQ AFLC/QA establishes this goal which is based on the past history and management expectations of a specific type and model (TM) of engine (such as J57, T56, TF33, etc). (AFLCR 74-3)

ESTABLISHMENT

1. An installation, together with its personnel and equipment, organized as an operating entity.

2. The table setting out the authorized numbers of men and major equipments in a unit/formation; sometimes called "table of organization" or "table of organization and equipment". (JCS Pub 1)

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE

The estimated year, month, and day that a job order will be completed. A job order is considered completed when it has progressed to its planned and logical conclusion, the objectives have been met, and/or products delivered. Work Phase Code "Y" should coincide with this estimated date. (AFSCM 177-265)

ESTIMATED COST AT COMPLETION

Actual direct costs, plus indirect costs allocable to the contract, plus the estimate of costs (direct and indirect) for authorized work remaining. (DOD 7000.2)

ESTIMATED MANHOURS

The estimated time required to perform the scheduled work. (T.O. 00-20-10-6)

ESTIMATED RELIABILITY

A reliability factor which is postulated for a system, subsystem, or equipment under specified conditions of test or use. Estimates of hardware or operational reliability are based on engineering design, analysis, testing experience not statistically validated, experience trends, engineering judgments, and assumed operational and maintenance concepts. (AFR 80-5)

ESTIMATED SAVING

The monetary saving which is anticipated to be realized in the two fiscal years following the year that the new, improved or intensified management action is reported. (DOD 7720.6)

ESTIMATING RELATIONSHIP (ER)

An expression, often mathematical, which describes for predictive purposes the quantity or cost of an item or activity as a function of one or more explanatory variables. Estimating relationships are basically of two types. (1) Those used to estimate physical quantities, e.g., numbers of aircraft or missiles, numbers of personnel and activity rates. Examples are: (a) a relationship expressing the number of support personnel as a function of the number of direct operating personnel; (b) a relationship for manned aircraft expressing the attrition rate as a function of time and performance characteristics. (2) Those used to estimate dollar cost. These relationships are frequently referred to as cost estimating relationships. Examples are: (a) expressing cost for turbojet airframes as a function of aircraft gross weight and speed; (b) expressing high-power prime radar equipment cost as a function of peak power output and antenna area. (AFM 11-1)

EVACUATION POLICY

1. Command decision, indicating the length in days of the maximum period of noneffectiveness that patients may be held within the command for treatment. Patients who, in the opinion of responsible medical officers, cannot be returned to duty status within the period prescribed are evacuated by the first available means, provided the travel involved will not aggravate their disabilities.

2. A command decision concerning the movement of civilians from the proximity of military operations for security and safety reasons, and involving the need to arrange for movement, reception, care, and control of such individuals.

3. Command policy concerning the evacuation of unserviceable or abandoned materiel, and including designation of channels and destinations for evacuated materiel, the establishment of controls and procedures, and the dissemination of condition standards and disposition instructions. (JCS Pub 1)

EVACUEE

A civilian removed from his place of residence by military direction for reasons of his own security or the requirements of the military situation. (JCS Pub 1)

EVALUATION

That testing and evaluation used to measure progress verify accomplishment and development objectives, and to determine: if theories, techniques, and material are practicable; and if systems or items under development are technically sound, reliable, safe, and satisfy specifications. (AFM 11-1)

The act or process of reviewing and analyzing contractor accomplishment in fulfilling contractual obligations. Evaluation requires the relating of academic knowledge and experience to contractual requirements, public law, and acceptable business practices when judging the contractor's effectivity of performance. The end product of an evaluation is to accept or reject contractor's level of performance. (AFSCM 78-1)

The review and analysis of qualitative and/or quantitative data obtained from design review, hardware inspection, testing, and/or operational usage of equipment. (AFR 80-14)

EVALUATION CRITERIA

The factors, including threshold limits, that permit an accurate determination of the aircraft equipment wear condition. (AR 700-61, AFR 66-39)

EVALUATION (OF MATERIEL)

A subjective determination, of the utility, that is the military value or worth, of a materiel item/system--real or conceptual--to the user. (AR 705-50, AR 70-10)

EVALUATION (OF TEST RESULTS)

A subjective judgment, based on the results of testing, of the present or anticipated suitability of the tested item/system for use by the Army. (AR 70-10)

EVALUATION OFFICE

The activity whose prime mission and functions best cover the areas to be evaluated in the proposal. (AFSCR 80-8)

EVALUATION REPORT

A comprehensive report prepared by the SSEB which contains evaluation criteria, detailed narrative assessments of each proposal against these criteria, numerical scores, and summary appraisals of significant strengths, weaknesses and risks of each area of each proposal. (AFR 70-15)

EVALUATION TEAM

A team composed of the HQ AFSC Standardization/ Evaluation personnel who conduct aircrew and flight management program evaluations. (AFSCR 60-1)

EVENT COUNTER

A device which counts the number of times an event occurs. For example, the number of times speed brakes or engine starters are used. (AFR 66-6)

EVIDENCE OF SHIPMENT

Documents which show that the U.S. has shipped or released the materiel in question to the country's designated representative. Such documents will show total quantity shipped, and for each the mode, date, transportation control number/notice of availability number/bill of lading number, addressee, ship or flight number (to extent of lading number, addressee, ship or flight number (to extent available), and/or name of shipper and carrier. (AFR 67-7)

EXAMINATION

An element of Inspection consisting of investigation, without the use of special laboratory appliances or procedures, of Supplies and services to determine conformance to those specified requirements which can be determined by such examination. It is generally nondestructive and includes (but is not limited to) visual, auditory, olfactory, tactile, gustatory and other examination; simple physical manipulation; gaging and measurement. NOTE: For purposes of the Aircraft Maintenance Program, Examination is interpreted as the determination of condition and/or the work to be performed. (MIL-STD-109)

A central, routine check of a Statement of Accountability of a disbursing officer, including supporting schedules and documents before submission to the General Accounting Office. (DOD 5000.8)

A review of any kind, for the purpose, with respect to transactions, documents, or records. (DOD 5000.8)

An element of inspection consisting of investigation of supplies and services to determine conformance to contract requirements using, but not limited to, visual, auditory, olfactory, tactile, gustatory, physical manipulation, gaging, and measurement techniques. Does not employ the use of special laboratory appliances or procedures. (DSAR 4155.3/AR 30-12/NAVSUPINST 4355.2B/AFR 74-5/MCO 10110.21C)

An element of inspection consisting of investigation without the use of special laboratory appliances or procedures, of supplies and services to determine conformance to those specified requirements which can be determined by such investigations. Examination is generally

nondestructive and includes, but is not limited to the five senses (visual, auditory, olfactory, tactile, and gustatory) and other investigation; simple physical manipulation; gaging and measurement. (AFLCR 74-13)

(1) Visual (seeing)-visible, perceptible to the eye, involving:

(a) Comparison: An examination of two or more objects with reference to their likeness or unlikeness.

(b) Engagement: An examination by the insertion of one part upon or into another (for example, the mating or meeting together of two parts for fit).

(c) Manual: An examination by exerting pressure or stress through use of the hands (for example, the manual pull or bending of rubber hose for checking and splitting, or the manipulation to determine the close or loose fitting of two or more components fastened together).

(2) Auditory (hearing): An examination for defects by the use of sound (for example, a knock, ping, grinding or unusual sound in electric motors, engines, pumps, improperly meshing gears, etc.).

(3) Gustatory (tasting or savor): An examination for defects by the sense of tasting in conjunction with the sense of smell, to ascertain the flavor by taking a little into the mouth (for example, determine the sourness, bitterness, rancidity of foods, etc.).

(4) Tactile (touching): An examination by use of the sense of touch (for example, determination by feel of burrs, sharp, rough, or uneven objects or surfaces).

(5) Olfactory (smelling): An examination for defects by the sense of smell, (for example, detection of odor from leaking chemicals or gases, rancid or spoiled food and drugs).

(6) Gaging: Use of special instruments for determining whether or not a part of item conforms to a specified requirement, (involves the use of go and no go gages, plugs, rings, thread gages, etc.).

(7) Dimensional: Use of Standard (not special) measuring devices such as scales, calipers, micrometer, feeler gage, wire gage, etc. (AFLCR 74-13)

EXAMINATION AND INVENTORY (E&I)

A thorough inspection of the aircraft based on work specification requirements. (AFLCR 65-17)

EXCEPTED AIRCRAFT

Those aircraft not requiring fleet-wide scheduling for depot level modification or maintenance. (T.O. 00-25-4)

EXCEPTION

An item managed by an inventory control point other than the class manager. (AR 701-5)

EXCEPTION CONTROL NUMBER

A number automatically assigned within the computer to exceptions for control purposes. The number consists of a six-digit file address. (AFM 67-1)

EXCEPTION MATERIEL (TRANSPORTATION)

Materiel which, due to its peculiar nature and increased transportation risks, requires special handling in the transportation cycle and deviation from normal shipping procedures. This includes classified materiel, firearms, explosives, and other dangerous and hazardous materiel that requires rigid movement control. (AFR 400-3)

EXCEPTION SUPPLY STATUS

Any nonpositive supply availability decision alone or in combination, i.e., any supply action other than issue of material in the quantity requested results in exception status. Exception Supply Status will be furnished on Priorities 20 unless the Media and Status Code "0" is inserted by the requisitioner in which case no status will be furnished. (AFLCR 67-5)

EXCEPTIONAL STANDARD PRICE VARIANCE

A variance from the present standard price of such significance as to warrant mandatory review by the responsible IM (attachment 3). (AFLCR 67-5)

EXCEPTION/ERROR MESSAGE

A message cited on various reports/listings to provide reviewing personnel with informational data and/or processing instructions. (AFLCR 67-5)

EXCEPTION, NOTICE OF

An advice issued by the General Accounting Office to the agency, disbursing officer, or authorized certifying officer, as the case may be, involving the liability of such accountable offices for an item illegally paid, that credit will be withheld in the next settlement of that account unless there is recovery or a satisfactory explanation. (DOD 5000.8)

EXCESS

The quantity of assets that exceed Air Force operating requirements and retention quantities. (AFM 400-1)

EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES

Defense articles owned by the United States Government and not procured in anticipation of

military assistance or sales requirements, or pursuant to a military assistance or sales order, which are in excess of the Approved Force Acquisition Objective and Approved Force Retention Stock of all Department of Defense Components at the time such articles are dropped from inventory by the supplying agency for delivery to countries or international organizations. (Sec. 644(g). FAA). (DOD 5105.38M)

EXCESS FOREIGN CURRENCY

Currency that has been determined by the Department of the Treasury to be in excess of foreseeable requirements of the United States Government. (DAR 6-1103)

EXCESS FUNDS

Unliquidated amounts remaining on contracts after final payment has been completed by the CAO. These funds are indicated on a Contract Completion Statement received from the CAO via AUTODIN (PK9). (AFLCR 70-11)

EXCESS INDUSTRIAL PLANT EQUIPMENT (IPE)

Items of IPE which are not required by the owning DOD component, and which are not required by DIPEC to support current and future requirements of the DOD in accordance with the policies and procedures contained in DOD Instruction 4218.18, Management of Defense-Owned Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE) (I&L) and DSAM 4215.1/AR 700-43/NAVSUP Pub 5009/AFM 78-9, Defense Industrial Plant Center Operations. (TM 38-260/NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870.62/DSAM 4145.9)

EXCESS LISTING

Consolidated listing of excess personal property as prepared by Defense Logistics Services Center or General Services Administration regional office. (AFM 11-1)

Consolidated listing of declared Military Service/agency excess of potential excess prepared by the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC), the General Services Administration (GSA), or an Overseas Theater Screening Center. (DSAM 4140.4)

Consolidated listing of excess personal property prepared by DPDS, GSA, or Overseas Theater Screening Centers (DOD 4160.21-M)

EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property (as distinguished from real property) including contractor inventory which is under the control of a DOD activity and is determined to be unnecessary to the needs and discharge of the responsibilities of such DOD activity. Excess personal property may originate at any organizational level (base, command, bureau, service, plant, facility, department, etc.) in accordance with criteria established by the cognizant Military Department. Excess personal property as described may attain the status of DOD excess personal property only after it has been determined to be unnecessary to the needs and discharge of the responsibilities of DOD. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-10/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

The following terms and definitions are provided for clarity and use throughout this manual:

Excess is defined based on point in time as follows:

a. Military Service/Defense Agency Excess. That quantity of an item of Military Service/Defense Agency owned property that is not required for its needs and the discharge of its responsibilities as determined by the head thereof. (This property will require further screening by a DOD activity for DOD utilization).

b. DOD Excess. That quantity of an item that has completed screening within DOD and is not required for the needs and the discharge of the responsibilities of any DOD activity. (This screening may have been accomplished by DPDS, SDPDAs, DIPEC, DARO and other designated DOD agencies. This property is subject to Federal civil agency screening by the GSA).

c. Excess is defined based on location as follows:

(1) Domestic Excess. Both the terms Military Service/Defense Agency Excess and DOD Excess relate to domestic excess; that is, property located in the ZI American Samoa, Guam and TTPI When all utilization screening is completed on domestic excess property, it becomes surplus and eligible for donation and sale.

(2) Foreign Excess Personal Property. Any excess personal property located outside the ZI, American Samoa, Guam, and TTPI. (This property is subject to screening and sale as indicated in Chapters XV and XVI of DOD 4160.21-M). (DOD 4160.21-M)

Personal property which has been determined to be unnecessary for the discharge of DOD responsibilities after completion of utilization screening among DOD activities in accordance with policies prescribed by DOD Directive 4160.21, "DOD Personal Property Disposal Program", and Defense Disposal Manual (DOD 4160.21M). (DOD 5105.38M)

EXCESS PROPERTY

(Transferable-nonreimbursable stocks). The quantity of stock articles owned by the United States Government which is in excess of the termination level at the time such articles are dropped from inventory by the supplying agency for delivery to nations or international organizations as grant assistance. (AFR 400-2)

The quantity of property in possession of any component of the Department of Defense which exceeds the quantity required or authorized for retention by that component. (JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1, AFR 400-3)

EXCESS QUANTITY

Material shop stock which exceeds that total quantity of material which in the judgment of the responsible supervisor (DSFF), must be kept on hand to support workload as documented by signed outstanding work orders and based on material usage history as contained in the Material Use Log. Items carried on approved spare parts lists and spare parts laid in the MMHS maintenance will be exempted from this provision so long as the systems they were procured for remain in service. (AFLCR 71-4)

EXCESS REPORT NUMBER

A document number in MILSTRIP format assigned by DPDS to reportable property that identifies the holding DPDO DODAAC, the Julian date the materiel processed into the disposal system and the serial number. (DOD 4140.34M)

EXCESS STOCK

Consists of all material that is in excess of local needs. (NAVSUP MAN)

That portion of the total quantity of an item on hand which exceeds the Retention Limit for that item, and which has been determined to be excess to the owning agency, but has not been determined to be beyond the needs of all Federal Agencies. It includes all excesses, whether reported on Standard Form 120 or not. (DOD 4100.31)

EXCHANGE ITEM

A serviceable item issued in exchange for a reparable item (Part two, Volume III). Excluded are initial installation items. (AFM 67-1)

A serviceable investment item with an ERRC code of C, T or X issued in exchange for an unserviceable item. (AFLCR 66-34)

A serviceable investment item with an ARRC code of C, T, or L issued in exchange for an unserviceable item. (AFLCR 66-53)

EXCHANGE OF SERVICEABLE/UNSERVICEABLE PARTS OR COMPONENTS

The authorized exchange of serviceable parts or components between like unserviceable, organizationally reparable equipment. Such exchange requires prompt supply action by the organizational unit to replace all unserviceable parts or components. (AR 750-50)

EXCHANGE PARTS

Unserviceable parts having a credit value which can be applied against new or rebuilt like parts, and which are acceptable for exchange as normal commercial practice. (AFM 67-1)

EXCHANGEABLE PARTS AND MATERIAL

Those parts and material which have a potential use of more than once and are usually economically reparable. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

EXCHANGEABLES

Recoverable components such as pumps, electric motors, carburetors, and fuel controls. (AFLCR 65-17)

EXCHANGE/SALE PROPERTY

Property that has an exchange (trade-in) or sale value that can be applied to the purchase cost when procurement or similar property is made. (AFM 67-1, AFM 11-1)

Personal property, not excess to needs of the owning agency but eligible for replacement, which is exchanged or sold in order to apply the exchange allowance or proceeds of sale in whole or part payment for the replacement of a similar (like) item (Section 20 1(c) Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (63 Stat. 37, 740 U.S.C. 471). (DOD 4160.21-M)

EXCLUSION STATEMENT

A written statement made by the appropriate data evaluation activity which excludes certain requirements for data from the assignment of a Reports Control Symbol. (AFLCR 300-22)

EXCLUSIVE (NON-EXCLUSIVE) LICENSE

A license covering a patent(s), technical or proprietary data, technical assistance know-how, or any combination of these, granted by a US firm to a foreign defense article or service within a given sales territory without competition from any other licenses or from the licensor. A nonexclusive license is a license as described above, except that competition may be permitted with other licensees and/or the licensor. (AFR 400-3, DOD 5105.38M)

EXECUTION OFFICE

The individuals or responsibility centers selected by the director/technical director of the performing organization to directly manage the accomplishment of the work requested by the ordering activity. (AFSCR 177-2)

EXECUTIVE ANALYSIS

Selective application of Management/Status Analysis techniques to the senior staff level possessing the power of final decision, organized to facilitate the decision making process. (AFM 11-1)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR AIRLIFT SERVICE

The individual designated by the Single Manager to manage the Single Manager Operating Agency for Airlift Service. (AFR 76-33)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF SINGLE MANAGER OPERATING AGENCY

The individual designated by the secretary of a military department to manage the operating agency for a single manager assignment. (DOD 5000.8)

EXECUTIVE SERVICE

The service having primary system or project management (i.e., procurement) responsibility. (AFSCR/AFLCR 310-2)

EXEMPT EQUIPMENT

Not-in-use equipment that normally requires preventive maintenance (PM) but is temporarily excluded from scheduled maintenance requirements. (AFSCR 66-7)

EXEMPT REPORT

A report, the requirement for which is specifically exempted from the report management system or which is subject to review and assignment of an exemption clause upon determination by the report management activity. (AFM 11-1)

EXEMPTION

A relatively long-term exception to a mandatory requirement of the quantity-distance standards of this regulation. An exemption may be granted by law, by Congressional resolution, or by a finding and determination by the Secretary or Undersecretary of a Military Department. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

EXE..CISER

A machine that simulates the strains and vibrations to which a missile is subjected, and used to test the missile for structural integrity. (AFM 11-1)

EXERCISING OR CYCLING

Operation of machine at no load to distribute lubricants. (TM 38-260/NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870.62/DSAM 4145.9)

EXHAUST DEFLECTING RING

A type of jetavator consisting of a ring so mounted at the end of a nozzle as to permit it to be rotated into the exhaust stream for vehicle control purposes. (AFM 11-1)

EXHIBIT

Any document that is included in the system survey case file to support findings, conclusions, or actions taken, excluding the summarizing narrative report. (AFSCM 78-1)

A financial statement or statistical table formally presented. (DOD 5000.8)

A document attached to a procurement instrument, referenced by its capital letter identifier in a line or subline item in the procurement instrument Schedule, which establishes deliverable requirements in the attached document as an alternative to establishing an extensive list of line or subline items in the procurement instrument Schedule. (DAC 76-17)

The item reported as being deficient, or a sample item which represents the reported deficient condition, which can be analyzed to determine the possible cause of the defect. (Encl 1 DLAR 4155.24/AR 702-7/NAVMATINST 4155.8B/AFR 74-6/MCO 4155.5P)

EXHIBIT LINE ITEM NUMBER (ELIN)

Used to identify an item of supply or service listed on an exhibit or schedule forming a part of a contractual document. (See DAR Section XX). (DOD 4105.63-M)

ELINs can be readily identified from CLINs by the existence of alpha characters in the first position of the four-position field. The subline item shall be numbered by adding to the basic line item number two alpha characters. Procedures are set forth in 20-305 and 20-306 of the DAR. NOTE: Subline may be alphanumeric on Line Items for contracts written prior to fiscal year 1967. (AFLCR 70-11)

EXIMBANK FINANCED SALE

Sale of defense items or services financed by credit supplied by the Export-Import Bank. The sale may be made by DOD or by U.S. industry directly to the foreign buyer. U.S. industry sales are subject to DOD approval. (DOD 5105.38M)

EXISTING ASSETS

All available assets including operational and long supply assets. (AFLCR 57-10)

EXOTIC FUEL

Unusual fuel combinations for aircraft and rocket use with the purpose of attaining far greater thrust. (AFM 11-1)

EXPANSION

The addition of personal or real facilities which either creates a new industrial plant or augments the capability or capacity of an existing one. (AFR 78-22)

EXPANSION RATIO

The ratio of the exhaust nozzle exit section area to its throat area. (AFM 127-201)

EXPANSION SPACE (VAPOR SPACE) (TANKAGE)

Space at top of tank which is reserved for expansion of contents resulting from increases in temperature. (DOD 4140.25-M)

EXPECTANT LIFE OF AN ITEM

Average of the ages when the units probably will be retired from service. (AR 320-5)

EXPECTED BACKORDERS

The expected number of unfilled demands existing at the lowest echelon (bases) at any point in time. The expected number of "holes" in the aircraft, missile, communication equipment, or other defense system. (AFLCP 57-13)

EXPEDITED HANDLING SHIPMENTS

Items required to remove primary weapons and equipment from deadline. Expedited Handling Shipments are identified within UMMIPS Issue Priority Group/Transportation Priority 1 by code "999" in the RRD field of requisitions or TCMDs. Such shipments are to be afforded the highest precedence in shipment processing and movement. (DCD 4500.32-R)

EXPEDITING

The assistance, other than routine progress action, rendered contractors and subcontractors to accomplish production of, and delivery of, components and items to meet contract and subcontract delivery dates. (ONMINST 5000.3)

EXPENDABILITY, RECOVERABILITY, REPAIRABILITY CATEGORY (ERRC, CODE

Either a single digit or three digit supply oriented code used to classify AF items of supply into various categories for management purposes. Initially assigned ERRC codes are derived directly from the maintenance repair level codes authorized for use by source codes in TO-00-25-195 and AFM 67-1. (AFLCR 57-27)

EXPENDABILITY, RECOVERABILITY REPARABILITY CATEGORY CODE

Either a single digit or three digit supply oriented code used to classify AF items of supply into various categories for management purposes. (AFM 67-1, AFLCR 57-27)

EXPENDABLE CONSTRUCTION

Proposed method of construction for propellant tanks of high-performance rocket vehicles. The tanks will be sectioned and each section jettisoned as soon as it is emptied. This will improve the over-all mass ratio and give a greater burnout velocity. (AFM 11-1)

EXPENDABLE ITEM

Items which are consumed in use or which lose their original identity during periods of use by incorporation into, or attachment upon, another assembly. (AFM 67-1)

EXPENDABLE PROPERTY

Property that may be consumed in use or loses its identity in use and may be dropped from stock record accounts when it is issued or used. (AR 320-5, AFM 11-1)

EXPENDABLE SUPPLIES AND MATERIAL

Supplies which are consumed in use, such as ammunition, paint, fuel, cleaning and preserving materials, surgical dressings, drugs, medicines, etc., or which lose their identity, such as spare parts, etc. Sometimes referred to as "consumable supplies and material." (AFR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

Expendable items, as applied to repairs and utilities operations, applies to items which, when issued, are consumed in maintenance operations, or construction activities, and are, therefore, dropped from accountability. (AR 320-5)

EXPENDITURE

The amount of expenditure checks issued, reimbursement 1080 billings, and cash payments made, net of refunds received. (AFLCM 301-1)

EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, GENERAL-FUND

A fund account on the books of the Treasury in which are recorded (on a cash basis) transactions related to appropriations made by the Congress to carry out the general and ordinary operations of the Government. (DOD 5000.8)

EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, SPECIAL-FUND

A fund account on the books of the Treasury in which are recorded receipts of the Government appropriated from a source designated by law and expenditures therefrom for the purposes designated by law. (DOD 5000.8)

EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, TRUST-FUND

A fund account on the books of the Treasury in which are recorded receipts of a trust fund appropriated for use, in accordance with the terms of a trust agreement or statute and expenditures therefrom. (DOD 5000.8)

EXPENDITURE ADJUSTMENT

A reimbursement from one appropriation account to another, or from one appropriation subdivision to another, in order to fairly present the costs chargeable to each, where for purposes of accounting convenience or advantage, expenditures are initially charged to a fund account other than the appropriate one and then are allocated--for example, the gathering of indirect costs under one activity's funds and the allocations thereof to the funds of two or more benefiting activities. Such a reimbursement is accounted for by the recipient as a reduction of its obligations, costs, and expenditures, similar to an appropriation refund. (DOD 5000.8)

A correction of expenditure data to eliminate an error. (DOD 5000.8)

EXPENDITURES

In the Federal Government means "cash disbursements." Outside the Federal Government means the same as "accrued expenditures". (AFSCM 27-1, DOD 5000.8)

Cash disbursements. (DOD 5105.38M)

EXPENDITURES/ISSUES

Material removed from the accountable records. (AFR 67-79)

EXPENDITURES, ACCRUED

Amounts due and payable during the fiscal period (without reference to the fiscal period in which they were paid or will be paid) for goods and services and other assets received, for progress payments due under contractual obligations, and for other liabilities incurred not involving the furnishing of goods and services (excluding amounts received on loans). Advances of funds to contractors, employees, and other Government activities prior to expenditure by them are not accrued expenditures. (DOD 7049.2, DOD 5000.8)

EXPENDITURE, CAPITAL

An expenditure made from the acquisition of, or additions and betterments to, fixed assets. (DOD 5000.8)

EXPENDITURE, NET

In appropriation accounting refers to expenditures less appropriation reimbursements. (DOD 5000.8)

EXPENDITURE, REIMBURSABLE

An expenditure made for or on behalf of another agency, fund, or appropriation, or for a private individual, firm or corporation, which subsequently will be recovered in cash or its equivalent. (DOD 5000.8)

EXPENDITURE, UNDISTRIBUTED

An expenditure temporarily recorded in a suspense account pending final determination of account chargeable. (DOD 5000.8)

EXPENSE

Costs of operation and maintenance of activities on the accrual basis for a fiscal period, as distinguished from costs of acquisition or property. (DOD 5000.8)

Signifies cost of all services received and consumable materiel used or withdrawn for use for a given fiscal period. Does not necessarily include depreciation of facilities and equipment. See cost. (DOD 5000.8)

EXPENSE COST

Expense cost includes labor cost, materiel consumed in use, and services received, except when these costs are incurred in the production or construction of investment items. Expense items are:

(1) Labor costs which include services rendered by civilian and military personnel.

(2) Materiel consumed in use includes the cost of materiel that is consumed upon issue to the final user or will be consumed shortly thereafter. Consumable-type materiel includes:

(a) End items of equipment having a unit cost of less than $1,000 and over which an inventory control point does not maintain centralized individual item management throughout the supply system down to the user level.

(b) Nonreparable spares and repair parts including aircraft and missile spares.

(c) Assemblies, spares and repair parts which, although reparable, are not centrally managed recoverable items and are not designated as reparable for the reason that repair of

unserviceable quantities of the item is not considered by the IM in requirements determinations.

(d) Food, clothing and POL items.

(e) Other expendable supplies and materiels. (AFM 67-1)

EXPENSE ITEM

Expendable, nonrecoverable spares and repair parts with ERRC designator of XR and expendable assemblies, spares, and repair parts which although reparable, are normally not centrally recoverable with ERRC designator XF3. (AFLCR 57-27)

EXPENSE MATERIAL

Material financed and managed under the Air Force Stock Fund which is recorded as an expense to the Depot Maintenance Industrial Fund upon issue from depot supply (figure 1-1). (AFLCR 66-53)

EXPENSE OPERATING BUDGET

An expense operating budget is the annual budget of a responsibility center stated in terms of cost centers and sub-cost centers. The budget will contain estimates of the total value of all resources required for performance of the mission of the responsibility center, including work or services for others on a reimbursement basis. It will also include a quantitative expression of workload in terms of total number of work units by sub-cost centers. (NAVY P-3006)

An approved operating plan which is the basis of authorization and financial control of expenses and working capital in the execution of a program or programs. (AFL 25-10, DOD 7000.1)

EXPENSE PROCESSING CODE

A code which identifies categories of expense transactions that are not locally funded. (AFSCM 177-265)

EXPENSES, ADMINISTRATIVE

An expenditure by an agency incident to the supervision of its functions and duties. Usually, the term includes salaries for the general supervising employees and their assistants, office rent, travel of administrative personnel, heat and light, printing, law books, periodicals, office furniture, and equipment and expenditures of a like nature. (DOD 5000.8)

EXPENSE, PREPAID (DEFERRED)

An expense which has been entered in the accounts for benefits not yet received. (DOD 5000.8)

EXPERIMENTAL AIRCRAFT

Aircraft acquired by the Navy solely for use in research and development. (OPNAVINST P5442.2A)

EXPERIMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT ITEMS

The term "experimental and development items" is defined as hardware, systems, subsystems, or major components. It also includes associate spare parts and test equipment items that evolve during the program cycle including research, exploratory development, advanced development, and engineering development of an Advanced Development Program (ADP) as prescribed by AFR 80-3 and AFSCM 80-5. (AFSCR 67-8)

EXPERIMENTAL EQUIPMENT

Items that have been the subject of experimentation or test and have been altered or modified for use in conjunction with a test to such a degree that they cannot be economically returned to their original configuration. (AFSCR 67-7)

EXPERTS

Those persons who are exceptionally qualified, by education or by experience, in a particular field to perform some specialized service. (DAR 22-202)

EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS

Shall include those persons who are exceptionally qualified, by education or by experience, in a particular field to perform some specialized service. Stenographic reporting services are included in the term "expert or consultant services" for purposes of procurement by contract. (DAC 76-17)

EXPIRATION DATE

The date beyond which nonexpendable items (type I) should be discarded as no longer suitable for issue or use. (DOD 4140.27-M)

A date, as determined by technical test data, beyond which shelf life items should be suspended from continued issue and use. (AR 310-25)

EXPIRATION DATING PERIOD (POTENCY PERIOD)

For drugs, chemicals, and biologicals, the expiration dating period (potency period) represents the period beyond which the product cannot be expected, beyond reasonable doubt, to yield its specific results or retain its required potency. (DOD 4140.27-M)

EXPIRED APPROPRIATION

No longer available for obligation but is still available for disbursement to liquidate existing obligations. (AFM 170-7)

EXPLODED ("X") TRAINER

A display of component parts of a unit of operational equipment arranged in their relative order to aid students in learning the sequence of steps in the assembly and disassembly of the unit. (AFM 67-1)

EXPLORATORY DEVELOPMENT

Effort directed toward solution of military problems, short of major development projects. May vary from fairly fundamental applied research to sophisticated bread board hardware, study, programming and planning efforts. (AFSCM 27-1)

Includes those efforts directed toward the solution of specific military problems, short of major development projects. This type of effort may vary from fairly fundamental applied research to quite sophisticated bread-board hardware, study, programming, and planning efforts. It includes studies, investigations, and minor development effort. The dominant characteristic of this category of effort is that it be pointed toward specific military problem areas to develop and evaluate the feasibility and practicability of proposed solutions, and to determine the parameters of those solutions. In addition, exploratory development includes efforts to determine the feasibility of new technical concepts which will allow the development of (1) applications to new systems and (2) technical breakthroughs. Normally, financial control of exploratory development efforts will be exercised by general funding level of effort. (AFSCR 80-21)

EXPLORATORY DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENT

A document stating the need for investigation and studies to demonstrate new techniques in a naval functional area or the feasibility of a system, subsystem, or component. Comprises the effort directed toward improvement and expansion of naval capabilities through advances in technology. (NAVMAT 3900.8B)

EXPLOSION

The sudden release of energy, usually in the form of large volumes of gas which exert pressure on the surrounding medium. Explosions may be deflagrations or detonations. (AFM 127-201)

EXPLOSION PROOF

Used in referring to electrical equipment; specifically, to equipment enclosed in a case that can withstand an internal burning or explosion of elements inside the case, and can prevent ignition by spark, flash, or explosion of any outside gas or vapor surrounding the enclosure. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

EXPLOSIVE

Any substance which produces an explosion when subjected to shock, heat, friction or other means of ignition. (AFM 127-201)

EXPLOSIVE LIMITS

The lowest and highest percentages by volume of a combustible gas forming mixtures with air which will explode when ignited by an outside source. (AFM 127-201)

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE

Bombs and warheads; guided and ballistic missiles; artillery, mortar, rocket and small arms ammunition; all mines; torpedoes; depth charges; demolition charges; pyrotechnics; grenades; clusters and dispensers; cartridge and propellant actuated devices; electro-explosive devices; clandestine and improvised explosive devices; and all similar or related items or components, explosive in nature, which may cause injury or death to personnel or damage to materiel. This definition includes all explosive items combined with fissionable or radioactive materials; fusion fuel and chemical agents or biological agents. (AR 75-15)

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL

The detection, identification, field evaluation, rendering safe recovery, evacuation and disposal of explosive ordnance which has been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed, in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material. It also includes the rendering safe and/or disposal of items which have become hazardous or unserviceable by damage or deterioration when the disposal of such items is beyond the capabilities of personnel normally assigned the responsibility for routine disposition. (AR 75-15)

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL UNIT

Personnel with special training and equipment who render explosive ordnance safe (such as bombs, mines, projectiles, and booby traps), make intelligence reports on such ordnance, and supervise the safe removal thereof. (JCS Pub 1)

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE RECONNAISSANCE

Initial reconnaissance involving the detection, investigation, location, verification, evacuation of personnel, marking, identification and reporting of suspected explosive ordnance in order to determine further action by EOD personnel. (AR 75-15)

EXPLOSIVES

Any chemical compound or mechanical mixture which, when subjected to heat, impact, friction,

detonation, or other suitable initiation, undergoes a very rapid change with the evolution of large volumes of highly heated gases which exert damaging pressures in the surrounding medium. (DOD 4500.32-R)

All ammunition, biological and chemical fillers, demolition material, solid rocket motors, liquid propellants, cartridges, pyrotechnics, mines, bombs, grenades, warheads of all types, explosive elements of ejection and aircrew egress systems, explosive components of missile systems and space systems, and assembled kits and devices containing explosives material. The terms explosives, explosives weight, net weight, and other like terms, refer to the fillers of an explosives item. Fillers may be propellants, TNT, Composition B, pyrotechnics, chemical agents, biological agents, etc. (AFM 11-1)

All ammunition, munition fillers, demolition material, solid rocket motors, liquid propellants, cartridges, pyrotechnics, mines, bombs, grenades, warheads of all types, explosive elements of ejection and aircrew egress systems, air-launched missiles and those explosive components of missile systems and space systems, and assembled kits and devices containing explosives material. Explosives, explosives weight, net weight, and other like terms also refer to the fillers of an explosive item. Fillers may be explosive mixtures, propellants, pyrotechnics, chemical agents, and other toxic substances. NOTE: This term does not include liquid fuels and oxidizers that are not used with missiles, rockets, and other such weapons or explosive items. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

The term explosives includes any chemical compound or mixture which, when subjected to heat, friction, detonation or other suitable initiation, undergoes a very rapid chemical change with the evolution of large volumes of highly heated gases which exert pressures in the surrounding medium. (AFR 74-15)

EXPLOSIVES AREA OR LOCATION

Any area or location specifically designated and set aside from other areas and used for manufacturing, testing, maintenance, storage, demilitarization, shipping and receiving, and other similar type explosives operations. Such areas may also be referred to as explosives parking or loading areas when armed or explosives-loaded aircraft are involved. The following terms have special significance under this general definition:

a. Aircraft Explosives Cargo Parking Area. Any area specifically designated for parking aircraft loaded with transportation-configured explosives cargo, or those loaded, unloaded, or awaiting loading.

b. Combat Aircraft Parking Area. Any area specifically designated for parking aircraft loaded with combatconfigured explosives, or those being loaded, unloaded, or awaiting loading. This includes alert hangars and alert shelters.

c. Explosives Storage Area. A designated area set aside for the exclusive storage of explosives-containing facilities for "warehousing" the bulk of the explosives stocks of a base. Facilities include magazines, operating buildings, modules, revetments, and outdoor storage sites.

d. Ready Explosives Facility. A designated area, usually near the flightline, where munitions and components are temporarily positioned awaiting transfer to aircraft. (Often referred to as a flightline munitions "holding area," "holding point," or "transfer point.")

e. Explosives Facility. Any structure or location containing explosives, except aircraft parking areas, and facilities specifically defined in a, c and d above. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

EXPLOSIVES HAZARD

Any condition which may result in the occurrence, or contribute to the severity, of an explosives mishap should one occur. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

EXPLOSIVES LOADING DOCKS

Facilities at ground level or elevated structures designed and installed for transferring material between motor vehicles, railcars, or cargo-type aircraft. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

EXPLOSIVES MAINTENANCE SHOP

A special building for servicing, repair and care of explosives items. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

EXPLOSIVES OPERATIONS OFFICE

Any office adjacent to or within an explosives area in which operational administrative functions pertaining to explosives are performed. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

EXPLOSIVES SAFETY

Is the aggregate area of activity concerned with preventing the premature or unintentional initiation of explosives, and devices containing explosives including nuclear weapons, and with minimizing the effects, in terms of personnel and material casualties, in the event that explosives safety also applies to considerations of reducing the effects of chemical, biological, and radiological contamination

in the event of unintentional initiation. (NAVMATINST 8020.1A)

The aggregate area of activity concerned with preventing the premature, unintentional, or unauthorized initiation of explosives and devices containing explosives and with minimizing the effects of explosions, combustion toxicity, and any other harmful effects. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

EXPLOSIVES SAFETY DISTANCE (QUANTITY-DISTANCE)

An expression of the quantity vs distance principle involved, or the toxic hazard distance used in determining acceptable separations between given explosives sources and given exposures to the given explosives sources and given exposures to the hazard. For the purposes of this regulation, the term "Quantity-Distance" or "Q-D" will be used. (See quantity-distance) (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

EXPLOSIVES-LOADED AIRCRAFT

An aircraft is "explosive-loaded" when it carries munitions or explosives, internally or externally. The term does not include explosives components of aircrew escape systems or pyrotechnics installed in survival and rescue kits or kept in protected storage. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

EXPORT CONTROL ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED

In the interest of national security, welfare of the domestic economy, and fulfillment of the foreign policy of the United States, Congress provided authority to regulate exports of materiel that has significant military or economic potential The act is promulgated by the Department of Commerce Comprehensive Export Schedule. (AFSCR 200-5)

EXPORT RELEASE

An order issued by a routing authority specifying the mode of transportation and the means within the mode by which an export shipment will move. (DOD 4500.32-R)

EXPORT SHIPMENT

Any shipment moving outbound from a land mass. (DOD 4500.32-R)

Goods consigned to a destination outside of the continental limits of the United States or that which requires overseas transportation. (AFR 69-8)

EXPORT TRAFFIC RELEASE NUMBER

Number used to identify and release shipments by Department of Defense shipping agencies of one or more carloads of freight or equivalent, for movement from point of origin to a water or air terminal for subsequent shipment overseas. It includes the route or method by which shipment will be made. (AR 320-5)

EXPOSED EXPLOSIVES

Explosives that:

a. Are actually visible (such as unpackaged bulk explosives, or disassembled or open components) and that are susceptible to initiation directly by static or mechanical spark, or

b. Create (or accidentally create) explosive dust or give off vapors, fumes, or gases in explosive concentrations. (AFR 127-100, Atch 1)

EXPOSURE

An exposure is the chance that a given item may sustain loss or damage within the limits of a specified age interval. If intervals are expressed as time, the operation of a given item for the particular time interval or its failure at any point within the interval generates one exposure. Time may be expressed as flying hours, landings, starts, cycles, or hours, days, months, etc., depending on which is appropriate. (AFLCM 66-17)

EXPOSURE DATA TRANSACTION

Transactions containing time data and failure data for each part number as a result of the operation of the part number in the current cycle. (AFLCM 66-17, AFLCR 171-12)

EXPRESS TRANSPORTATION ORDER

A symbol and number assigned to authorize the use of higher cost Railway Express Service. (DSAR 4500.3)

EXTENDED OFFER

A new FMS offer for which a reply from the buyer has not been received within the time limit specified on the letter of offer which is still in effect pending clarification of its status. (DOD 5105.38M)

EXTERIOR PACK

A container, bundle, or assembly which is sufficient by reason of material, design, and construction, to protect materiel during shipment and storage. This can be the unit pack or a container with any combination of unit or intermediate packs. (AR 310-25, DLAR 4157.7)

EXTERNAL (AFLC/AFSC FORMS 36)

Initiated by one Air Force major command (for example, AFLC) and forwarded to a procurement office in an AFSC field command or HQ AFSC. (AFSCM 70-1)

-F-

FABRICATION COST

Recurring procurement expenditure to produce the primary and secondary mission equipment. It includes all direct and indirect production costs plus general and administrative expense and profit. As with hardware cost, fabrication cost applies to a complete item including Government furnished equipment. (AR 310-25)

FACILITIES

Those facilities which normally perform services or produce goods similar to private industry, except commissaries, post exchanges and other non-appropriated fund activities. (DOD 5000.8)

Real property, including all buildings and land and permanent improvements thereto, including access roads and railroad spurs, security fencing, utility lines, dedicated spaces, piers required for operation and support of a system or equipment. (AFP 800-7)

FACILITIES BOARD (FB)

A board established in accordance with AFR 86-7 to provide corporate review and judgment for effective use of Civil Engineering resources to acquire, operate, maintain and repair real property. (AFLCR 66-34)

FACILITIES CONTRACT

A contract under which Government facilities, and occasionally special tooling and special test equipment, are provided to a contactor by the Government for use in connection with the performance of a separate contract or contracts for supplies or services. (DAR 13-101.11, DAC 76-17)

FACILITIES ENGINEERING

Those activities relating to the repair, rehabilitation and maintenance of buildings, structures, grounds, utility systems and other real property; fire protective measures therefor; the construction of alterations, additions and extensions to such existing facilities; operation of utilities, and performance of insect, rodent and pest control measures. (AR 310-25)

FACILITIES PROCURING CONTRACTING OFFICER (FPCO)

An individual who has been issued a contracting officer warrant by proper authority, and is assigned responsibility for management and execution of industrial facilities contracts. (AFR 78-22)

FACILITIES PROJECT

An undertaking by the Government to provide facilities to a contractor for the performance of a Government contract or subcontract or to modernize or replace facilities for the same purpose. (DAR 13-101.12)

FACILITIES, CARRIER

Carriers, operating equipment, terminals, warehouses, and other instruments used in the performance of their duties. (DSAR 4500.3)

FACILITY

A plant, laboratory, office, college, university, or commercial structure with associated warehouses, storage areas, utilities and components, which, when related by function and location, form an operating entity. (A business or educational organization may consist of one or more facilities as defined above.) For purposes of industrial security, the term does not include User Agency installations. (AR 380-130, DOD 5220.22-R)

A grouping of items and/or sets consisting primarily of construction materials in the necessary quantities to provide a specified service, such as a building or a mile of road. The facility is the basic building block of the EFCS and consists of a bill of materials necessary for construction, the approximate cost of these materials, and an estimate of manpower required for construction. (AR 415-16)

A separate, individual building, structure, or other item of real property, including land, which is subject to separate reporting under the DOD real property inventory.

Any fixed installation which is an intimate part of a system. This includes real property installed equipment (RPIE). (AFR 65-3)

Identifies where a workload is being or planned to be accomplished. Specific abbreviations are as follows:

1. OC - Oklahoma Air Logistics Center
2. OO - Ogden Air Logistics Center
3. SA - San Antonio Air Logistics Center
4. SM - Sacramento Air Logistics Center
5. WR - Warner Robins Air Logistics Center
6. AG - Aerospace Guidance and Metrology Center
7. PA - Contracts in the Pacific area
8. AL - Contracts in the Atlantic area
9. DN - All other contract areas
10. DA - Department of the Army
11. DN - Department of the Navy
12. Additional facility codes can be found in AFLCM 400-6. (Approval must be requested from AFLC/MMRE.) (AFLCR 66-29)

As used in this regulation, is a plant, building, structure, ground structure, utility system, or any

other real property item (other than personal property). (AFSCR 78-5)

1. A physical plant, such as real estate and improvements thereto, including buildings and equipment, which provides the means for assisting or making easier the performance of a function. e.g., base arsenal, factory.

2. Any part or adjunct of a physical plant, or any item of equipment which is an operating entity and which contributes or can contribute to the execution of a function by providing some specific type of physical assistance. (JCS Pub 1)

FACILITY CODE

A code used to identify the organization that will accomplish the work. (AFLCR 171-24)

FACILITY MAINTENANCE

Routine recurring work required to keep a facility, plant, building, structure, ground facility, utility system, or any real property in such a condition that it may be continuously utilized, at its original or designed capacity and efficiency, for its intended purpose. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

FACILITY NAME OR CODE

The name of the installation for the depot maintenance facility operated by the U. S. Government or the facility code number prescribed by the DOD Procurement Coding Manual, Volume II, for the depot maintenance facility operated by a commercial contactor, either owned by the government or by the contractor. (NAVMATINST 4850.89A)

FACILITY REQUIREMENT

The facilities required by an activity to perform its mission, tasks, and functions and to support assigned forces. Facility requirements are expressed normally as quantities of land, waterfront, space, easements, types of buildings, and structures, capacity of utilities, et cetera, in terms of units of measure. A facility requirement is an abstract specification and is not identifiable with a particular building or structure. (OPNAVINST 11010.1E)

FACILITY SYSTEM ENGINEERING

The system engineering effort related to the total development of the complete technical support facility element of a system, including its earliest definition, site planning, criteria development, design, and logistics and personnel subsystem support. This function coordinates the traditional A&E activities and requirements of the MCP with the system engineering effort on a continuing basis from early system concepts to turnover of a complete operational system. The facility system engineer (FSE) is the contractor, AFSC division civil engineering activity, or combinations thereof that perform the FSE function. (AFSCM 3/5-5)

FACILITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM

The primary AFSC program for developing new facility concepts and conducting research for RDT&E facility design criteria; conducted under program element 6.24.10.03.4. (AFSCP 80-1)

FACILITY, INDUSTRIAL

Property, other than material and special tooling, for use for the performance of a contract or subcontract or order, including real property and rights therein, buildings, structures improvements, and plant equipment. (DOD 5000.8)

FACILITY, REAL PROPERTY

A separate individual building, structure, or other real property improvement. (Each item which is subject to separate reporting under the Department of Defense real property inventory.) (AFLCR 78-3, DOD 5000.8, AFR 85-6)

FACTOR A

Factor A for each DOD account within a cost center is machine computed by dividing the total direct labor earned hours for each cost center into each of the DOD account earned hour totals within each cost center. Factor A is used for mechanized proration of direct and standby actual manhours and cost to DOD accounts. (AFLCR 177-105)

FACTOR B

Factor B is machine computed by dividing the actual hours for labor SACs .11 through .15 and .21 through .25 into actual hours worked within each DOD account within the cost center. Labor SACs are explained in paragraph 2-2. Factor B is computed for civilian and military labor separately and is used for prorating NAL hours to the various DOD accounts. Factor B - for civilian and military combined is also used for prorating material cost to the various DOD accounts. (AFLCR 177-105)

FACTOR C

Mission personnel will establish a Factor C for each reporting cost center. This factor is used to distribute actual supervisory (SAC .21) clerical and administrative (SAC .22) hours to DOD accounts. This factor may be derived by dividing the total of non-SAC 21/22 personnel into the number of non-SAC 21/22 personnel identified to each DOD account. (AFLCR 177-105)

FACTOR D

Mission directorate personnel must establish a factor D (training factor) for each reporting cost center. This factor will be used to distribute actual training hours (SAC .27) to DOD accounts. (AFLCR 177-105)

FACTOR E

Mission directorate personnel will establish a factor E for each reporting cost center that is authorized to record labor hours to SAC .24 (Maintenance of Own Work Center Equipment). The factor E will be used to distribute SAC .24 actual hours to DOD accounts. (AFLCR 177-105)

FACTOR F

Mission directorate personnel will establish a factor F for each reporting cost center. Factor F is used to distribute miscellaneous actual hours (SACs .23, .26, .28, .38, and .39) to DOD accounts. (AFLCR 177-105)

FACTOR, PLANNING

A properly selected multiplier, used in planning to estimate the amount and type of effort involved in a contemplated operation. Planning factors are often expressed as rates, ratios, or lengths of time. (DOD 5000.8)

FACTOR, PROGRAM

A rate which is used in planning in relation to a program measure (by multiplication) to derive another program measure or cost. Generally the factor is a ratio derived from past experience data. For example, a rate of consumption of fuel multiplied by flying hours programmed equals fuel consumption programmed. The rate is derived from past data; fuel consumed divided by flying hours which means quantity of fuel consumed per hour. (DOD 5000.8)

FACTOR, REPLACEMENT

The estimated percentage of materiel in use that will require replacement during a given period due to wearing out beyond repair, enemy action, abandonment, loss and other causes except losses attributable to major disaster, as fire, loss at sea, acts of nature and separation of personnel. (DOD 5000.8)

FAIL TYPE (FT)

Indicates whether the failure can be identified as primary (P) or secondary (S).

1. Primary Failure. Fundamental cause of IS failure.

2. Secondary Failure. All others except primary failures. (AFLCM 66-309)

FAILURE

The inability of an item to perform within previously specified limits. (MIL-STD-721B)

An item failure is defined as an item condition requiring the removal of the item for one of the following reasons:

(1) Inadequate performance of the item and requirement for field maintenance repairs.

(2) Inadequate performance of the item and requirement for depot level maintenance repairs. (AFLCR 171-12)

FAILURE ANALYSIS

The logical, systematic examination of an item or its diagram(s) to identify and analyze the probability, causes, and consequences of potential and real failure. (MIL-STD-721B)

FAILURE DIAGNOSTIC CODE

Identifies the cause of failure at test, removal, or repair. There are two sets of FDCs, depot and field. (AFLCM 66-309)

FAILURE EXPECTED

Based on failure rates and exposures. It is obtained by multiplying official failure rate for age intervals by exposures in the corresponding intervals and then adding the results. Expected failures are also computed by dividing ALE into flying hours. (AFLCM 66-17)

FAILURE EXPERIENCE DATA BANK (FEDB)

An up-to-the minute compilation of ALERTs maintained at the OP CTR for Air Force use. The printout of the data bank is referred to as an ALERT Index and may be searched in several combinations of criteria. (AFLCR/AFSCR 800-20)

FAILURE MODES

The ways in which an item can fail, including both the type of failure (e.g., short, open, fatigue) and degree of failure (e.g., partial, total). (AR 705-50)

FAILURE RATE ADJUSTED

Obtained by multiplying the Official Failure Rate for each age interval by the ratio of the total usage failures to the total expected failures. (AFLCM 66-17, AFLCR 171-12)

FAILURE RATE CRUDE

A set of decimal values which represent (by age interval) the computed probability of failure of an item while operating through each respective age interval. (AFLCM 66-17, AFLCR 171-12)

FAILURE RATE OFFICIAL (OFR)

An initial estimate of the expected failure pattern of an item, which may later be adjusted as actual experience is gained. (AFLCM 66-17, AFLCR 171-12)

FAILURE RATE SMOOTH

Rates which are acquired from crude rates when sufficient failures and exposures per age intervals are available, and which eliminate peaks and valleys from the data. (AFLCM 66-17, AFLCR 171-12)

FAILURE, AVERAGE AGE AT

This is the arithmetic mean of the total of the ages of the specified items taken from official records showing the age of each at time of failure. (AFLCM 66-17)

Average failures per interval within the smoothing range. Total usage failures divided by number of intervals (2nd interval through interval containing at least one usage failure having 20 or more exposures listed and not having two successive zeros in the usage failure column of the preceding three intervals). Number of points to be utilized in smoothing process will be determined by following procedures:

Equal to or greater than 1.5 but less than 4.0 - 17 points

Equal to or greater than 4.0 but less than 8.0 - 13 points

Equal to or greater than 8.0- 9 points No smoothing should be accomplished if failure density is less than 1.5. Official failure rates are then adjusted or else the crude rates are graphed and graphic smoothing is accomplished. (AFLCR 171-12)

FAILURE, DENSITY

Average failures per interval within the smoothing range. Total usage failures divided by number of intervals (2d interval through interval containing at least one usage failure having 20 or more exposures listed and not having two successive zeros in the usage failure column of the preceding three intervals). Number of points to be utilized in smoothing process will be determined by the following procedures:

Equal to or greater than 1.5 but less than 4.0 - 17 points.

Equal to or greater than 4.0 but less than 8.0 - 13 points.

Equal to or greater than 8 - 9 points. No smoothing should be accomplished if failure density is less than 1.5. Official failure rates are then adjusted or else the crude rates are graphed, and graphic smoothing is accomplished. (AFLCM 66-17, AFLCR 171-12)

FAILURE, DEPENDENT

One which is caused by the failure of an associated item(s). Not independent. (MIL-STD-721B)

FAILURE, EXPECTED

Based on failure rates and exposures. It is obtained by multiplying official failure rate for age intervals by exposures in the corresponding intervals and then adding the results. Expected failures are also computed by dividing Actuarial Life Expectancy (ALE) into flying hours. (AFLCM 66-17, AFLCR 171-12)

FAILURE, FIELD MAINTENANCE

A field maintenance failure occurs when an item is removed for usage reasons with the deficiency expected to be corrected by field level maintenance action. Item age is not reset to zero after field maintenance is performed. (AFLCR 171-12)

FAILURE, HOURS FLOWN PER

Total flying hours for a particular period divided by total number of failures for that same period. Also called Usage per Failure and mean time between failures. (AFLCM 66-17, AFLCR 171-12)

FAILURE, INDEPENDENT

One which occurs without being related to the failure of associated items. Not dependent. (MIL-STD-721B)

FAILURE, MAJOR OVERHAUL

A major overhaul failure occurs when an item is removed due to usage reasons and undergoes major overhaul. The operating age of such an item is reset to zero operating time upon completion of the major overhaul. (AFLCR 171-12)

FAILURE, RANDOM

Any failure whose occurrence is unpredictable in an absolute sense but which is predictable only in a probabilistic or statistical sense. (MIL-STD-721B)

FAIR MARKET VALUE

The price a non-Federal Government recipient would pay for the same or similar goods and/or services if purchased directly from a non-Federal Government supplier within the United States. (AFSCR 177-4)

FAIR VALUE FORMULA AND CONDITION CODE APPLICABLE TO EXCESS FAILURE RATE

Number of failures (items which do not meet specifications for a fixed period of time) divided by total exposures for an age interval. (AFLCM 66-17, AFLCR 171-12)

FALCON

An air-to-air guided missile. The Falcon family (AIM-4 series, AIM-26A, and AIM-47A) can be carried either internally or externally on interceptor aircraft. The Falcon can be used on the F-89, F-11B, F-104, and F-106. Some of the Falcon family are equipped with nuclear warheads. (JCS Pub 1)

FALLAWAY SECTION

Any section of a rocket vehicle that is cast off and falls away from the vehicle during flight, especially a section that falls back to Earth. (AFM 11-1)

FALLBACK AREA

At certain missile sites, an area to which technicians and others fall back once the missile is readied for firing. (AFM 11-1)

FAMILIARIZATION JOB TRAINING

Normal on-the-job training, as known within the USAF, Code. This term is used because foreign air forces rarely utilize the USAF personnel classification system and therefore cannot measure career progression by the numerical career field ladder system. Familiarization job training with the operation and/or maintenance of a specific system or item of equipment, without meeting USAF standards for award of an Air Force Specialty Code. (AFR 400-3)

FAMILY NAME CODE

A four character alpha-numeric code assigned to each repairable item (Material Control Codes "G", "Q", "H", "X", and "D"). Interchangeable and/or substitutable items in a family are assigned the same family code. This provides a common language within and among industrial activies and ASO for identification and induction of carcasses to meet repair requirements for a family. (FASOINST 4700.27)

FAST PACK

A family of standard size, cushioned containers whose design permits shipment of a large variety of items within certain limits of size, weight, configuration, fragility, and environmental reaction characteristics. (AFR 71-9)

The impairment of quality, value, or usefulness of an item caused by erosion, oxidation, corrosion, or combustion. (AFP 71-15)

FATHER AND SON CODE

A code which is used to identify the relationship of one repairable assembly to another, if a relationship exists. (ASOINST P4400.24)

FATIGUE FAILURE

Failure of a metal part due to cyclic reversal of loads at a stress concentration. Progressive failure occurs in minute amounts until the entire part gives away. (AFM 127-201)

FAULT CORRECTION TIME

That element of active repair time required under a specified maintenance philosophy to correct the malfunction. It may consist of correcting the malfunction with the faulty item in place, removing and replacing the item with a like serviceable item, or removing the item for corrective maintenance and reinstalling the same item. (MIL-STD-778)

FAULT LOCATION TIME

That element of active repair time required for testing and analyzing an item to isolate a malfunction. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2A)

FEASIBILITY STUDY

A technical study considering all aspects of a proposed Class V modification. (AFR 57-4, AFLCM 66-2)

A study of the applicability or desirability of any management or procedural system from the standpoint of advantages versus disadvantages in any given case. (DOD 5000.8)

A study to determine the time at which it would be practicable or desirable to install such a system when determined to be advantageous. (DOD 5000.8)

A study to determine whether a plan is capable of being accomplished successfully. (DOD 5000.8)

FEASIBILITY TEST

A test to determine whether or not a plan is within the capacity of the resources which can be made available. (JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

FEDERAL AGENCIES

As used herein includes all agencies in the Federal Government other than DOD installations and activities; e.g., General Service Administration. (AR 55-38)

FEDERAL AGENCY

Any executive agency or any establishment in the legislative or judicial branch of the government (except the Senate and House of Representatives and the Architect of the Capital and any activities under his direction). (DSAM 4160.1, AFM 67-1)

FEDERAL CATALOG SYSTEM

The Federal Catalog System is designed to establish a single name, identification, and Federal Stock Number for each item of supply used, purchased, stored, and issued by Government

agencies. By use of this common language, procurement, distribution, storage issue, disposal, and other related supply operations can be performed with greater effectiveness and efficiency. Each activity can refer to the same item of supply in exactly the same terms in dealing with industry and with other Government activities. (FED STD NO. 5a)

A Department of Defense program established pursuant to law to provide common identification language, eliminate different identifications of like items, reveal interchangeability among items, aid in standardization, facilitate inter- and intra-departmental logistical support, assist industrial mobilization and strengthen Government-industry relationships to improve supply management and military effectiveness and promote efficiency and economy in logistics operations. (DOD 5000.8)

FEDERAL CATALOGING PROGRAM

The utilization of the same stock number and identification data by all departments in all "supply" functions from initial requirements through final disposal. (AFLCM 72-2)

FEDERAL CIVIL AGENCY

Any non-defense executive agency or any establishment in the legislative or judicial branch of the Government (except the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Architect of the Capitol and any activities under his direction). (DOD 4160.21-M)

FEDERAL CLASS MANAGEMENT (FCM)

Those functions of materiel management that can best be accomplished by FSC, such as cataloging, characteristic screening, standardization, interchangeability and substitution grouping, multi-item specification management, and engineering support of the foregoing. The FCM functions set forth in AFLCR 23-43 are assigned and accomplished by FSC, even though item management responsibilities for items within the FSC can be assigned elsewhere. (AFLCR 400-1)

FEDERAL CLASS MANAGER

The individual, organization or activity which performs federal class management. (AFLCR 400-1)

FEDERAL ITEM IDENTIFICATION GUIDES (FIIGS)

Establish guidance for use in establishing a single logistics record in a machine-sensible format for each item of supply capable of expeditious retrieval. (AFM 67-1)

FEDERAL ITEM IDENTIFICATION (FII)

An approved item identification, consisting of the minimum data adequate to establish, directly or indirectly, the essential characteristics of the item which give the item its unique character making it what it is, and differentiating it from every other item of supply used by the Federal Government, to which is assigned a Federal Stock Number. (FED STD NO. 5a)

A federal item identification is an approved item identification for an item of supply to which an FSN is assigned. (AR 708-12)

A specific item nomenclature identified by a Federal stock number and consisting of the Federal item name and the minimum data adequate to establish the essential characteristics of the item which give it its unique character, make it what it is, and differentiate it from every other item in the supply system. (SB 700-20)

An identifying description of an item, containing the minimum data to establish its essential characteristics and to differentiate it from other items used by the Federal Government, plus the Federal Stock Number assigned to that iten. identification. (AFR 72-9)

FEDERAL ITEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (FIIN)

A seven-digit number sequentially assigned to each approved FII as part of the identifying data for each item of supply. (AFR 72-9)

A 7-digit nonsignificant number assigned serially without regard to name, description, or Federal Supply Classification group or class, to each item of supply assigned and approved Federal item identification. The second part of the two-part Federal stock number. (AR 310-25)

FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Federal specifications (the preparation and issuance which is supervised by the General Services Administration) cover materials, products, or services used by at least two Federal agencies or departments, if one or more of these agencies or departments is nonmilitary. (BUWEPSINST 4330.12)

FEDERAL STOCK NUMBER (FSN)

A number assigned to provide a standard identification of every item cataloged in the federal cataloging system. (AFLCM 400-2)

In the federal cataloging system, the number consists of the federal supply group, federal supply class, and the federal item identification number. (AFLCM 406-2)

Consists of an applicable four-digit class code

number (FSN) plus the seven-digit federal item identification number. (AFM 67-1)

A number consisting of the applicable four-digit class code number from the Federal Supply Classification (FSC) plus the seven-digit Federal Item Identification Number (FIIN) plus a two-digit management code when applicable. (DSAM 4160.1)

A two part number assigned to each item of supply repetively used, purchased, stocked or distributed within the Federal Government. The first part of the number consists of the applicable 4-digit class code number of the Federal Supply Classification. The second part of the number consists of a series of seven numerals and is known as the Federal item identification number. It is a nonsignificant number and is serially number assigned. (AR 320-5)

An 11-digit number assigned to each item of supply in the Federal Catalog System. The first four digits are the FSC CLASS. The remaining seven digits are the Federal item identification number (FIIN). The FIIN is unique to an item of supply and will identify the item independently of the FSC class or any other number or code. (AR 708-11)

A composite number consisting of 11 digits assigned to each item of supply. The first four digits represent the FSC Code Number for the item, and the last seven digits represent the FIIN. (AFR 72-9)

The Federal Stock Number (FSN) for an item of supply consists of the applicable 4-digit class code number from the Federal Supply Classification plus a sequentially assigned 7digit Federal Item Identification Number (FIIN). It is always to appear in construction as follows: 4210-196-5439. (FED STD NO. 5a)

A Federal Stock Number (FSN) is an eleven-digit number which identifies an item of supply. Example: 5935-793-9166. (OPNAV 43P2)

FEDERAL SUPPLY CATALOG

A complete file of all Federal identification and related management data developed under the Federal Catalog System. This data is published in card form and/or electronic data processing media for distribution to central cataloging activities only. (AFR 72-9)

A listing, in card or book form, containing item identification, supply management, and related data for items of supply used by the Federal Government. (AFLCM 72-2)

Denotes book-type publications, prepared by the designated activities, containing identification, supply management and related data for items of supply identified and stock numbered under the Federal Catalog System. (AFR 72-9)

FEDERAL SUPPLY CATALOG ITEM IDENTIFICATION CARD (DD FORM 146)

A 5" x 8" card containing a full description of a given item of supply when that item is identified under the descriptive method of item identification. In addition to the full description, this card contains the 4-digit Federal supply classification (FSC) code, the Federal item identification number (FIIN), and the Federal description pattern number (e.g., 345A, 459B, 575C, etc.) (AFLCM 72-2)

FEDERAL SUPPLY CLASS

A commodity classification used in the federal cataloging system to group items which are homogeneous. (AFLCM 400-2)

In the federal cataloging system, the category immediately below the federal supply group. (AFLCM 400-2)

FEDERAL SUPPLY CLASSIFICATION CLASS

The four-digit numeric code used to group homogeneous items in the Federal Catalog system. (AR 708-11)

FEDERAL SUPPLY CLASSIFICATION (FSC)

The Federal Supply Classification (FSC) has been designed to facilitate the functions of supply management and to permit the classification of all items of supply used by any agency of the Federal Government. It provides, by specific definition, uniform commodity groups and classes for all items. The Federal Supply Classification utilizes a four-digit coding structure. The first two digits of the code number identify the group, and the last two digits of the code number identify the class within the group. Chapter 3, "Supply Classification," of the Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging (Cataloging Manual M 1-3) contains the principles, rules, and procedures for the Federal Supply Classification. (FED STD No. 5a)

A uniform supply classification system designed to serve the commodity classification needs of supply operations within the Federal Government. It divides the universe of items of supply into broad commodity groups, each Federal supply classification group being further sub-divided into classes. The Federal supply classification utilizes a 4digit coding structure. The first two digits of the code number identify the group; the second two digits of the code number identify the classes within each group. (AR 320-5)

A commodity classification designed to serve the

functions of supply and sufficiently comprehensive in scope to permit the classification of all items of personal property. The classification establishes groups and classes for the universe of commodities with emphasis on the items known to be in the supply systems of the Federal Government. The FSC uses a four-digit coding structure. The first two digits identify the group; the last two digits identify the class within the group (AFR 72-9)

A commodity classification designed to serve the functions of supply. The FSC utilizes a four-digit coding structure and at the present time consists of approximately 76 groups subdivided in approximately 560 classes. (AFLCM 72-2)

A systematic grouping or relating parts into groups and classes in order to facilitate the accomplishment of supply management objectives for all items in the inventory. (AFM 67-1)

FEDERAL SUPPLY CODE FOR MANUFACTURERS (FSCM)

A single code number has been established for each manufacturer who has or is currently supplying material to the government. The codes have been assigned only as required by procuring agencies as procurement sources are established and utilized. (FED STD NO. 5a)

A listing of manufacturers doing business with the Federal Government with the five-digit code assigned for each manufacturer shown opposite each name. This code will be used whenever a manufacturer's identification code is required as part of the identification data. (AFLCM 72-2)

The code assigned to establishments identified in Cataloging Handbook H4 series. (AFR 67-4, AR 700-96, NAVMATINST 4000.35, MCO 4235.22)

FEDERAL SUPPLY GROUP

A commodity classification used in the federal cataloging system to group federal supply classes which are homogeneous. (AFLCM 400-2)

In the federal cataloging system, the category immediately above the federal supply class (AFLCM 400-2)

FEDERAL-AID PRIMARY SYSTEM

A connected system of highways, interstate in character, approximately 250,000 miles in extent selected or designated by each State through its State highway department, subject to certain mileage limitations prescribed by Federal law, and subject to the approval of the Secretary of Transportation. (AR 55-80/OPNAVINST 11210.1A/AFR 75-88/MCO 11210.2B/DLAR 4500.19)

FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY SYSTEM

A system of roads without statutory mileage limitations, approximately 635,000 miles in extent, selected by State highway departments and local road officials, in cooperation with each other, subject to certain limitations prescribed by Federal law, and subject to the approval of the Secretary of Transportation. (These routes may include farm-to-market roads, country roads, township roads, and extensions into urban areas). (AR 55-80/OPNAVINST 11210.1A/AFR 75-88/ MCO 11210.2B/DLAR 4500.19)

FEDERAL-AID URBAN SYSTEM

A system of arterial routes and collector routes exclusive of urban extensions of the Federal-aid primary system. (AR 55-80/OPNAVINST 11210.1A/AFR 75-88/MCO 11210.2B/DLAR 4500.19)

FEEDBACK

The utilization of all/part of the output of one phase of a machine run as input to another phase in order to progressively proceed toward completion of the overall job.

A process involving the flow of information from those who have experience to those who need it. As used herein, the feedback processes are those associated with acquiring (including research, development, test and evaluation, contracting and manufacturing, logistics, and related activites), operating, and supporting Air Force systems. Both technical and management information are included. Technical information includes technology, design information, and analytical techniques as well as performance data on model, prototype, and operational weapon systems. Management information includes the information associated with planning, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling the acquisition, operation, and support functions. (AFLCR 800-10)

FEEDER PLANTS

Plants in the vicinity, but geographically separated from the primary plant (e.g., the one assigned or requested), operating as an integral part of the primary plant producing a major weapons system. In a feeder plant, the predominant portion of the plant facilities must be engaged in effort directly related to the major weapon system in the primary plant. (DOD 4105.59)

FERRET

An aircraft, ship, or vehicle especially equipped for the detection, location, recording, and analyzing of electromagnetic radiation. (JCS Pub 1)

FERROUS SCRAP

Iron and steel types of metal whose composition is predominately iron (Fe) and which was originally manufactured in a steel mill or iron foundry. (DOD 4160.21-M, USAM 4160.1)

FERRY OPERATION

The movement of war readiness nuclear weapons, major assemblies, and/or nuclear components by tactical or support organizations as directed by operations orders. (AFM 67-1)

FIBERBOARD

A box, manufactured by scoring and folding one or more pieces of corrugated or solid fiberboard in such a manner that closure may be effected by taping, stitching, or gluing in accordance with a specific design. Size limit, gross weight limit and bursting strength of the fiberboard are normally printed on an outside face of the box. Fiberboard for overseas boxes is subjected to burst test after immersion in water. (AFR 69-8)

FIDELITY BOND

A bond which secures an employer up to an amount stated in the bond for losses caused by dishonesty on the part of an employee. A blanket fidelity bond covers all employees, except those expressly excluded by written endorsement on the bond. (DAC 76-17)

FIELD ACTIVITY

A subordinate AFSC organization. (AFSCR 74-1)

FIELD ARMY

Administrative and tactical organization composed of a headquarters certain organic Army troops, service support troops, a variable number of corps, and a variable number of divisions. (JCS Pub 1)

FIELD ARMY DEPOT

A supply unit under field army control which normally receives supplies from theater depots in the communications zone. Army depots have the mission of receiving, storing, and issuing supplies for the field army. (AR 320-5)

FIELD ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND

A major subordinate unit of the field army which is established to command assigned or attached field army combat service support units and other types of units and control their operations. (AR 310-25)

FIELD ARMY WIDE SERVICE

A field army combat service organization which is assigned the full responsibility within the field army area for performance of a designated function or service. (AR 310-25)

FIELD ASSESSMENT REVIEW (FAR)

A formal management review of field command. It is usually briefed by the field commander to the Commander, AFSC, and staff at HQ AFSC. The briefing reviews areas decided upon by the field commander, such as mission, program test support, progress, manpower, budget, problem areas, and special topics. The FAR is normally presented once a year by each designated field command with a time allotment not over 60 minutes (40-minute briefing and 20-minute discussion). (AFSCR 800-1)

FIELD BUYING OFFICES

Offices established or located by the Executive Director for Subsistence in various geographical locations as considered essential to facilitate purchasing of subsistence. (AR 320-5)

FIELD EXTENSION

A field extension of Hq USAF is an organizational element of an air staff office that performs operating functions that must be retained under the direct control of the parent staff office. Generally, it is geographically separated from HQ USAF. (AFM 11-1)

FIELD (F) KITS

These parts kits are a selected range of parts and materials to be issued to activities authorized to perform base level repair of ar end item. (AFLCR 65-42)

FIELD MAINTENANCE

That maintenance authorized and performed by designated Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps maintenance activities in direct support of using organizations. It is normally limited to replacement of unserviceable parts, subassemblies, or assemblies. (AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1 AR 320-5)

FIELD MAINTENANCE (PRODUCTS, ACTUARIAL)

Failures which require field maintenance. Item time is not reset to zero (AFLCM 66-17)

FIELD OPERATING AGENCY

An agency under the supervision of headquarters, Department of the Army but not a major Army command or part of a major Army command, which has the primary mission of executing policy. (AR 310-25)

FIELD RATION

Food issued only in actual articles, not in money, and authorized for troops in the field. The field ration includes type A ration, type B ration, and the packaged operational rations. See also ration. (AR 310-25)

FIELD SERVICE FUNCTIONS

Includes the following general categories of services or support normally performed by AFCMD for NASA contracts: contract administration, quality assurance, security, property administration, and production. (AFSCR 170-9)

FIELD SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES

An employee of a manufacturer of Air Force equipment or components who provides a liaison or advisory service between his company and the Air Force users of this company's equipment or components. This service is an important element in providing a technical communication channel between the producer and the Air Force field user. (AFM 66-18)

Those employees of a manufacturer of military equipment or components who provide a liaison or advisory service between their company and the military users of their company's equipment or components. (DAC 76-17)

FIELD SERVICE VISITS

Visits scheduled to activities within the Naval Aviation Supply Distribution System conducted by Aviation Supply Office Field Service (ASO FS) representatives and other ASO personnel accompanying FS Representatives as a team. (ASOINST 5041.2)

FIELD STOCKAGE

A confinement facility in the field, so designated, which is under the jurisdiction of a division, corps, field army, or communication zone commander. (AR 310-25)

FIELD STORAGE UNIT

A group of ammunition stacks located a sufficient distance from adjacent field storage units to provide reasonable protection against the spread of fire, detonation, or contamination. (AR 310-25)

FIELD SUPPLY

That service authorized and prescribed to be performed by designated mobile, semimobile and fixed organizations and/or installations in providing initial replacement and replenishment supply support to using units and to collateral field maintenance activities. (AR 320-5)

FIELD SUPPLY (FOURTH ECHELON)

That phase of supply performed by specially designated and trained mobile and semimobile units and/or by specially trained personnel of fixed installations in determination of requirements for, acquisition, accounting for, and distribution of supplies and equipment to support third echelon supply units and activities and to collateral fourth echelon maintenance units and activities for the accomplishment of their mission. (AR 320-5)

FIELD SUPPLY (THIRD ECHELON)

That phase of supply performed by specially trained personnel of mobile units and/or fixed installations in the determination of requirements, acquisition, accounting for and distribution of authorized supplies and equipment to using organizations for initial use, replacement and replenishment and to collateral third echelon maintenance units and activities for the accomplishment of their mission. (AR 320-5)

FIELD TEAM

A team of maintenance personnel equipped with necessary special tools, equipment, etc. provided by AFLC to accomplish depot level modification and maintenance, or emergency organizational/field modification/maintenance at the operational bases. These teams may be composed of either Air Force depot or contractor personnel. (AFR 400-3, T.O. 00-25-4)

FIELD TRAINING

Technical training conducted at the operational location on assigned aircraft, space and missile systems, and their associated direct support equipment, for maintenance and aircrew/operator personnel. (AFM 11-1)

FIELD TRAINING DETACHMENT (FTD)

A detachment of a field training squadron or technical school controlled by ATC and permanently assigned to an AF base or activity. The unit consists of a detachment commander and complement of technically qualified instructors, capable of providing on-site specialized technical instruction required to support systems located at the station of assignment. The FTD may or may not have specific training equipment assigned to support its training mission. (AFM 11-1, AFM 67-1)

FIELD VISITS

Visits to activities by personnel of the Aviation Supply Office when not accompanied by Field Service representatives. (ASOINST 5041.2)

FILE CARD CODE

(Used synonymously with record code) This is the number used in card column one of AF Form 1539 or IBM punch card to identify that file or record to be updated. (AFSCM 78-325)

FILE CODE

The two-character part of the ID structure which

uniquely identifies a particular file from all other files produced in any given computer run or machine operation. The system development personnel responsible for the data system will assign the file code. While definite restrictions are not placed on using this code, the function of the file code must be logical and consistent within any given data system. (AFLCR 171-58)

FILE IDENTIFICATION

The entire ID structure which identifies a particular magnetic tape, paper tape, listing, card deck, or source documents from all others. The file ID of all files will have the run code of the computer run, or machine operation, which produced the file. The file ID of listings, card decks, or reproduced magnetic tapes will be identical to the file ID of the tape input when produced by a support computer run using utility programs; for example, Tape to Print 3000. (AFLCR 171-58)

FILE MAINTENANCE (FM) CODE

A one-position alpha code assigned by responsible IMs to indicate corrective actions required on listings of computergenerated prices. (AFLCR 67-5)

FILE SECTOR

A given segment of drum storage identified with an address. A sector will accommodate specific data elements associated with an item record, normally related to a primary key. (ASOINST P4440.60)

FILE TRAILER EXTENSION

An additional segment of drum storage identified with an address for additional occurrences of a File Trailer of an item record. (ASOINST P4440.60)

FILL OR BACKORDER

When the request is input and a kill results, the request will be reinput with TEX code "M." TEX code "M" will not be used on the original input. This reinput is automatic and the request does not have to be reverified by the LMCA. If a 295 reject occurs, the item record will be loaded before the reinput to establish the backorder. (AFSCR 67-8)

FILL RATE

The percentage of demands that the supply activity at the lowest echelon is able to fill without delay from on-hand stock. (AFLCP 57-13)

FILLED

Represents earnings billed or unbilled. (AFLCM 172-1)

FILLED CUSTOMER ORDERS

Amount representing delivery of goods or performance of services, whether or not bills have been rendered or collections made. This term is synonymous with (a) earned reimbursements and (b) accounts receivable and collections. (AFSCR 170-9)

FILLER DEPOT

Depot associated with a base or master depot, and may be operated as a subsection thereof. It normally stocks supplies of the same type and class as the associated depot, in bulk quantities and original packages; supplies from filler depots are normally ordered forward to maintain stocks in issue depots or may be ordered shipped direct to supply points or local issue sections of depots. (AR 320-5)

FINAL ASSET SCREENING (FAS)

A notification to the recorded manager(s) of a surplus asset located in a DPDO that is in the process of being offered for sale to the public. (DOD 4160.21-M)

FINAL COST OBJECTIVE

A cost objective to which direct costs can be identified and to which indirect and overhead costs can be allocated. (AFSCR 177-4, AFSCM 177-265)

FINAL DD FORM 250 MATERIAL INSPECTION AND RECEIVING

Shipment Number Suffix Z is shown in block 2 to indicate that all shipments are completed and this is the final report. (AFLCR 70-11)

FINAL DESTINATION (MERCHANT SHIPPING)

The final destination of a convoy or of an individual ship (whether in convoy or independent) irrespective of whether or not routing instructions have been issued. (JCS Pub 1)

FINAL ENGINEERING CHANGE PROPOSAL

Prepared to record complete or corrected information, or both, on changes previously authorized, or to set forth all information necessary for the procuring activity to reach a final decision regarding accomplishment of proposed production and retroactive changes to aircraft. (Air Force-Navy Aeronautical (ANA) Bulletin 390a)

FINAL INSPECTION

An inspection performed after all work steps are completed to insure that the item or product satisfied all established workbook and test requirement. (AFLCM 74-2)

The inspection performed to determine acceptability of the major item for delivery.

Includes the review and evaluation of all required documentation and records constituting objective evidence. (AFR 74-15)

FINAL PAYMENT

J041 considers a contract as paid complete when ALC funds contain zero unliquidated or a contract has been established for 60 days and an obligation/payment (PV2) has not been received from H057. (AFLCR 70-11)

FINAL PROCESSING

This is the final run of the HAF-ACF(M)7101 and HAF-ACB(M)7106 monthly or quarterly processing. The final reports are produced from this process. (AFLCR 171-120)

FINAL QUALIFICATION TEST

A test given to air-breathing engines which qualifies them for production for a weapon system. It is normally 150 hours in duration. (AFM 11-1)

FINAL TEST TIME

That element of active repair time required after completion of maintenance, adjustments, and calibration to verify by measurement of performance that the item is in a condition to perform its function satisfactorily. (MIL-STD-778)

FINAL TABLE OF EQUIPMENT (TOE)

A new TOE or a major or routine revision of an existing TOE which has been approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army to be submitted by TOE proponents to The Adjutant General, Headquarters, Department of the Army for publication. (AR 310-44)

FINANCE OFFICER

The accountable disbursing officer for a tactical organization or other organization not operating under the integrated accounting system. (AR 310-25)

FINANCED DEMAND

A request for funded supplies or equipment placed by a consumer with an accountable officer which can be financed from within the cost ceilings available to the consumer. (AR 310-25)

FINANCIAL CONTROL

The budgetary control or management of a unit or function in accordance with an approved budget with the view of keeping expenses within the limitation thereof. (DOD 7000.1, AFLC 25-10)

FINANCIAL INVENTORY ACCOUNTING

The act of establishing and maintaining monetary accounting for materiel, supplies and equipment held as stock on records of property accountability in the Army supply system. (AR 320-5)

FINANCIAL INVENTORY ACCOUNTING CODE

The Financial Inventory Accounting Code expresses a method for establishing and maintaining monetary accounting for materiel, supplies, and equipment held as stock on records of property accountability in the Army Supply System. (AR 700-1)

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Is that aspect of total management which provides direction, guidance and control of financial operations for achieving program objectives through the application of planning, budgeting, accounting, reporting, management of resources, auditing, and analysis and evaluation. (DODI 7000.12)

The exercise of judicious control of allocated funds in the accomplishment of a specific objective; in systems acquisition, the control of those funds required to design, develop, produce, and test weapon/support systems. (AFSCR 27-6, AFSCM 27-1)

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

A plan for achieving more effective and efficient overall financial management of the Army. Includes improvement of operational performance through assignment of responsibility for the evaluation and control of costs. (AR 310-25)

FINANCIAL PLAN

A Department of Defense summary, by agency and appropriation accounts, of estimates, by sources, of available funds, obligations to be incurred, and balances estimated to be carried forward at the end of the fiscal year. (DOD 5000.8)

FINANCIAL PROPERTY ACCOUNTING

The establishment and maintenance of property accounts in monetary terms; the rendition of property reports in monetary terms. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

FINANCING, TYPE OF

The method by which the U.S. Government is authorized to sell defense articles and services under the Arms Export Control Act (e.g., cash in advance, dependable undertaking, credit). (DOD 5105.38M)

FINISHED ITEM

A spare or repair part in its final configuration purchased by the Air Force, cataloged, stocked, and furnished normally for replacing a part worn or damaged in service. (AFLCR 57-20)

FIRE AISLE

A passageway established to aid in fighting or preventing the spread of fire, or for access to firefighting equipment. (AFR 69-8)

FIRE POINT (IGNITION TEMPERATURE)

The lowest temperature at which combustion can be supported continuously over a liquid surface on exposure to an open flame. (AFM 127-201)

FIRE RESISTIVE (STRUCTURAL)

The type of construction in which the structural members, including walls, partitions, columns, floor, and roof construction are of "noncombustible" materials that do not burn, or have specific fire resistance ratings in terms of hours. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

FIRE RETARDANT

Combustible materials or structures which have been treated or had surface coverings designed to retard ignition or fire spread. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

FIRE WALL

A wall of fire-resistive construction designed to prevent the spread of fire from one side to the other. (Also referred to as a fire division wall.) (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

FIREARM

The term "firearm" means (a) any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designated to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; (b) the frame or receiver of any such weapon; (c) any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; or (d) any destructive device. Such term does not include an antique firearm. (DOD 4160.21-M)

FIREPOWER

Ability to deliver fire. (JCS Pub 1)

The amount of fire which may be delivered by a position, unit, or weapon system. (JCS Pub 1)

FIRM FIXED PRICE

A type of contract that provides for a price which is not subject to any adjustment by reason of the cost experience of the contractor in the performance of the contract. (NAVMAT P-4215)

FIRM FIXED PRICE WITH ESCALATION

A fixed price contract containing a clause providing for upward and downward price revision to reflect changes in cost of labor and material. (NAVMAT P-4215)

FIRM MODIFICATION

A Class V modification that HQ USAF has approved, directed to be accomplished, and funded. (AFR 57-4)

FIRM ORDER

Authorization and financial obligation given by an eligible foreign government or international organization to the US Government for materiel and/or services. A funded letter offer for definitized requirements signed by an authorized representative of a foreign government is considered a firm order. A requisition is considered a firm order. (AFM 67-1)

FIRST ARTICLE

First article includes preproduction models, initial production samples, test samples, first lots, pilot models, and pilot lots; and approval involves testing and evaluating the first article for conformance with specified contract requirements before or in the initial stage of production under a contract. (DAC 76-6)

FIRST ARTICLE APPROVAL

Involves testing and evaluating the first article for conformance with specific contract requirements before or in the initial state of production under a contract (DAR 1-1901) and the formal notification to the contractor by the PCO that the first article meets the requirements of the contract (full approval or conditional approval). (AFR 74-15)

FIRST ARTICLE CONFIGURATION INSPECTION (FACI)

A formal audit of the "as built" configuration of a contract end item against its technical documentation to establish the product configuration baseline for the contract end item. One action as a FACI is a formal approval of Part II of the end-item detail specification. (AFSCM 375-1, AFSCM 27-1)

FIRST ARTICLE CONFIGURATION REVIEW

A technical audit of a preproduction model or the firstproduction article against the technical data package, to assure the conformance of the hardware to the released engineering documentation. (AMCR 11-26)

FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (FDT)

Transportation required to effect the delivery of material from a procurement source outside the DOD supply system to the first point of use or storage in the Air Force. It includes charges for freight, cartage and demurrage. (AFSCM 27-1, AFSCR 27-6)

FIRST FLASH PROCESSING

This run consolidates all input data received in First and Second Station Processing and produces reports to be used in making adjustments. (AFLCR 171-120)

FIRST LINE LIFE

Time lapse from the delivery of: (a) the guided missile or drone until it has been launched, expended, or becomes obsolete; and (b) the support equipment until it is obsolete. For planning purposes, the first line of life of the missile and support equipment will be five years. (AFM 67-1, AFM 11-1)

FIRST MAJOR PRODUCTION DECISION

The decision to begin production of procurement-funded end items intended for Service deployment. (AFR 80-14)

FIRST MOTION

In guided missile range terminology, the first indication of motion of the missile or test vehicle from its launcher. It is synonymous with "take-off" for vertically launched ballistic missiles. (AFM 11-1)

FIRST PRIOR YEAR'S VALUE

The dollar amount of costs recorded against a specific job order in the previous fiscal year. (AFSCM 177-265)

FIRST PROGRAM YEAR

During the first six months of the current fiscal year, the first program year is the budget year. During the last six months of the current fiscal year, the first program year is the budget year plus one. (DOD 7045.1, AFM 11-1, AFSCM 27-1)

FIRST STATION PROCESSING

This is the first day's run of the monthly processing of the HAF-ACF(M)7101 and HAF-ACB(M)7106 reports. All input data that have been received at that time are listed by station (AFLCR 171-120)

FIRST TEST DATE

A date which indicates the year, month and day that testing or any other significant milestone has taken place or is scheduled to occur or begin. (AFSCM 177-265)

FIRST-LINE LIFE

The time lapse from the delivery of:

1. The guided missile until it is launched, expended, or becomes obsolete.

2. The support equipment until it is obsolete. For planning purposes, the first-line life of the missiles and the support equipment will be five years. (AFM 67-1)

FISCAL GUIDANCE

Annual guidance issued by the Secretary of Defense which provides the fiscal constraints that must be observed by the JCS, military departments, and defense agencies, in the formulation of force structures and Five Year Defense Programs, and by the Secretary of Defense staff in reviewing proposed programs. (AFSCR 27-6)

FISCAL MANAGEMENT

EOQ items are managed under one of the following fiscal concepts:

(1) Stock Fund. Items under the System Support Division (SSD) of the Air Force Stock Fund. Stock fund items can be identified by 1 blank in the first two positions of the budget code.

(2) Nonstock Fund. Items under central procurement appropriations. Nonstock fund items can be identified by 15, 17, 25, 29, 81, 82, 8M, or 85 in the first two positions of the budget code. (AFLCR 171-51)

FISCAL MANAGEMENT ITEMS

EOQ items managed either as stock fund nonreparable, stock fund provisioning, nonstock fund nonreparable, or nonstock fund provisioning. (AFLCR 171-51)

FISCAL MANAGEMENT SUMMARIES

For the fiscal management items stated above, requirements and asset data are expressed in dollars and summarized variously to division, class, system management code, supply management grouping code, essentiality code, ALC, and AFLC levels. (AFLCR 171-51)

FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

Responsibility for all monetary aspects of program management, including encumbrance, commitment, and obligation of appropriated funds, and pricing and budgeting of future costs. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

FISCAL YEAR

The period from 1 July through 30 June of consecutive calendar years. (AR 750-4)

Twelve-month period selected for accounting purposes. (The fiscal year for most agencies of the United States Government begins on the first day of July and ends on the thirtieth day of June of the following calendar year.) The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; i.e., the fiscal year 19X1 is the year beginning 1 July 19X0 and ending 30 June 19X1.) (DOD 5000.8)

Twelve month period beginning on 1 October and ending on 30 September of the following calendar year. (AFSCM 177-265)

FISCAL YEAR, BUDGET (OR BUDGET YEAR)

The fiscal year which is the subject of new budget estimate. (DOD 5000.8)

FISCAL YEAR, CURRENT

The fiscal year in progress but not completed. (DOD 5000.8)

FISCAL YEAR, LAST

In comparative annual budgets, the last complete fiscal year—this is the fiscal year immediately preceeding the current fiscal year. (DOD 5000.8)

FISSIONABLE MATERIEL

Plutonium, uranium enriched in the isotope 235, any other materiel which the AEC determines to be capable of releasing substantial quantities of energy through nuclear chain reaction of the materiel, or any materiel artificially enriched by any of the foregoing. Fissionable materiel does not include source materiel. (AFM 67-1)

FIVE YEAR DEFENSE PROGRAM (FYDP)

A top secret summation prepared by OSD of the individual approved programs of the military departments and other DOD components. The departments and DOD components publish their program in detailed program element terms, to include a Program Element Summary Data form and Descriptive Data Sheet for each element, supported by the Material and Construction Annexes. It does not represent authority to implement programs. (AFSCM 27-1)

The summation of the approved programs of the DOD components. (NAVMAT P-4215)

The official program which summarizes the Secretary of Defense approved plans and programs for the DOD. The FYDP is published at least once annually. (DOD 7000.5)

The official program for the Department of Defense and procurement presented in mission-oriented array and projected over a 5-year period beyond the budget year. It is structured in terms of major force programs, program elements, functional categories, and elements of expense. (AFSCR 27-6)

The DOD (and USAF) planning/programming nucleus for national defense management and control. Enables high-level decision making in the areas of manpower, other resources, and financial policy within the context of the FYDP program elements. (AFLCR 177-105)

FIVE YEAR POLICY

This term describes the AFLC policy in negotiated procurements of initially competitively selecting a contractor for the performance of annual operations and maintenance programs and thereafter negotiating with that contractor on a select source basis for continued performance, not to exceed four additional program years requirements. (NOTE: This policy is authorized to programs of lesser duration, 2, 3, or 4 years and may be so adapted provided solicitations and subsequent contracts awarded hereunder deviate from this procedure only to the extent necessary to accommodate the number of program years for which such contractural coverage is desired.) The requirement must again be completed after 5 years performance or earlier, as the contracting officer may determine. Continuing with the incumbent contractor for each succeeding year's requirements after the first year [illegible] Government prerogative and not a contractu[illegible]ion. (AFLCR 70-4)

FIVE YEAR PROCUREMENT PLAN-MOBIL ELECTRIC POWER

Publication of AMCPM-MEP Form 26 designating Procuring Activity/Office and procurement method of planned requirements to be procured for 5 fiscal years. (DSAR 4120.7)

FIXED CAPITAL PROPERTY

1. Assets of a permanent character having continuing value.

2. As used in military establishments, includes real estate and equipment installed or in use, either in productive plants or in field operations Synonymous with fixed assets. (JCS Pub 1)

FIXED COSTS

Those costs which tend to remain relatively constant, despite changes in output. (AFSCL 173-2)

FIXED LEVEL OF SUPPLY

That quantity of stock specified to be on hand or due in regardless of demands. (AFM 67-1)

FIXED OR SEMIFIXED (COMPLETE ROUND)

Consisting of a primer, propelling charge, cartridge case, a projectile and a fuze except when solid projectiles are used. (JCS Pub 1)

FIXED PRICE CONTRACT WITH PROVISION FOR FIXED PRICE INCENTIVE CONTRACT

A fixed price type contract with provision for adjustment of profit and establishment of the final contract price by a formula based on the relationship final negotiated total cost bears to total target costs. (NAVMAT P-4215)

A fixed price type of contract with provision for

the adjustment of profit and price by a formula based on the relationship which final negotiated total cost bears to negotiated target cost as adjusted by approved changes. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

FIXED PRICE TYPE CONTRACT

A type of contract which generally provides for a firm price, or under appropriate circumstances may provide for an adjustable price, for the supplies or services which are being procured. Fixed price contracts are of several types so designed as to facilitate proper pricing under varying circumstances. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

FIXED PRICE WITH REDETERMINATION

A fixed price contact that provides a means of shifting certain indefinite risks from the contractor to the government, to exclude contingency allowances from the initially negotiated price. (NAVMAT P-4215)

FIXED PROPERTY (CAPITAL)

Assets of a permanent character having continuing value. (AR 320-5)

As used in military establishment, includes real estate and equipment installed or in use either in productive plants or in field operations. (AR 320-5)

FLAG DAYS (RED OR GREEN)

Red flag days are those during which movement requirements cannot be met; green flag days are those during which the requisite amount or a surplus of transportatior capability exists. (JCS Pub 1)

FLAME DEFLECTOR

A curved or inclined structure beneath the missile engine used to deflect exhaust gases away from the launch or test platforms. (AFM 127-201)

FLAME RETARDANT OR RESISTANT (FLAMEPROOF)

Material designed or specially treated or coated to resist combustion. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

FLAMMABLE

Susceptible to easy ignition; combustible capable of being easily set on fire. (AFM 67-1)

Any easily ignitible material. (AFM 127-201)

FLAMMABLE GASES (HAZARDOUS COMMODITIES)

Liquefied petroleum and other compressed flammable gases. Examples, Acetylene, butane, propane, hydrogen, and ethylene. (AFR 69-8)

FLAMMABLE LIMITS

The upper and lower vapor concentrations of fuel to air which will burn after ignition. (AFM 127-201)

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (HAZARDOUS COMMODITY)

Any liquid having a flash point below 100 degrees F. (37.8 degrees C) and does not meet one of the compressed gas definitions. For example: acetone, benzol, ether, gasoline, naphtha. (AFM 67-1)

FLAMMABLE SOLID(S) (HAZARDOUS COMMODITY)

A flammable solid is any solid material which under conditions incident-to transportation is liable to cause fires through friction, absorption of moisture, spontaneous chemical changes, retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious transportation hazard. (AFM 67-1)

Those which are liable to produce fire spontaneously by exposure to air, moisture, friction or moderate warmth. Examples: Iodine, pyroxylin plastics, and calcium carbide. (AFR 69-8)

FLAMMABLE SPACE

Warehouse area which has been designed for the storage of highly flammable material. (AR 780-62)

FLASH POINT

The temperature at which a flammable material will flash in air. (NAVORD OP 2165)

The lowest temperature at which a liquid will give off flammable vapors at or near its surface. This vapor forms an intimate mixture with air and will ignite. A "low" flash point falls within the lower temperature range e.g. 120 degrees F. or lower. An item possessing a low flash point can be considered a hazardous commodity. A "high" flash point falls in the higher temperature ranges e.g. 350 degrees F. or higher. Items possessing a high flash point are not as dangerous as commodities possessing a low flash point. (AFR 69-8)

FLAT CAR

Freight car without top or sides, sometimes called platform car. (AFR 69-8)

FLAT PALLET

A wooden platform, double or single faced, on which supplies are loaded for storage purposes. (AFM 67-1)

FLATTED CARGO

Cargo placed in the bottom of the holds, covered with planks and dunnage, and held for future use. Flatted cargo usually has room left above it for the loading of vehicles which may be moved without interfering with the flatted cargo. Frequently, flatted cargo serves in lieu of ballast. Sometimes called understowed cargo. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

FLEET ALLOWANCE LIST

Allowance Lists developed by the A· on Supply Office and NAVAIRSYSCOM for fleet outfitting subsequent to FIP. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE (FBM) REQUISITION

A Naval requisition for the FBM Program placed on the Army supply system. (AR 725-50)

FLEET CONTROLLED MATERIAL

Material under the requisitioning, rationing, and issue control of the air type commanders. Commander U.S. Naval Air Force, Atlantic and Pacific Fleets. (COMNAVAIRPAC, LANT), or their designated controlling agencies. Fleet controlled items are listed in the Fleet Material Controlled Lists published by the Aviation Material Offices (AMO's) Norfolk and San Diego. (FASOINST 4000.7)

FLEET INTRODUCTION PROGRAM

An accelerated flight program which lasts approximately 100 flight hours per aircraft. Normally conducted at NATC Patuxent River for the purpose of introducing a new model to fleet personnel for indoctrination in the operation and maintenance of the aircraft. A secondary purpose is to provide a further check on the readiness of the aircraft for fleet delivery. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

FLEET INTRODUCTION PROGRAM CONFERENCE

A conference held either at NATC Patuxent River or NAVAIRSYSCOM at the conclusion of FIP. Any changes which are found necessary in the proposed configuration of the aircraft for fleet delivery are determined and the status of spare parts, ground handling, special tools, and test equipment are examined. The conference is attended by representatives of CNO, CNATRA, Fleets, NAVAIRSYSCOM, ASO and contractors. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

FLEET INTRODUCTION REPLACEMENT MODEL

Those aircraft designated by NAVAIRSYSCOM to be produced as Fleet Introduction Replacement Model Aircraft. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

FLEET ISSUE DEMAND DATA

Demand generated by designated fleet units and placed on the second echelon of supply for the resupply of on-board stocks or for immediate use. (NAVSUPINST 4441.17)

FLEET ISSUE LOAD LISTS

Consolidated listings of items of material to be carried on board Stores Issue Ships and which are required to support operating afloat forces to insure maximum fleet readiness. (BUSANDAINST 4440.29)

FLEET ISSUE LOAD/ALLOWANCE LIST ITEM CODE

A one character alpha code which identifies an item as to its applicability to a Fleet Issue Load/Allowance List. (NAVSUPINST 4441.17)

FLEET ISSUE REQUIREMENTS LIST

Projected material requirements in range and depth, for resupply support of the total deployed and augmented forces of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets for a 90-day endurance period. It is based on actual past demand of those items most commonly requested by the fleet units, plus a limited number of additional items included in minimum depth (e.g., support for CNO approved weapons systems and equipments). (NAVSUPINST 4441.17)

FLEET SUPPORT FACTOR

A factor, one each for the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets, developed to adjust 90-day peacetime fleet issue demand quantity forecasts to reflect the impact of projected ship force expansions and increased consumption in the event of general or limited war. (NAVSUPINST 4441.17)

FLEXIBILITY

The authority granted to major commands by Air Force to increase or decrease: (1) the quantity of items to be procured and (2) programmed dollar amounts. (AFSCM 27-1)

FLIGHT

A flight begins when the aircraft first moves forward on the take-off run or takes off vertically from rest at any point of support, as applicable and ends after airborne flight when the aircraft is on the source and either; (a) the engines are stopped. or (b) the aircraft has been on the surface for five minutes; whichever occurs first between a or b or (c) a change is made in the crew. (A series of landings is considered part of one flight and the provisions of (b) above do not apply.) (OPNAVINST 5442.2B)

1. In Navy and Marine Corps usage, a specified group of aircraft usually engaged in a common mission.

2. The basic tactical unit in the Air Force, consisting of four or more aircraft in two or more elements.

3. A single aircraft airborne on a nonoperational mission. (JCS Pub 1)

FLIGHT CHECK WORKSHEET

The AFSC forms used by flight examiners to record aircrew flight check performance. (AFSCR 60-1)

FLIGHT CLEARANCE

An authorization for flight after any necessary testing and appropriate analysis has been made that an aircraft/store combination would not pose an unacceptable risk for a specific, limited purpose such as development, test, and evaluation (DT&E), initial operational test and evaluation (IOT&E), or follow on test and evaluation (FOT&E) of a munition. The flight clearance will identify, as appropriate, the aircraft mission design series, loading configuration carriage, jettison and employment limitations, information needed to make drag and stability computations, cartridge/orifice combinations or settings, reference to loading procedures and delivery information, store mass and physical properties, and any additional information that affects personnel or flight safety or mission accomplishment. (AFLCR/AFSCR 80-28)

An authorization for flight after appropriate engineering analysis has been made that an aircraft/ store combination would not pose an unacceptable risk for a specific, limited purpose such as DT&E or IOT&E of a munition. The flight clearance will specify flight limits for the loading configuration desired and tolerances on store physical properties to include weight, center of gravity, and moments of inertia. (AFSCR 80-33)

FLIGHT ENVIRONMENT

The system itself or the equipment itself that is, or is to be, flightborne. (AFM 11-1)

The environment surrounding and affecting a flightborne system or piece of equipment. (AFM 11-1)

FLIGHT FACILITIES

All ground electronic and visual air navigational and landing aid facilities (such as radio beacons, radar beacons, direction finders, TACAN and VHF omni-range equipment, instrument landing systems, radar air traffic control facilities, and radar detection and control devices); this term also includes air traffic control and navigational aids. (AFLCR 23-7)

FLIGHT FLOWN

The actual flight of an aerospace vehicle from initial launch until landing. (AFSCR 60-2)

FLIGHT INFORMATION PUBLICATIONS

Publications giving information for the planning, execution and termination of manned aircraft flight as related to navigational aids and facilities. (AFM 11-1)

FLIGHT MOVEMENT ELEMENT

That portion of a deploying unit which is required to support enroute and to fly unit tactical aircraft to destination, and to initially support the unit at its destination. Included in this portion are personnel, equipment, and supplies of the "preflight team," "initial support teams" and the "enroute support teams." The flight movement element is always air transportable. The flight movement element is also known and referred to in this manual as the "flight element." (TACM 400-1)

FLIGHT PLAN FUEL LOAD

The total fuel required to fly to destination thence to an alternate airfield, plus specified amounts of fuel for holding and enroute reserves. (AFM 11-1)

FLIGHT PROFILE

A graphic portrayal of a missile's, aircraft's, or space probe's line of flight as seen from the side, indicating the various altitudes along the route. (AFM 11-1)

FLIGHT SAFETY DEFICIENCY

A condition caused by either a material or design defect which impairs the safe operation of an aerospace system. (AFSCR 80-13/AFLCR 67-43)

FLIGHT TEST

Test of an aircraft, rocket, missile, or other vehicle by actual flight or launching. Flight tests are planned to achieve specific test objectives and gain operational information. (JCS Pub 1)

Flight Test relates primarily to test/test support and work-coded aircraft operations. (AFLCR 66-2)

FLIGHT-CONTROL SYSTEM

On ballistic missiles and unmanned spacecraft, the automatic system that keeps the rocket propelled vehicle on a prescribed course during lift-off and propelled flight up to a position where the guidance system (if any) becomes operational. (AFM 11-1)

FLIGHTWORTHY

An aircraft, missile, or spacecraft is flightworthy if it is ready and sufficiently sound in all respects to meet and endure the stresses and strains of flight. (AFM 11-1)

FLOATING BASE SUPPORT

A form of logistic support in which supplies, repairs, maintenance and other facilities and

services are provided for operating forces from ships and craft within a harbor or anchorage. (JCS Pub 1)

FLOATING STOCK LEVEL

This is the stock level required by D/M to support those requirements as outlined in AFM 67-1, Volume III, Part two. (AFLCR 57-27)

FLOOR CHECK

A physical verification of attendance in connection with verification of payroll or labor cost charges. (DOD 5000.8)

FLOOR LOAD RATING

Weight that can safely be supported by a floor, expressed in pounds per square foot of floor space. (AFR 69-8)

FLOOR PLAN

A scale drawing of the floor area, showing columns, stair wells, elevator shafts, offices, washrooms, doors, and other structural features. (AFR 69-8)

FLOW CYCLE

The complete sequence of phase movements of traffic through a traffic point. (AR 320-5)

FLOW PHASE

Nonconflicting movement of traffic through a traffic point. (AR 320-5)

FLOW REGULATION

Allocation of time and space of streams of traffic from different directions. (AR 320-5)

FLOW TIME

The number of days required for the system or equipment to complete maintenance for this program unit. (AFLCR 171-24)

FLUID POWER

Power in the form of flow and pressure developed in a working fluid (either liquid or gaseous) for the purpose of driving an actuating device. Fluid power systems are used in missiles, aircraft and ground operated vehicles to provide such functions as control surface operation, steering, brakes, raising and lowering heavy loads, etc. (AFM 11-1)

FLYABLE

An aircraft in such material condition as to be safe and capable of normal flight operations without regard to capability to perform a specific mission, or to weather, personnel availability, base condition, or to whether fueled, armed or scheduled for flight. (OPNAVINST 5442.2B)

FLYABLE AIRCRAFT

An aircraft in such material condition as to be safe and capable or normal flight operations without regard to capability to perform a specific mission, or to weather, personnel availability, base condition, or to whether fueled, armed or scheduled for flight. (OPNAVINST 5442.2)

FLYABLE (MATERIAL)

Of or pertaining to the supplies and equipment of a unit which are specially designed or packaged to be transported in the unit's own aircraft, as a flyaway bin, flyaway engine, etc. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

FLYAWAY COSTS

Aircraft and missile flyaway costs include all procurement on the aircraft/missile and delivery to the first point of use or storage. (AFSCM 27-1, AFSCR 27-6)

FLYING PERSONNEL

Aircrew members and noncrewmembers on flying status. (AFLCR 60-2)

FLYING TIME

The time recorded on the engine since the last major overhaul, or since it was new, if it has never been overhauled. This time is the accumulation of flight time from wheels up to chocks. It does not include test cell or group runup time. It is obtained from AF Form 2412. Flight Status Register. or Maintenance Management Information Control System (MMICS) products. (AFM 400-1)

FMS CASE

Any transaction for which an FMS case identifier has been assigned. Categories of cases include:

a. Accepted FMS Case. An offer which has been accepted by the purchaser in accordance with all the Terms and Conditions contained in the offer.

b. Blanket Order FMS Case. A case established for a category of items or services with no definitive listing of specific items or quantities. The case specifies a dollar ceiling against which the purchaser may place orders throughout the validity period defined in the case.

c. Cancelled Case. An FMS cancelled by the purchaser or the USAF in accordance with the conditions on the reverse of the DD Form 1513.

d. Closed Case. One for which deliveries have been completed or all services provided, and for which all financial transactions have been completed.

e. Completed Case. One for which deliveries have been completed or all services provided, and

for which financial actions have not been completed.

f. Firm Order Case. A case established to purchase specific quantities of defined items or services (as opposed to a blanket order case).

g. Open FMS Case. An FMS case is designated open as long as any portion of the transaction is incomplete, i.e., delivery of materiel, performance of services, financial transactions, or rendering of the final statement of accounts.

h. Terminated Case. An offer which was not accepted within the specified time limits or any extension thereto.

i. Unaccepted FMS Case. An offer which has been issued but not accepted by the purchaser or terminated. (AFR 400-3)

A two part government-to-government contract consisting of an offer and acceptance for the sale of military materiel, services and/or training. (AFSCM 27-1)

FMS CASE IDENTIFIER

A specific designation assigned to each FMS case, consisting of a two alpha country code and a three alpha case designator (for example, AT-ABC, AT-Australia, ABC-Case designator). (AFR 400-3)

FMS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

An FMS acquisition program which requires development systems engineering, and systems integration of new major weapons beginning with the conceptual phase of the systems acquisition cycle. Approved programs are directed to AFSC series regulations. (AFR 400-3)

FOAMING

The process of combining two or more chemical components to produce a foam which increases from its original volume by a factor of 30 to 100 times. (AFR 71-9)

FOAM-IN-PLACE

Foaming which encapsulates an article to protect on all sides and conform to all shapes and contours while in the semi-liquid condition before becoming solidified. (AFR 71-9)

FOCAL POINT

An Air Staff agency or individual designated as a central source of information or guidance on a specific program or project requiring coordinated action by two or more Air Staff agencies. The designation of a focal point does not relieve any functional area of its basic responsibility. (AFM 11-1)

An identified central management organization or individual having the responsibility for directing monitoring policy compliance for an Air Force-wide, Major Command (MAJCOM) or AFSC field activity quality assurance program. (AFSCR 74-1)

The activity with a DOD Component of CSA which is designated to receive and is responsible for monitoring the processing of the Inactive Item Review Cards (IIRCs) for the appropriate MM. (DOD 4140.32M)

FOCAL POINT LABORATORY

The AFSC laboratory designated by HQ AFSC (DL) to review and make management recommendations to HQ AFSC (DL) regarding a designated area. (AFSCR 80-9)

FOCAL POINT(S)

The activity(ies) within a DOD Component which are authorized or designated to receive the Inactive Item Review. (DOD 4140.32-M)

FOGGING

The method of application of chemical compound in the form of vapor, to interior surfaces or relatively inaccessible surfaces. (AFR 69-8)

FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

For the purpose of determining the type of provisioning document required, is defined to mean additional procurement of the same type and model of an end article procured from the same contractor. In the case of a licensee agreement the group assembly parts list of the design manufacturer may be utilized. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

FOLLOW-ON DEVELOPMENTAL TESTS

Tests during the acquisition phase of the system life cycle which occur after completion of the formal Category II tests. Test responsibility is normally retained by Air Force research and development agencies. Test consists of developmental testing and updating changes, or additions to systems, subsystems, and components nor normally resulting in a series change and which were not available in usable form during the normal test cycle. It is conducted on a somewhat reduced scale, concentrating on the specific changes or additions to the development program. (AFM 11-1)

FOLLOW-ON OPERATIONAL TESTS

Test conducted on a continuing basis to insure that the established reliability and accuracy factors are preserved during the life of the weapon system. (AFM 11-1)

FOLLOW-ON OT&E

That test and evaluation which is conducted after IOT&E to continue and refine the estimates made during the IOT&E, to evaluate changes, and to reevaluate the system to insure that it continues to meet operational needs and retain its effectiveness in a new environment or against a new threat. (AFR 80-14)

FOLLOW-ON STORE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

The remainder of the store certification program which continues throughout the operational life of the aircraft and which is not performed during the Baseline Program. This program is designed to satisfy operational needs and store compatibility analysis; testing is normally conducted at ADTC and managed by the aircraft program office (PO) or ALC MMS or MMA. (AFLCR/AFSCR 80-28)

FOLLOW-UP

Inquiry originated by an authorized source as to the status of a previously submitted document. (DOD 4140.17-M)

An inquiry as to the action taken on a requisition previously submitted. (NAVSUPPUB 437, AR 725-50)

An inquiry as to the action taken or being taken on a Requisition/Materiel Release Order/Disposal Release Order. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

FOLLOW-UP ANSWER

A reply to a requisitioner's followup or to a request for cancellation. (AR 725-50)

A reply to a status addressee/customer followup. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

FOLLOW-UP ECHELON (AIR TRANSPORT)

Elements moved into the objective area after the assault echelon. (JCS Pub 1)

FOLLOW-UP REPLY

A reply to a requisitioner's follow-up or to a request for cancellation. (NAVSUP Pub 437)

FOLLOW-UP SUPPLY

That initial resupply which is delivered directly to forces in the airhead by air. It is prepackaged on a unit basis for automatic or on call delivery. (AR 320-5)

FOOD ACCOUNTABLE/RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL

Individuals having accountability and/or responsibility for food and its proper custody, care, and safekeeping while in the accounts of troop feeding facilities; while located at Defense Depots, DSCs, and supply points; also those individuals with similar obligations at commissary stores, exchanges, clubs, and other appropriated or nonappropriated funded facilities. (DSAR 4155.26)

FOOD RECALLS

Announcements or alerts of emergency or priority situations involving the removal from the marketplace hazardous foods or suspect hazardous foods, the consumption of which could produce consequences that would be immediate. (DSAR 4155.26)

FORBIDDEN EXPLOSIVES

Explosives that are too dangerous for transportation, on which DOT shipping classification has not been obtained, or the product of a new plant. Shipment of such is forbidden by both state and Federal laws. (NAVORD OP 2165)

FORCE

1. An aggregation of military personnel, weapon systems vehicles and necessary support, or combination thereof.
2. A major subdivision of a fleet. (JCS Pub 1)

FORCE ACCOUNT

A term used to describe the method whereby an agency makes capital improvements by using its own employees and other facilities instead of through the services of private contractors or other outside agencies or activities. (DOD 5000.8)

FORCE ACTIVITY DESIGNATOR

A Roman numeral designated by the Military Service or the Joint Chiefs of Staff which relates to the mission of an activity. A Force Activity is:

1. A unit, organization, or installation performing a function or mission.
2. A body of troops, ships or aircraft, or a combination thereof.
3. A function, mission, project or program, including Military Assistance Programs (MAP). (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

FORCE AND FINANCIAL PROGRAM (F&FP)

The USAF program approved by the Secretary of Defense, consisting of a series of classified volumes showing, by program element, a projection of the weapons, manpower and dollar resources approved. (AFM 11-1, HP 21-1)

The Air Force portion of the DOD Five Year Program. (AFR 400-20)

FORCE CHANGE

Any proposed or approved program change which

relates to the forces listed in the latest Draft Presidential Memoranda or Guidance Memoranda. (AFM 11-1)

Any change to the force tables in the OSD published FYDP. (AFSCM 27-1)

FORCE DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION (FDTE)

Tests, ranging from the small, highly instrumented, high resolution field experiment, to the large, less instrumented, controlled scenarios, low resolution field test, the data from which are evaluated largely by using subjective rather than analytical techniques, conducted to evaluate new concepts of tactics, doctrine, organization and new items of materiel. (AFR 80-8)

FORCE DEVELOPMENT TESTING AND EXPERIMENTATION

Tests, ranging from the small in scope, highly instrumented, high resolution field experiment to the broader in scope, less instrumented, low resolution and highly subjective field test that are performed to support the force development process by examining the impact, potential, and effectiveness of selected concepts, tactics, doctrine, organization, and materiel. Force development testing and experimentation assesses the interdependence among doctrine, tactics, organization and materiel, and may support the materiel acquisition process by providing data to assist in the establishment of a required operational capability, to develop fundamental data necessary for a full understanding of the performance of a materiel system, or to assist in validating doctrine and/or tactics to counter a possible threat response to a system once deployed. (AR 310-25)

FORCE PROGRAM REVIEW (SPR)

The PAR system was established in July 1969. The SPR system, which involves the same programs, was established in September 1969. A PAR briefing is presented at HQ AFSC; it becomes an SPR when it is given to the Air Force Council and the Air Staff Board, and again to the Secretary and the Chief of Staff of the Air Force. The only difference between the briefings is that material of command interest only may be included in the PAR. (AFSCR 800-23)

FORCE PUNCH CODE

Force punch code is a control punched to select cards for subsequent forcing action in obligation account transaction. (AFM 67-1)

FORCE STRUCTURE

The composition of the Air Force in terms of numbers of major combat and support units and of their relationship to each other. The Air Force Structure is specified in the Air Force Program Guidance (PG) document. (AFSCM 27-1, AFSCR 27-6)

FORCE STRUCTURE COST ANALYSIS

Within a defined scenario, an analysis of the total or incremental cost of the force(s) necessary to carry out assigned mission responsibilities to include one-time and recurring costs of the force(s) or selected increments thereof. (AFR 173-1)

FORCE STRUCTURE COSTING

The determination of the resource implications (manpower, material, support, training) of a given force structure in dollar terms. (AFP 800-7)

FORCED LANDING

Landing necessitated by conditions preventing the continuance of flight. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

FORCE/ACTIVITY

A force/activity is a unit, organization, or installation performing a function or mission; a body of troops, ships, or aircraft, or a combination thereof; a function, mission, project, or program. (AFR 27-1)

FORCE/ACTIVITY DESIGNATOR (F/AD)

(A Roman numeral). A designator established by each military service or the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) which relates to the military mission of the force or activity. (AR 735-35, NAVSUP Pub 437)

A Roman numeral designated by the military service or the Joint Chiefs of Staff which relates to the mission of an activity. (AR 725-50)

Force/activity designators signify the relative importance of user activities and represents one of two basic factors that requisitioners must consider when determining the issue priority entry in MILSTRIP requisitions. (AFM 67-1)

A term accompanied by a Roman numeral (I through V) which denotes the operational importance of the mission of a unit, activity or project. F/AD I represents top national priority and must be authenticated by the JCS. Service chiefs and unified commanders are authorized to assign F/ADs II through V, to include Military Assistant Program (MAP) requirements. (AFR 76-38/AR 59-8/OPNAVINST 4630.18D/MCO 4630.6C/DSAR 4540.9)

FORECAST

Predicted financial aspects of a plan premised on projected future conditions. (DOD 5000.8)

The monthly rate at which the ALC TRC and the activity administering contracts project future

production output against estaolished schedules based upon current evaluation of technical capability, parts support, and available manpower resources. (AFLCR 66-5)

FORECAST ITEM

Programmed or nonprogrammed item selected for central procurement during the subsequent fiscal year and submitted on AFLC/AFSC Form 1 for advance procurement data support. (AFLCR/AFSCR 67-12)

FORECAST ITEMS

Items which the requiring command has programmed for subsequent acquisition and submitted to the command with engineering responsibility. (AFSCR 80-13, AFLCR 67-43)

FOREIGN BOND OR POLICY

(Depositors Form) means a bond or policy which secures the person or persons named therein up to the amount stated for losses caused by the forging or altering of a check, draft, or similar instrument issued by or purporting to have been issues by any of the insureds, and for losses resulting from a check or draft having been obtained from the insureds through impersonation. (DAR 16-101.8)

FOREIGN CURRENCY-CONTRIBUTED FUNDS

A deposit by a foreign government of its own currency with a United States Disbursing Officer. for utilization by the United States for expenses in that country, based upon an intergovernmental agreement. Such currencies must be purchased from the United States Disbursing Officer using appropriated funds before they can be utilized pursuant to the agreement. United States dollars collected by the U.S. Disbursing Officer from the sale of these currencies are deposited into the Treasury as "miscellaneous receipts." (DOD 5000.8)

FOREIGN CURRENCY-COUNTERPART FUNDS

A credit established by a foreign government in terms of its own currency for utilization by the United States by the host country for expenditures originating within that country -such credit being established as a result of an economic-aid grant by the United States, pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement. (DOD 5000.8)

FOREIGN CURRENCY-DOLLAR-DENOMINATED ACCOUNT

A credit established by a foreign government, in terms of dollars, for withdrawal in terms of that government's currency at a stated exchange rate. pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement. Such agreement may include a guaranty loss to the U.S. from devaluation of the dollar value of that government's currency. (DOD 5000.8)

FOREIGN CURRENCY-P.L. 480 FUNDS

A credit established by a foreign government in terms of its own currency for utilization by the United States, generally for expenditures within that country-such credit being established for sales of surplus U.S. agricultural commodities pursuant to the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. (P.L. 480). (DOD 5000.8)

FOREIGN DISCLOSURE POLICY OFFICE (FDPO)

The office within an AFSC organization (field commands and laboratories) and Air Force Plant Representative Offices (AFPRO) that is assigned overall responsibility to implement Air Force and AFSC foreign-disclosure policies and procedures, and arrange for the authorized release of military information to foreign governments and foreign nationals (also known as "Designated Disclosure Authority"). (AFSCR 200-5)

FOREIGN EQUITY PROPERTY

Property representing that portion of ICP controlled assets owned by an allied foreign country under the terms of a Cooperative Logistics Supply Support Agreement. Sometimes referred to as Allied Foreign Country Equity Property. NOTE: This property is processed in the same manner as declared service/agency excess, surplus or foreign excess, as appropriate, unless otherwise specified. (DOD 4160.21-M)

FOREIGN EXCESS

Department of Defense excess property located outside the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. (AFM 11-1)

FOREIGN EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY

Material located outside the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, which has been determined to be DOD excess. Unless otherwise specified, this term includes foreign equity property. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CASE

A two-part Government-to-Government contract consisting of an offer and acceptance for the sale of military material, services, or training. (AFSCR 27-6)

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES (FMS)

The selling of United States produced military equipment and services to friendly foreign governments under the authority of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. (AFM 11-1)

Deliveries on a reimbursable or sales basis of military materiel or training assistance to eligible foreign countries, under provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (AFM 67-1)

That portion of United States military assistance authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. This assistance is for both defense articles and services (including training). This assistance differs from Military Assistance Program Grant Aid in that it is purchased by the recipient country. (JCS Pub 1)

The selling of military equipment and services to friendly foreign governments and international organizations under the authority of the Foreign Military Sales Act of 1968, as amended. (AFR 400-3)

The selling of US-produced military equipment, training, and services to friendly foreign governments under the authority cited in AFM 400-3. (AFSCR 177-1)

Include cash sales from stocks of the DOD; procurement for cash sales by the DOD; DOD credit sales, and DOD guaranties covering the private financing of credit sales of defense articles and defense services. (Sec. 21, 22, 23, and 24, respectively, AECA). (DOD 5105.38M)

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES ORDER NO. 1 (FMSO No. 1)

Provides for pipeline capitalization of a cooperative logistics support arrangement, which consists of stocks "on hand" and replenishment of stocks "on order" in which the participating country buys equity in the U.S. supply system for support of a specific weapons system. Even though stocks are not moved to a foreign country, delivery (equity) does in effect take place when the country pays for the case. (DOD 5105.38M)

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES ORDER NO. 2 (FMSO NO. 2)

Provides for replenishment of withdrawals of consumption type items (repair parts, primarily) from the DOD Supply System to include charges for accessorial costs and a systems service charge. (DOD 5105.38M)

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES TRAINEES

Foreign nationals receiving training conducted by the Department of Defense on a reimbursable basis, at the country's request. (JCS Pub 1)

FOREIGN NATIONALS-CATEGORIES AND STATUS

1. Foreign Nationals. Anyone except citizens of the United States and immigrant aliens. Includes citizens of the United Kingdom and Canada, even when they are given reciprocal-access authorizations as employees of Air Force contractors.

2. Foreign Representative. Anyone (regardless of nationality) acting as an agent, representative, official, or employee of a foreign government, firm, corporation, or person. Disclosing US military information to a foreign representative must be considered as disclosing it to the foreign nation the person represents, and such disclosures require specific authorization under the provisions of this regulation.

3. Authorized Representative. A person or agency designated by a foreign government or international government organization to act as its agent to request and receive military information through approved channels. Authorized representatives include:

(a) Accredited Representative. Any foreign representative who has received diplomatic accreditation to the Department of the Air Force.

(b) Extended Visit Authorization (EVA) Representative. A foreign representative who, upon request of the government represented, is authorized by HQ USAF to conduct frequent or extended visits to Air Force activities for liaison on cooperative programs. EVAs are established instead of individual-visit authorizations to facilitate administration of continuing cooperative programs.

4. Foreign Exchange Officer. A military officer of a foreign nation assigned by HQ USAF order to duties in an AFSC military position. An exchange officer differs from an authorized representative in that the exchange officer is assigned to an Air Force position and performs Air Force duties to acquire professional knowledge of and experience in Air Force operations. In contrast, an authorized representative does not occupy a USAF position, but is assigned to assist the foreign government. (AFSCR 200-5)

FOREIGN OBJECT DAMAGE (FOD)

Damage to, or malfunction of, an aircraft, missile, or drone caused by an object that is alien to an area or system, being ingested by, or lodged in a mechanism. (AFR 66-33)

FOREIGN PURCHASER

A foreign government, a foreign contractor, or an international organization authorized to purchase military equipment and supplies from US contractors. (AFSCR 177-1)

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM

The AFSC portion of the total DOD Scientific and Technical Intelligence Program dealing with complete and detailed knowledge of the state-of-the art, experience, products, facilities, resource commitments, and broad scientific and technical base of both friendly and hostile countries.

Scientific and technical areas of interest include research, development, engineering and test activities, facilities procedures, technical aspects of experimental and operational weapons and support systems, associated manufacturing and production facilities, techniques and procedures. (AFSCM 27-1)

FOREIGN-FLAG VESSEL

Any vessel of foreign registry and includes vessels owned by United States citizens but registered in a nation other than the United States. (DAR 1-1401, DAC 76-15)

FOREKNOWLEDGE

Being aware of an ongoing activity after it is started but before it has been completed. (AFSCP 55-4)

FORFEITURE

The relinquishing of rights to cash or other property as a punishment for not complying with legal provisions and as compensation for the resulting damages or losses. NOTE: The term should not be confused with "confiscation." The latter term designates the actual taking over of the forfeited property by the Government. Even after property has been forfeited, it cannot be said to be confiscated until the unit claims it. (DOD 5000.8)

FORGERY BOND OR POLICY (DEPOSITOR'S FORM)

A bond or policy which secures the person or persons named therein up to the amount stated for losses caused by the forging or altering of a check, draft, or similar instrument issued by or purporting to have been issued by any of the insureds, and for losses resulting from a check or draft having been obtained from the insureds through impersonation (DAC 76-17)

FORM

A document predesigned and printed or otherwise reproduced, with spaces provided for the insertion of information to facilitate work by achieving uniformity and simplicity in recording, transmitting, summarizing, and reporting data. (DOD 5000.8)

FORM CONTROL SYSTEM

A system established for the purpose of providing, through review and approval of all proposed and all revisions of authorized forms: 1. assurance of essentiality of need for the forms; 2. uniformity and simplicity; 3. adequacy; and 4. elimination of unnecessary forms. (DOD 5000.8)

FORMAL ACCOUNTABILITY

The obligation to maintain a stock record or commissary account. All property is subject to formal accountability unless specifically exempted by regulations or specific instructions, Headquarters, Department of the Army. (AR 320-5)

FORMAL ACTION CODE (FA)

Is a one-digit alpha code which identifies formal government reaction to a delinquency. Codes and their explanations are shown in attachment 1. (AFLCR 70-11)

FORMAL ADVERTISING

The preferred method for government procurement of supplies and services. After public opening of sealed competitive bids, award is made to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder, price and other factors considered, in accordance with DAR Section II. (NAVMAT P-4215)

FORMAL DEMONSTRATION PHASE

A period of time during which demonstration tests are performed, data acquired and analyzed. (MIL-STD-471)

FORMAL FORMAT

This is quality copy produced by type-setting or automatic copy justification typing machines and efficient printing by photo-offset or letterpress method. (AFR 66-7)

FORMALLY ADVERTISED CONTRACT

A purchase or sales agreement made by a Government agency by employing the procedures with respect to competitive bids and awards, described in applicable agency regulations, such as Section II of the Armed Services Procurement Regulation in the case of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. (AR 320-5)

FORMAT, REPORTING

A manner of presenting minimum data prescribed by a reporting requirement where use of a "form" is not required or desirable. (DOD 5000.8)

FORM, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DD) (DD FORM)

A form used by two or more agencies or military departments of the Department of Defense--specifically, 1. a form prescribed by a Department of Defense agency under appropriate authority to be used by two or more military departments or agencies of the Department of Defense; 2. a form adopted for use by two or more military departments or by one or more military departments and one or more agencies of the Department of Defense. (DOD 5000.8)

FORM, FIT AND FUNCTION

That configuration comprising the physical and functional characteristics of the item as an entity but not including any characteristics of the elements making up the item. (NAVMATINST 4130.1, DOD 5010.19, AFR 65-3)

FORM, PRINTED

In the Federal catalog system--a printed or typed sheet form with blank space or spaces for the insertion of specific information. Excludes electric accounting machine card; tabulating machine paper, continuous flat-fold; graph paper; dictating machine indicating slip; envelope; label; chart; and tag. (DOD 5000.8)

FORM, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (SD) (SD FORM)

A form used by one or more offices or activities of the Office of the Secretary of Defense. (DOD 5000.8)

FORM, STANDARD (SF) (SF FORM)

A form prescribed by one executive agency for the mandatory use of two or more other agencies, under approval of the Bureau of the Budget; or a form prescribed by the General Accounting Office for such use. (DOD 5000.8)

FORM, STANDARDIZED

Any form which has been assigned in accordance with design standards of a form control system. (DOD 5000.8)

FORWARD BASE

An overseas base (not the home station of the tactical unit concerned) which either has on it a tactical unit (or portion thereof) being supported in accordance with Chapter 15 or is located near such a base and furnishes materiel directly to such a unit. A base which is not the home base of the combat forces but will be used for war operations. Each base may be required for several uses simultaneously, such as staging turn-arounds, operating, and transit use. (AFM 67-1)

FORWARD FINANCING

Placing RDT&E funds on an in-house or contract effort in excess of amounts necessary to ensure performance through the end of the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated. The amount considered necessary to ensure contract performance through the end of any fiscal year is, by definition, the total of contractor's accrued expenditures and unliquidated commitments through the end of that fiscal year.

(1) Schedule slippages resulting in planned fiscal year are included under the forward financing definition.

(2) The application of additional prior year funds to a contract to accomplish newly directed or increased effort constitutes forward financing.

(3) The forward financing period is determined by computing the months involved in the specific effort for which financing is required, less that portion of the effort that will be completed during the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated. That is, the months of effort in a succeeding fiscal year financed by a prior fiscal year funds determines the number of months of forward financing.

(4) Contract cost overruns, wherein prior year funds are provided in settlement for effort already accomplished within the scope previously contracted, are not included under the forward financing definition. (AFSCR 172-9)

FORWARD OPERATING BASE

An airfield used to support tactical operations without establishing full support facilities. The base may be used for an extended time period. Support by a Main Operating Base will be required to provide backup support for a Forward Operating Base. (AFM 11-1, AFR 400-3)

FORWARD SUPPLY ACTIVITY

A unit or organization responsible for the management of materiel located at a forward supply point in one geographical area. (AFM 11-1)

FORWARD SUPPLY POINT

An en route or turnaround station at which selected aircraft spares, peculiar to the mission, design and series of aircraft are prepositioned for the support of the assigned mission(s). (AFM 11-1)

FORWARD SUPPLY SUPPORT

A system designed to provide spares support to specific aircraft operating at or through forward supply points. (AFM 11-1)

FORWARD SUPPORT SPARE

An item of supply that is determined to be essential to the mission readiness of the MAC prime mission equipment in forward areas to which it applies and that is furnished through the forward supply support system.

Forward support spares for transport aircraft are those items prepositioned by MAC primary supply points at MAC forward supply points and are obtained for the transport aircraft from the MAC primary supply point. (AFM 67-1)

FORWARD SUPPORT SPARES FOR TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT

Are those items prepositioned by MAC primary supply points at MAC forward supply points and are obtained for the transport aircraft from the MAC primary supply point. (AFM 67-1)

FOUR BY FOUR

In regard to motor vehicles, four wheels of which four are driving wheels, dual wheels being considered as one wheel. It is usually written 4 x 4. (AR 320-5)

FOUR BY TWO

In regard to motor vehicles, four wheels of which two are driving wheels, dual wheels being considered as one wheel. It is usually written 4 x 2. (AR 320-5)

FRACTIONATION

The process of segregating material into manageable groups of items having similar characteristics such as item demand, supply support program, degree of standardization, unit price, movement value or other homogeneous element for selective management. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

FRACTIONATION, INVENTORY

In supply management, the process whereby a materiel item is classified as to relative rate of issue and monetary cost, or other significant factors, in order to achieve the optimum requirements review, distribution and procurement efficiency. (DOD 5000.8)

FRAGILE

Delicate, weak and easily damaged. (AFR 69-8)

FRAGILE ITEM

An item of systems/equipment/munitions (S-E-M) which is susceptible to damage and/or loss of serviceability during transport and handling, and which requires special shipping procedures or equipment, environmental control or special packaging for protection during transport. (AR 70-44/OPNAVINST 4600.22B/AFR 80-18/MCO 4610.14C/DLAR 4500.25)

FRAGILITY

The inherent physical properties of an item that limit its ability to withstand shock or vibration without damage. (AFT 71-4)

FRAGMENTATION

The breaking up of the ballistic case of a chemical compound or mechanical mixture when an explosion takes place. Fragments may be complete items, subassemblies, or pieces thereof, as well as pieces from the building, aircraft, revetment, equipment, or other segments of the environment.

a. Fragment Distance. The limiting range of a considerable number of fragments expected from the type and quantity of explosions involved. Used in establishing certain quantity-distance tables.

b. Hazardous Fragment. A fragment having an impact energy of 58 ft/lb or greater.

c. Hazardous Fragment Density. A density of hazardous fragments exceeding one per 600 sq ft. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

FRAMED PALLET

A pallet on which a framework has been constructed to load supplies of odd shapes and sizes and which cannot support the weight of other palletized supplies. (AFM 67-1)

FREE DROP

The dropping of equipment or supplies from an aircraft without the use of parachutes. (JCS Pub 1)

FREE GYRO

Sometimes referred to as space reference gyro in that the free gyro will maintain its orientation with respect to the stars rather than with respect to the Earth. Its inability to maintain this space reference is a measure of its inherent inaccuracy. (AFM 11-1)

FREE-FLIGHT ROCKET

A rocket without electronic control or guidance. (AFM 11-1)

FREE-FLIGHT TRAJECTORY

That part of a ballistic missile's trajectory that begins with thrust cutoff and ends at re-entry. (AFM 11-1)

FREE-IN AND FREE-OUT RATE

The cost per measurement ton to transport materiel by ship with no cost included for loading and unloading at port of embarkation and debarkation by the carrier. (AFR 400-20)

FREEZE

Temperature control below 32 degrees F. (DSAR 4145.21)

FREEZE SPACE

Refrigerated warehouse area in which the temperature can be controlled below a level of 32 degrees F., whether or not the refrigeration equipment is in operation. (AR 780-62, AFR 69-8)

FREEZER ITEMS

Items coded "W" in the Federal Supply Catalog C-6505-IL Identification List and are listed in DSAM 4155.3/TB 740-10, Appendix M, Enclosure 2. (DSAR 4145.21)

FREIGHT

In the United States a class name for all merchandise, products, or commodities shipped by rail, water, highway, or air other than baggage, express and mail. (AFR 69-8)

Cargo transported, including mail and unaccompanied baggage. (JCS Pub 1)

FREIGHT CONSOLIDATING ACTIVITY

A transportation activity which receives less than carload/truckload shipments of Department of Defense sponsored materiel for the purpose of assembling them into carload/truckload lots for onward movement to ultimate consignee or to a freight distributing activity or other break bulk point. (AR 320-5)

FREIGHT CONTAINER

An article of transport equipment specially designed to facilitate the carriage of material by one or more means of transport without intermediate loading; of a permanent character strong enough to be suitable for repeated use, and inherently suitable for storage of material; fitted with devices permitting ready handling particularly its transfer from one mode of transport to another; so designed to be easy to fill and empty; having an internal volume of one cubic meter (35.3 cubic feet) or more. (JCS Pub 1)

FREIGHT DISTRIBUTING ACTIVITY

A transportation activity which receives and unloads consolidated carloads/truckloads of less than carload/truckload shipments of Department of Defense sponsored materiel and forwards the individual shipments to the ultimate consignee. (AR 320-5)

A transportation activity which receives and unloads consolidated carloads/truckloads of less than carload/truckload shipments of materiel and forwards the individual shipments to the ultimate consignee. (JCS Pub 1)

FREIGHT FORWARDER

An individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company or association other than a railroad, motor or water carrier, which represents itself as a common carrier; and a. undertakes to assemble and consolidate shipments or provide assembling and consolidating and performing or providing for the performance of break-bulk and distributing; b. assumes responsibility for the transportation of such property from point of receipt to point of destination; and c. utilizes the services of carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, and the Shipping Act of 1916, as amended. (AR 320-5, DSAR 4500.3)

Any representative designated by the purchaser to accomplish/control shipments of FMS materiel from the CONUS to the purchaser destination. This is usually a licensed international freight forwarder or customs broker. (AFR 400-3)

FREIGHT RATE DESIGNATOR

A one-position alphabetic code which is entered in block M, DD Form 1348-1, "DOD Single Line Item Release/Receipt Document," to facilitate segregation in packing in order to obtain the most economical freight rates and to permit billing of each item at its proper rate. (AFM 67-1)

FREQUENCY ALLOCATION

The allocation of frequency spectrum to accommodate new or proposed electromagnetic radiating equipment. For U.S. military systems, the U.S. Joint Frequency Panel, Military Communications Electronics Board (JFP MCEB), approves the development and proposed operation of electromagnetic radiating equipment. Their deliberations are based on joint U.S. military frequency planning and consideration of international and national agreements. (AFSCM 375-5)

FREQUENCY TABLE

An arrangement of statistical data whereby the items are classified into groups, according to size or magnitude, and the number of items falling into each group is stated. (DOD 5000.8)

FRIENDLY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

For purposes of security trade controls, governments of countries other than those designated as denied areas. (DOD 4160.21-M)

FRONT END SCREENING (FES)

A notification to a recorded manager(s) of an NSN. of an excess item located in a DPDO at the time it is recorded in IDMS. (DOD 4140.34M, DOD 4160.21-M)

FRUSTRATED CARGO

Any shipment of supplies and/or equipment which while en route to destination is stopped prior to receipt and for which further disposition instructions must be obtained. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

Any shipment of supplies and equipment which while en route cannot be continued onward for any reason, and for which further disposition instructions must be furnished by the supplier. (AR 725-50, DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003) MCO P4400.101)

FUEL

A material which may be oxidized to liberate large amounts of energy. (AFM 127-201)

That component of the propellant system that reacts with the oxidizer to produce the hot exhaust products. The fuel can react with either air in the

case of aircraft engines or with oxidizer components in the case of rocket engines. AFM 11-1)

FUELS CONTROL CENTER (FCC)

A centralized control point responsible for the operation of bulk storage, distribution, cryogenics production, and propellants functions. (AFR 144-1)

FUELS DIVISION STOCK FUND MANAGER

The term "Fuels Division Stock Fund Manager" hereinafter referred to in Chapter 1, Part three, is synonymous with the "Director of Aerospace Fuels," San Antonio ALC. (AFM 67-1)

FUELS DIVISION/AF STOCK FUND

The title applies to that portion of the AF Stock Fund which is utilized to finance aviation fuels, missile fuels, herbicides, lubricating oils, and related services. (AFM 67-1)

FUELS MANAGEMENT OFFICER (FMO)

The individual charged with the accountability of the base fuel stock record account and responsible for insuring that the functions of the BFMO are properly discharged. (AFM 67-1) The individual responsible for computing requirements, ensuring adequate levels, inventory, receipt, storage, issue, quality assurance and security of aviation fuels and oils, and maintaining quantitative records for such transactions. (AFR 144-1)

FULL FUNDING

The policy of funding the total cost of an end item of materiel to be procured, or a construction project, at the time it is authorized to be initiated. Also, the policy of Congress in appropriating funds on such a basis. (AFSCM 27-1)

FULL GOVERNMENT COST

All significant and identifiable direct, indirect, and overhead costs incurred or allocated for the provision of goods or services to a non-Federal Government recipient. (AFSCR 177-4)

FULL MISSION CAPABLE (FMC)

A status code meaning that the system or equipment has all systems working which are needed to perform all of its primary missions. (AFR 66-14)

FULL MOBILIZATION

Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to mobilize all Reserve Component units in the existing approved force structure, all individual reservists, and the material resources needed for their support. (See also Mobilization) (JCS Pub 1)

FULL MOUNT

The movement of a vehicle loaded completely on and secured to a vehicle moving in driveway service. (DSAR 4500.3)

FULL NATIONAL MOBILIZATION

Condition resulting if the President of the United States declares a national emergency and authorizes total mobilization of national resources. (AFR 78-13)

FULL SCALE DEVELOPMENT PHASE

The Full Scale Development Phase is the phase during which the weapon system, including all of the items necessary for its logistic and operational support (training equipment, support equipment, handbooks for operation and maintenance, etc.) is designed, fabricated and tested. The intended output is a hardware model, a defined logistic support system, and the documentation needed to produce for inventory use. (AFP 800-7)

FULL VISIBLE CAPACITY

This term refers to the extent to which a vehicle is loaded with freight. A vehicle loaded to "full visible capacity" is one so filled by a shipment that no more like freight, in the shipping form tendered, can be loaded in or on the vehicle. (DSAR 4500.3)

FULL-SCALE DEVELOPMENT PHASE

The period beginning with approval to initiate fullscale engineering or operational systems development of new (or major modifications of existing) systems or equipment, and ending when the development (and testing) activity is no longer significant. (AMCR 11-26)

FUME SCRUBBER

Equipment in which toxic or corrosive propellant fumes are neutralized so that the atmosphere will not be contaminated. (AFM 127-201)

FUNCTION

For purposes of budget and expense account classifications in Department of Defense, a clearly defined type of operation assigned to an "operating unit". Includes "primary functions" and "component functions". (DOD 5000.8)

An act, action, operation, or process taken or accomplished at the "management level" of, or within, a logistics system as represented by the rectangular figure of a logistics system MLC. (AFLCR 400-5)

A discrete action required to achieve a given objective, to be accomplished by hardware, computer program, personnel, facilities, procedural data, or a combination thereof. It is an operation

the system must perform in order to fulfill its intended mission. (AFSCM 375-5)

A major AFLC area of responsibility for a specific logistics support requirement. Examples are Acquisition Logistics, Maintenance, Distribution, Quality Assurance, and Procurement and Production. (AFLCR 400-9)

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS

An approach to the solution of a problem, in which the problem is broken down into its component functions, such as intelligence, firepower. 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. (AFP 800-7)

FUNCTIONAL AREA

A characteristic or grouping of characteristics common to an act, operation, or element to the contractor's property control system. (AFSCM 78-1)

FUNCTIONAL AREA OVERVIEW

A continuing examination of a selected functional area to determine future functional capabilities. Appropriate trade-off studies and functional analyses are the key techniques used. Cost and functional effectiveness options are time phased 10 to 15 years in the future using present and programmed functional capability as a baseline. Promising technical options which emerge during the examination are the desired products of the overview. (AFSCR 80-36)

FUNCTIONAL BASE LINE (CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT)

The initial approved functional configuration identification. (DOD 5010.19)

FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY

A classification of expense, subordinate to program element, denoting the type of activity or organization incurring the expense. The DOD Functional Categories are: Mission Operations, Supply Operations, Maintenance of Materiel, Property Disposal, Medical Operations, Overseas Dependent Education, Personnel Support, Base Services, Operation of Utilities, Maintenance of Real Property, Minor Constitution, Other Engineering Support and Administration. (AFM 11-1, AFSCM 177-265)

A classification designed to collect expense information in terms of specified groups of related functions. (DOD 7000.5)

FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Quantitative performance, operating and logistic parameters and their respective tolerances. Functional characteristics include all performance parameters, such as range, speed, lethality, reliability, maintainability, safety. (DOD 5010.19)

FUNCTIONAL CHECK

The term functional check, when applied to in shop work means "operationally checking" an item that is presumed serviceable. The operational/functional check is normally performed to insure that items received from supply have not been damaged since leaving the overhaul facility. (SACM 66-12)

A functional test accomplished prior to use on serviceable items withdrawn from supply stocks and checks performed in the maintenance shops on non-failure items that are removed for a periodic bench test and/or calibration. (T.O. 100020-1)

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT (ADVANCED BASE)

A grouping of personnel and/or material designed to perform one of the specific tasks of an advanced base. A functional component contains the technical personnel and the technical equipment necessary for the performance of their tasks, including, as pertinent, workshop housing, vehicles, boats, shop and office equipment and a 30-90 day initial supply of consumables. The functional components are given titles to indicate their functions and unclassified codes each consisting of an alphabetic/numeric combination. (BUWEPSINST 4040.1)

FUNCTIONAL CONDITION CODE

Specific codes assigned from tests, inspections, and reported field maintenance results. (AR 310-25)

FUNCTIONAL CONFIGURATION AUDIT

The formal examination of functional characteristic's test data for a configuration item, prior to acceptance, to verify that the item has achieved the performance specified in its functional or allocated configuration identification. (DOD 5010.19, AFR 65-3)

FUNCTIONAL CONFIGURATION IDENTIFICATION (FCI)

The current approved or conditionally approved technical documentation for a configuration item as set forth in specifications, drawings and associated lists, and documents referenced therein, which prescribes (1) all necessary functional characteristics, (2) the tests required to demonstrate achievement of specified functional

characteristics, (3) the necessary interface characteristics with associated CIs, (4) CI's key functional characteristics and its key lower level CIs, if any, and (5) design constraints, such as envelope dimensions, component standardization, use of inventory items, and integrated logistic support policies. (AFR 65-3)

FUNCTIONAL DIRECTION

The establishment of basic policy and procedures to be used in performing a particular functional assignment. (AFLCR 375-2)

FUNCTIONAL ITEMS

Items which require the use of test equipment to determine their condition. Normally performed at ALC technology repair center (TRC). (AFLCR 65-31)

FUNCTIONAL MANAGEMENT

The process of planning, organizing, coordinating, controlling, and directing Air Force efforts within a structure which groups responsibilities according to the type of work to be performed. (AFR 375-1, AFM 11-1)

FUNCTIONAL MANAGER

The operating official on the commander's staff exercising managerial control of an activity or operation. In the context of the Air Force organizational structure, the functional manager is considered to be the staff officer or operating official at the three-letter level of the organization. Any questions regarding the applications of this definition may, if necessary, be submitted to AFSC/IGF for resolution. (AFSC Supplement 1/AFR 127-12)

FUNCTIONAL PARITY

A basis for determining the rank/grade structure, size, and quality of personnel required for a System/Project Management Office so that the System/Project Manager and his full time staff will possess sufficient technical and business managerial competence and stature to deal effectively with staff, field, and functional personnel who must support the system/project; and enable the Manager independently to make substantive decisions regarding the direction and control of system/project efforts by in-house and contractor organizations. (DOD 5010.14)

FUNCTIONAL PLAN/PROGRAM

A document prepared to formalize a functional objective; that is, one that primarily affects a single HQ DCS or field activity. Functional objectives are directed by a HQ DCS or field activity commander The appropriate deputate or field activity is responsible for preparation of functional plans/programs. (AFLCR 400-9)

FUNCTIONAL STAFF SPECIALISTS

Those specialist members of the regular AFSC staff organization who assist and exercise surveillance over lower levels of management. (For example, System Planners, Programmers, Budget Analysts, Price Analysts, Contract Negotiators, Cost Estimators, CIS Advisors, etc.) (AFSCL 173-2)

FUNCTIONAL TEST

The term applies to the testing of installed Aircraft and Engine Accessories and Equipage to determine proper functioning, particularly with respect to the applicable System.

A test performed to demonstrate that the item operates as specified (required). (AR 310-25)

FUNCTIONS

Engineering functions established by DOD as normal support for contract administration activities. (AFSCR 80-12)

FUNCTION, COMPONENT

A clearly defined type of operation assigned to an "operating unit" in order to carry out a "primary function." For example, materiel receiving and issue functions of depot supply operations. (DOD 5000.8)

FUNCTION, OVERHEAD

For purposes of expense account classification in Department of Defense, a clearly defined type of operations assigned to an operating unit for the purpose of providing administration as a whole or providing a service which supports other functions. A "component function". (DOD 5000.8)

FUNCTION, PRIMARY

A clearly defined type of operation assigned to an operating unit from the standpoint of its principal assigned objectives, as distinguished from its "component functions." For example, depot supply operations; depot maintenance of materiel. (DOD 5000.8)

FUND

A sum of money and, in most instances, other resources segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives, and constituting a separate financial and accounting entity. (DOD 5000.8)

FUND AVAILABILITY

The unobligated balance of an expendable fund or fund subdivision, with or without allowance for

commitments outstanding or other reservations for amounts not currently available (DOD 5000.8)

The total amount of obligating authority under an expendable fund or fund subdivision, before deducting obligations incurred (including reimbursements anticipated to be earned). (DOD 5000.8)

The amount of obligating authority provided by appropriations, contract authorizations, actual and/or contemplated transfers to or from other appropriations and anticipated reimbursements. (AFSCM 27-1)

FUND CLASSIFICATION REFERENCE NUMBER (FCRN)

A four-digit numeric code established by ACFCM and maintained in G004L for each fund classification. All work authorization documents (WADS) are edited for a valid FCRN which must be established in the Validation Table (G004LE1A). (AFLCR 66-62)

FUND CODE

A two digit code which may be used to cite accounting data on Navy acquisitions. (NAVSUP Pub 437)

A 2-digit code used to indicate that funds are available and, for Army customers, to identify the appropriation or fund, fiscal year, or materiel category; office to be billed when signal code C or L is used for requisitions from United States Army, Pacific, and United States Army, Europe; and, for the Military Assistance Program, the billing activity and the appropriation. (AR 320-5)

A code used to designate the appropriation symbol which represents the source of financing. (AFSCM 177-265)

A 2-digit code provided for the specific use of the requisitioner or Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) reimbursable requisitions to indicate to the distribution system that funds are available to pay the related charges and to identify the applicable funds. When used in conjunction with certain other codes, the first position of the fund code also will designate the office to be billed. For certain centrally funded transactions, the distribution system may utilize the fund code internally to designate the billing activity and the appropriation/fund which is to be reimbursed. Within Army the fund code is structured to identify the appropriation/fund and related fiscal/program year; or if stock funded, the applicable stock fund division or materiel category. It also may be used to designate the office to be billed when used in conjunction with signal code C or L. For International Logistics program requisitions, the fund code identifies the Army billing activity and appropriation/fund which is to be reimbursed from International Logistics customer funds. When International Logistics requisitions are passed between commands and require interim financing, normal fund code usage applies. (AR 310-25)

FUND REQUIREMENTS

The amount of funding needed by a department, operating agency, installation, or activity, to finance performance of its program for a fiscal period. (DOD 5000.8)

FUND SUBDIVISION (ADMINISTRATIVE)

A segment of an appropriated or other fund, created by funding action as an administrative means of controlling obligations and expenditures within an agency (e.g, allocation, suballocation, allotment, suballotment). (DOD 5000.8)

FUND TYPE

A code which indicates the appropriation and purpose for which specific funds have been issued. (AFSCM 177-265)

FUNDED AREA

A division of AMA activities that initiate MILSTRIP Requisitions, and for which a reservation of funds has been made. The funded areas are prescribed in paragraph 8.22.1a. (AFLCM 177-1)

FUNDED COSTS

Funded costs are the value of goods or services received as the result of an obligation of the installation's funds identified with the group of accounts to which such resources were applied as costs. (AR 37-55, AR 750-4)

Those depot maintenance expenses paid for by the DMS, AFIF (57-4922). (AFLCR 177-3)

FUNDED DELIVERY PERIOD

That period of time beginning with the first month of delivery from a fiscal year's Army funds through the month preceding delivery from the next fiscal year's Army funds. (AR 310-25)

FUNDED REQUIREMENT

An approved requirement which is authorized for accomplishment within the financial resources available to the reporting DOD component. (DOD 7720.6)

FUNDING

An administrative action, normally within the chain of command or management, of granting and limiting authority to incur obligations and make

expenditures, within appropriations made by Congress and apportionment limitations established by the Bureau of the Budget (e.g., allocation, allotment). Such action should be based upon review and approval of an operating budget of the agency or activity being funded by the agency or activity which grants the authority. (DOD 7040.2, DOD 5000.8)

An administrative action, normally within the chain of command, or management, of granting and limiting authority, to incur obligations and making funds. (AFM 11-1)

FUNDING DOCUMENT AMOUNT

The dollar amount of the funding document applicable to the job order number being referenced. If a funding document covers more than one job order number the amount should be allocated according to the estimated cost per job. (AFSCM 177-265)

FUNDING DOCUMENT NUMBER

The control number assigned the document that transferred the money (being reported) to the reporting activity. (AFSCM 177-265)

FUNDING DOCUMENTS

The budget authorizations and cash allotments, prepared by AFLC/ACB to be used for direction of funds to the 2750 AB Wg (ACB/ACFSI) and AFLC activities, as appropriate. (AFLCR 400-23)

FUNDING, FULL

The policy generally applied in the Department of Defense, of funding the total cost of an end-item of materiel to be procured, or a construction project, at the time it is authorized to be initiated. (DOD 5000.8)

The policy goal of the Department of Defense of funding the total costs of related operating functions (including support and services) under the same appropriation or appropriation subdivision. (DOD 5000.8)

FUNDING, LEVEL-OF-EFFORT

The policy of budgeting and funding for a program year- by-year based on maintaining a given staff-level or level of expenditures. Distinguished from budgeting and funding for cost to completion. This type of budgeting and funding is used in research-and-development programs in the Department of Defense. (DOD 5000.8)

FUNDING, PARTIAL

The practice of funding for procurement or construction only upon the basis of obligations estimated to be incurred within a fiscal year when that basis will not cover all the obligations to be incurred to complete production or work for the end-items programmed. (DOD 5000.8)

The practice of funding for only part of the costs of performing related operating functions under a given appropriation or appropriation subdivision—the remainder being funded under one or more other appropriations or appropriation subdivisions. (DOD 5000.8)

FUNDS RESPONSIBILITY

That function which includes the preparation and defense of budget estimates and control of authorized funds. (AR 320-5)

FUNDS, CITATION-OF-

In the Department of Defense, an authorization by one activity to another, as a part of an order for furnishing property or services, to incur obligations directly against the funds of the ordering activity cited in the order. Under certain circumstances, the order may include the provision that the furnishing service (if another military department) will make payments and charge the expenditures to the ordering service. In such cases, a citation of funds is similar to a "suballotment." NOTE: The use of citations of funds has been greatly restricted by Department of Defense directives. (DOD 5000.8)

FUND, APPROPRIATED

An expendable fund created by Act of Congress as a means of control and accounting for financial transactions under an "appropriation". Includes undisbursed balance on books of the Treasury and other related liquid assets (fund resources), subject to unpaid obligations. (DOD 5000.8)

FUND, CAPITAL

A fund established for the purpose of carrying on a business-type activity, or for investment in securities or other income-producing property, based upon the primary objective of maintaining the capital of the fund from income. (Outside government, there is usually the objective of producing a profit for addition to capital and/or distribution to holders of the fund equity.) Usually includes fixed assets as well as working capital. Distinguished from an "expendable fund". In government, a "revolving fund" is an example of a capital fund. (DOD 5000.8)

FUND, CONSOLIDATED WORKING

A "working fund account" established on the books of the Treasury to receive (and subsequently disburse) advance payments from other agencies or bureaus under two conditions: (1) Advance

payments are only for materiel and services to be furnished by the performing agency within the same fiscal year. Otherwise a "transfer appropriation account" is required to be used. (2) Advance payments are received from two or more activities to finance a joint activity. NOTE: In the Department of Defense, "management funds" are used for the second purpose, and for the first purpose, the use of consolidated working funds is generally prohibited. (DOD 5000.8)

FUND, DEPOSIT

An account established to receive (a) moneys which are held in suspense pending determination of disposition, including unearned moneys and similar items representing deposits with the Government which are either to be returned to the depositor or applied to some other account when final action is taken, and (b) moneys held by the Government as fiscal agent or banker. (DOD 5000.8)

FUND, EXPENDABLE

A separate fund established as a means of control and accounting for obligations and expenditures for a specified purpose. In the Federal Government, excludes all property, both fixed property and inventories of materiel. Distinguished from a revolving fund, capital fund, or investment fund. Some trust funds are expendable funds. In the Federal Government, each appropriated fund is an expendable fund. In a state or municipal government or non-profit institution may include inventories of materials and supplies of minor amount. (DOD 5000.8)

FUND, GENERAL

The Treasury fund into which are deposited all receipts of the U.S. Government from which appropriations are made by Congress to carry on the general and ordinary operations of the Government. Includes "general appropriated funds," "special funds," and "revolving funds". Excludes "trust and deposit funds". (DOD 5000.8)

FUND, HORIZONTAL STOCK

A separate stock fund division of a departmental stock fund for the separate ownership of stocks under the management of (1) technical services, bureaus, or logistics command, with direct control over stocks in their own "wholesale" depots, and (2) military operating commands with direct control over stocks in their own installations and depots overseas (called "retail" stocks). Distinguished from vertical stock-fund divisions. (DOD 5000.8)

FUND, IMPREST

A cash fund maintained at a fixed amount usually to cover minor expenditures, the payments from which are reimbursed from time to time. (DOD 5000.8)

FUND, INDUSTRIAL

A revolving fund established in the Department of Defense for the purpose of providing working capital for the operation of industrial-type or commercial-type activities. (DOD 5000.8)

FUND, MANAGEMENT

In Department of Defense, a specific fund in each military department, specifically authorized by Section 406 of the National Security Act, as amended, for such a purpose. (DOD 5000.8)

A fund authorized by law to facilitate accounting for and administration of intragovernmental activities which are financed by two or more appropriations. Includes a consolidated working fund but not a revolving fund. (DOD 5000.8)

FUND, NAVAL WORKING

A permanent account established by law on the books of the Treasury for the use of the Navy Department in a manner similar to a "consolidated working fund". (DOD 5000.8)

FUND, NON-APPROPRIATED

A fund set up by an agency for administrative use, separate and apart from the funds which are recorded on the books of the Treasury and the General Accounting Office, usually for the purpose of contribution to the welfare, comfort, or pleasure of military or civilian employees. (DOD 5000.8)

FUND, RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY

The fund into which retirement and disability contributions are deposited and from which amounts are withdrawn for the payment of retirement annuities. (DOD 5000.8)

FUND, REVOLVING

A fund established to finance a cycle of operations to which reimbursements and collections are returned for reuse in a manner such as will maintain the principal of the fund; e.g., "working capital funds," "industrial funds," and "loan funds." (DOD 5000.8)

FUND, SINKING

A fund established by periodic contributions for some specific purpose; e.g., retirement of bonds, payment of mortgage, or replacement of an asset. (DOD 5000.8)

FUND, SPECIAL

An expendable fund. within the "general fund", into which are deposited receipts of the United States Government from specific sources, designated by law, which is restricted as to use or expenditure to the purpose designated by law. (DOD 5000.8)

FUND, STOCK

A type of "working-capital fund" established to finance inventories of consumable materiel. (DOD 5000.8)

FUND, TRUST

A fund established to account for receipts which are held in trust for use in carrying out specific purposes and programs in accordance with an agreement or statute. May be either an "expendable fund" or a nonexpendable ("capital") fund (that is, similar to a revolving fund). (DOD 5000.8)

FUND, VERTICAL STOCK

A stock fund or stock-fund division which includes ownership of all stocks at installation level and in overseas depots, (as well as U.S. depot stocks) under the central inventory management of a technical service, bureau, or logistics command, whereby the inventories are held on a consigned basis by the installation commands under the military operating commands. Distinguished from horizontal stock-fund divisions. (DOD 5000.8)

FUND, WORKING

An account established to receive (and subsequently disburse) advance payments from other agencies or bureaus under Sec. 601 of the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 686) or similar legislation. The term does not include revolving funds. (DOD 5000.8)

FUND, WORKING-CAPITAL

A revolving fund, established to finance inventories of supplies and other stores, or to provide working capital for industrial-type activities. (DOD 5000.8)

FUNGUS

A malignant germlike parasite which flourishes on organic material in a humid atmosphere at moderate and high temperatures. (AFR 69-8)

FUTURE BUDGET YEAR

The fiscal year following the Budget Year. (DOD 7720.6)

FUTURE ISSUE REQUIREMENTS

Expected issues during the remainder of the current year (FIR-0), the apportionment year (FIR-1) and the budget year (FIR-2). (BUSANDAINST 4440.38)

FYDP OPERATIONS SUBSYSTEM

A basic management system for use throughout the DOD to report consumption of operations resources on an expense basis, and including change in selected resources. (DOD 7000.5)

-G-

GAGING (GAUGING)

Gaging is the act of measuring the height of product in a tank, the depth of water, if any, and the fuel temperature. Product sampling is occasionally performed in connection with gaging operations. (DOD 4140.25-M)

GAIN

An engine added to the inventory. (AFM 400-1)

The assumption of ownership and responsibility for an aerospace vehicle, by a unit. (AFR 65-110)

GAIN or LOSS

Gain or loss of the responsibility for a Department of the Army item from one Army technical service to another. (AFLCM 72-2)

GAINING CLASS

The commodity class in which item(s) is/are being transfered. (AFM 67-1)

GAINING INVENTORY MANAGER (GIM)

The Inventory Manager responsible for assuming wholesale materiel management functions. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

GAINING STORAGE UNIT

The storage unit to which item(s) is/are being transferred. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1, AFM 67-1)

GALAXIE

A large cargo transport aircraft powered by four turbofan engines, capable of very large payload and cargo volume, intercontinental range, forward area airfield operations and air dropping of troops and equipment. Designated as C-5A. (JCS Pub 1)

GALVANIC CORROSION

Corrosion due to an electric current acting on two dissimilar metals in the presence of an electrolyte. (AFM 127-201)

GALVANIZED

Usually steel with a zinc coating, applied by plating or hotdipping. (AFR 69-8)

GANTRY

Crane-type structure, with platforms on different levels, used to erect, assemble, and service large missiles; may be placed directly over the launching site and rolled away just before firing. Short for "gantry crane" or "gantry scaffold." (ASFM 11-1)

GANTT CHART

A method used for production control in a manufacturing plant, this is a graph chart consisting of bars which represent a series of simple operations with respect to time. (AFSCM 84-2)

GARBLE

To mix up or alter the transmission, reception, encryption, or decryption of a message, or part of it, so as to render the message or part of it unintelligible. (A M 67-1)

An error in transmission, reception, encryption, or decryption which changes the text of a message or any portion thereof in such a manner that it is incorrect or undecryptable. (JCS Pub 1)

GAS GENERATOR

In a liquid rocket engine, the unit in which hot, high pressure gases are produced to drive the turbine of a turbopump assembly. (AFM 127-201)

GEARBOX

The part of the power pack associated with turbo prop engines. Reduction gearboxes may also be referred to as modules. (AFM 400-1)

GEL

A jelly like substance formed by the coagulation of a liquid containing colloids. Gels may be rigid, elastic, or thixotropic. A rigid gel, once formed, will not become a liquid again under the action of temperature or pressure. An elastic (xerogel) gel will liquefy when heated. A thixotropic gel will liquefy under pressure or agitation, but not primarily because of temperature. (AFM 127-201)

GENERAL AGENCY AGREEMENT

Pertains to Government owned ships operated under cost- plus-fixed-fee contracts by commercial ocean shipping companies acting as general agents for the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, with whom the Military Sea Transportation Service has entered into agreements for the exclusive use of such ships. (DOD 4500.32-R)

GENERAL CARGO

Cargo which is susceptible for loading in general, nonspecialized storage areas, e.g., boxes, barrels, bales, crates, packages, bundles, and pallets. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

GENERAL COMPREHENSIVE OPERATING SUPERVISOR (GECOS)

The automatic system in CREATE which controls all timesharing and batch jobs. The user communicates with this system in the batch mode through GECOS control cards which are identified by a dollar sign in column 1. (AFLCP 57-13)

GENERAL DEPOT

A supply establishment for the receipt, storage, and issue of two or more commodities or types of supplies. (AR 320-5)

GENERAL INFORMATION TMs (Does Not Include Training)

A manual covering the theory, operation, maintenance and repair of common items of materiel; such as circuits, structures, test equipments, antifriction bearings and general information on techniques such as aircraft fueling and defueling, etc., vice covering a specific equipment(s) by model number(s). (AFR 66-19, AR 310-70, NAVMATINST 5600.11A, MCO 5215.16, DSAR 4151.9)

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

Basic military intelligence in the fields of area and terrain intelligence, medical, meteorological, and geological intelligence; transportation in all modes; materiel production and support industries; telecommunications; military economics; military facilities and targeting; physical vulnerability; Government control; escape and evasion; and military capabilities, including orders of battle, organization and training, tactics, and all other factors bearing on military strength and effectiveness. (AFSCR 80-1)

GENERAL MISSION

The labor hours spent by military and civilian personnel on activities not directly related to any specific mission job. Included are the following classifications of labor hours (for laboratories only). (AFSCM 177-265)

As used in the labor distribution report, part 2a(1), is the time expended by military and civilian S&E, technicians, and other personnel on activities not directly related to specific job orders. It is an accrual of all indirect labor charged to overhead accounts regardless of cost center. (AFSCR 80-26)

GENERAL MISSION COST

Expenditures incurred in an indirect cost center (for example, staff) which are not directly related

to one RDT&E job order. These costs are distributed to the RDT&E job orders in the laboratory through the application of a predetermined overhead rate which is applied to all of the direct labor hours worked in the laboratory. General Mission costs are identified by element of expense code J99 in the cost reports. (AFSCP 177-3)

GENERAL OPERATING AGENCY

An organizational unit consisting of major commands, headquarters, or agencies funded by allocation from the Comptroller of the Army or by suballocation from a special operating agency with authority to distribute funds by means of allotment as distinguished from suballocation. (AR 310-25)

GENERAL PROCUREMENT BOARD

Agency set up to supervise, coordinate and control all procurement by United States forces in a theater of operations. (AR 320-5)

GENERAL PROGRAM COSTS

Those Military Assistance Program costs which are not specifically identified to recipient country or regional programs such as administrative expenses and supply operations; formerly termed "Non-Regional Costs." (DOD 5105.38M)

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Contract clauses applicable throughout the Department of Defense or the Government to a specified type of contract. (DOD 5000.8)

Legislative requirements in an appropriation act applicable to all appropriations of an agency. (DOD 5000.8)

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS

Agents who have been appointed in the principal oversea areas of operations to supervise, control, coordinate, negotiate and develop the local procurement of supplies, services and facilities by United States Armed Forces, in order that the most effective utilization may be made of local resources and production. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

GENERAL PURPOSE ADP SOFTWARE

Computer programs used in computers not integral to Automatic Test Equipment (ATE) and which are used for applications beyond ATE software support. For example, a FORTRAN compiler, a general purpose computer's executive program, or a sort/merge program. (AFLCR 66-27)

GENERAL PURPOSE SPACE

Warehouse area other than controlled humidity, flammable, and refrigerated warehouse area. (AR 780-62)

GENERAL PURPOSE TEST EQUIPMENT

Mechanical, hydraulic, electrical, electronics, or other test equipment which, without modification or alteration, has more than one use and is not limited to a special or peculiar research, development, production maintenance, or test application. General purpose test equipment may be used as a component of special test equipment. General purpose test equipment is normally commercially available and listed in a manufacturer's catalog. (AFLCR 78-3)

GENERAL PURPOSE WAREHOUSE SPACE

Warehouse area other than a controlled humidity, flammable, or refrigerated warehouse area. Such warehouse area may be further classified either as heated or unheated warehouse space. (AR 320-5)

GENERAL RANDOM AUDIT SAMPLE SELECTION (GRASS) TECHNIQUE

The GRASS technique utilizes a utility program to randomly select from the Locator and Survey Tape Files records which will be used for Sample Inventory. (Locator and Survey Files will be the same ones used in the Location Audit Reconciliation process.) This technique is also utilized to select items for a Sample Inventory from a D033 tape file records for a specific Maintenance Inventory Center (MIC). (AFLCR 171-94)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

A federal agency established by act of Congress in 1949 to consolidate the functions of several other agencies and to provide economical, efficient, and serviceable administration in the procurement, supply, utilization, disposal, and records management of certain real and personal property and services. (AFM 67-1)

GENERAL SUPPLIES

Intraservice classification applied to ordnance, quartermaster and transportation supplies. Ordnance general supplies include all ordnance supplies, with the exception of ammunition, required for the maintenance of an organization. Quartermaster general supplies include quartermaster materials and equipment required for housing, feeding and maintaining a command but excluding fixed installations in buildings, subsistence, fuel, clothing and individual equipment. Transportation general supplies include shelf items not ordinarily subject to special controls. (AR 320-5)

All items (except ammunition, explosives and personal property) necessary for the equipment, maintenance and operation of a military command,

including food, clothing, equipment, arms, fuel, materials, and machinery of all kinds. (DSAR 4145.8)

GENERAL SUPPORT

That support which is given the supported force as a whole and not to any particular subdivision thereof. (JCS Pub 1)

GENERAL SUPPORT AMMUNITION SERVICE

A procedure wherein ammunition is issued to direct support ammunition service units for further issue to the using organization. (AR 310-25)

GENERAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

Support equipment of a special nature having application to more than a single model end item or end article. (JCS Pub 1)

GENERAL SUPPORT MAINTENANCE

Consists of inspection, major repair, and/or replacement of end items and assemblies on a repair and return to maintenance float or depot stock basis, or in some cases, on a return to user basis. (AGO 3216A)

General support maintenance is that maintenance authorized and performed by designated TOE and TD organizations in support of the Army supply system. (TM 38-715, AR 37-16)

That category of materiel maintenance authorized for and performed by designated TOE or TDA maintenance activities in support of Army area supply requirements. This category of maintenance performs repair or overhaul necessary to restore materiel to a ready-for-issue condition based upon Army maintenance standards in technical publications pertaining to the materiel. (AR 750-1)

That maintenance authorized and performed by designated table of organization and equipment and table of distribution organizations in support of the Army supply system. Normally table of organization and equipment and table of distribution general support maintenance organizations will repair or overhaul materiel to required maintenance standards in a ready to issue condition based upon applicable supported Army area supply requirements. (This function was formerly known as 4th echelon maintenance.) (AR 320-5)

GENERAL WAR

Armed conflict between major powers in which the total resources of the belligerents are employed, and the national survival of a major belligerent is in jeopardy. (JCS Pub 1)

GENERALIZED LAGRANGIAN MULTIPLIER (GLM)

A technique of optimizing an objective function subject to some constraints. (AFLCP 57-13)

GENERAL-PURPOSE PLANT EQUIPMENT

Machine tools and related projection equipment (including components and parts therefor) which are capable of general application in the manufacture of a wide variety of products, commercial as well as military. (AFLCR 78-2)

GENERATION

In a technical or technological development, such as a missile, jet engine, or the like, a stage or period that is marked by features of performances considered to be primitive, sophisticated, maturing, or matured, as in "the first generation of rockets used liquid propellants." (AFM 11-1)

GENERIC CODE (GC)

A 3-digit code assigned in the Military Assistance Articles and Services List (MAASL) used to classify military assistance articles and services according to the budget activity project account classification and to consolidate articles and services into generic groupings for management and reporting purposes. (AFLCR 400-23)

A three-digit code assigned in the MASL and used to consolidate military assistance articles and services into homogeneous resource categories for management and reporting purposes. The first digit identifies primary resources such as aircraft and missiles. The second digit breaks primary resources down into secondary resource groups, such as combat aircraft, trainer aircraft, helicopters, etc. The first two digits of the generic code represent the budget activity and project accounts. The third digit identifies items or groups of items within a second resource category. (AFR 400-20)

A three-digit alpha/numeric code which represents the type of materiel or services according to budget activity/project account classification. (AFR 400-3)

A numerical code system developed for the JLCs and maintained by the OP CTR. The code uses groups of numbers to describe part types and detailed descriptions (attachment 2). (AFLCR/AFSCR 800-20)

GENIE

An air to air, unguided rocket equipped with nuclear warhead. Designed to be carried by the F-101 and F-106. Designated as AIR-2. (JCS Pub 1)

GEOGRAPHIC COMPONENT

A component of the DOD, performing contract administration services on the basis of an assigned geographic area. (DOD 4105.59)

GEOPOLITICAL ACTIVITY CODE

A 2-digit alpha or alpha-numeric code used to identify the country or activity. (AFLCR 400-23)

GEOREF

A worldwide position reference system that may be applied to any map or chart graduated in latitude and longitude regardless of projection. It is a method of expressing latitude and longitude in a form suitable for rapid reporting and plotting. (This term is derived from the words "The World Geographic Reference System".) (JCS Pub 1)

GFAE

That portion of Government-furnished property (GFP) which, under the terms of an aerospace system contract is procured or otherwise furnished directly to the aerospace vehicle contractor or another Government Furnished Aerospace Equipment (GFAE) contractor for inclusion in the aerospace vehicle or other item of GFAE. (AFSCR/AFLCR 57-8)

GFAE ACQUISITION OFFICE

The office responsible for managing and/or buying items of GFAE. (AFSCR/AFLCR 57-8)

GFAE BOOK

An ASD publication which identifies all items of GFAE for which an AERNO number is assigned. It contains pertinent data for each item; such as nomenclature, specification, NSN, unit price, and configuration by MDS. (AFSCR/AFLCR 57-8)

GFAE INITIAL SPARES

The portion of GFAE procured to support GFAE end items installed in aircraft. (AFM 67-1)

GFAE REPLENISHMENT SPARES

Identical to GFAE initial spares but procured for the purpose of support after first-year procurement. (AFSCR/AFLC Reg 67-8)

GFAE SPARES PROCUREMENT ORDER (AFLC/AFSC Form 12A)

A document prepared by Aeronautical Systems Division to be utilized in lieu of a contractual document in maintaining control of GFAE spare end items due in relative to the management and control of the due-in assets system. (AFM 67-1)

GIDEP REPRESENTATIVE/COORDINATOR

Both terms are used interchangeably. The person formally designated and supported by the participating organization, with assigned responsibilities to function as a participant's point for communications with the OP CTR. (AFLCR/AFSCR 800-20)

GIMBAL

Mechanical frame containing two mutually perpendicular intersecting axes of rotation (bearings and/or shafts). (AFM 11-1)

GIMBALLED MOTOR

A rocket motor mounted on a gimbal, i.e., on a contrivance having two mutually perpendicular axes of rotation, so as to obtain pitching and yawing correction moments. (AFM 11-1)

GLOBEMASTER

A heavy cargo, four engine transport which has clamshell nose doors, a built-in cargo ramp, and can carry bulky, outsize cargo as well as personnel. Designated as C-124. (JCS Pub 1)

GONDOLA CAR

An open freight car with sides and ends. Cars having sides higher than 36" are called "high-sides", otherwise "lower-sides". May have drop-sides, ends, or bottoms. (AFR 69-8)

GOODS, FINISHED

The materials or products, on which, from the standpoint of the entity involved, manufacturing or processing operations have been complete, which are being held for use, consumption, or sale. (DOD 5000.8)

GO-NO-GO (OF A MISSILE LAUNCH)

A control at the end of the countdown as to permit an instantaneous change in decision on whether to launch or to not launch. (AFM 11-1)

GO-NO-GO TEST EQUIPMENT

Provides only one of two alternative answers to any question. It tells only whether a given signal is in or out of tolerance. (AFM 11-1)

GOVERNMENT

The United States as represented by the procuring or requiring agency of the Department of Defense. (TM 38-715)

GOVERNMENT AGENCY

An agency of the federal, state, or local (county, city, or municipality) Government. (AFSCR 27-5)

GOVERNMENT BILL OF LADING

A limited liability contract document covering transportation of property from one place to another. It is a receipt to identify the consignee, a

proof of shipment to the consignee, and a basis for collection and audit of transportation charges. (AR 320-5)

Used for procuring transportation and related services from commercial carriers when the charges for such services are properly payable by the government directly to the carriers concerned. (AFM 75-1)

GOVERNMENT DATA

Those records generated by the QAR showing the results of the application of the PQA Programs. Included in these data are records of inspections and tests performed by the Government, record of results of procedures review/procedures evaluation, records of corrective action and reports of investigations. (AFR 74-15)

GOVERNMENT DESIGN ACTIVITY DRAWINGS

Drawings furnished or prepared in accordance with this specification as Government agency drawings by a Government design activity or a contractor and for which the Government agency retains or assigns responsibility for the preparation or maintenance. These drawings are assigned Government Identification Codes and Government Drawing Numbers from a block of numbers issued by a Government activity. (MIL-D-70327)

GOVERNMENT FURNISHED AEROSPACE EQUIPMENT (GFAE)

Materiel acquired by the Government and furnished to aerospace vehicle manufacturers for inclusion in items to be produced under the terms of a contract. (AFLCR 400-1)

That portion of government-furnished property which is procured and furnished by the Air Force to the systems contractors and associated subcontractors for inclusion in production of AF systems or selected products (this covers electronics, missiles, and aerospace systems). NOTE: Identical items procured for operational support of the AF systems or selected articles are not GFAE. (AFM 67-1)

GOVERNMENT FURNISHED AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT

That materiel, under the terms of an AF airframe contract, procured and furnished direct to airframe manufacturers for inclusion in new production airframes. (AFM 67-1)

That materiel under the terms of an Air Force aircraft contract procured and furnished direct to the aircraft manufacturer for inclusion in new production aircraft. (AFSCM 27-1)

GOVERNMENT FURNISHED MATERIAL (GFM)

Any item of Government Furnished Property provided to a government contractor for incorporation in the end articles to be produced under the terms of the contract under which furnished, or otherwise consumed, in the performance of such a contract. (These are items which will not be returned to the Government in the same state as when provided the contractor.) (FASOINST 13110.1)

All government material delivered or otherwise made available to a contractor which may be incorporated into, attached to, consumed or expended during production of end items or in the performance of contracted maintenance. This material includes, but is not limited to, raw and processed material, parts, components, assemblies, small tools, and supplies. (AFM 67-1)

Material that the Government provides to contractors for use on Government contracts. (DOD 4160.21-M)

GOVERNMENT FURNISHED PROPERTY (GFP)

Government furnished property is property in the possession of or acquired directly by the government and subsequently delivered or otherwise made available to the contractor. (AFM 67-1)

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Inspection performed, witnessed or participated in, by the government inspector. (MIL-STD-109)

Inspection performed by the Government to determine conformity of an item to specifications and/or contract requirements. (DSAR 4155.3/AR 30-12/NAVSUPINST 4355.2B/AFR 74-5/MCO 10110.21C)

GOVERNMENT MATERIAL

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 materials, parts, components, assemblies and small tools and supplies. (DAR C-120.4, DAC 76-17)

GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT QUALITY ASSURANCE (PQA)

The Government function by which the Government determines whether a contractor has fulfilled his contract obligations pertaining to quality and quantity. This function is related to and generally precedes the act of acceptance as defined in 14-001.6. (AFR 74-15, DAR 14-001.1, DAC 76-17)

GOVERNMENT PRODUCTION AND RESEARCH PROPERTY

Means: (i) Government-owned facilities; (ii) Government-owned special test equipment: and (iii) special tooling to which the Government has title or the right to acquire title. (DAR 13-101.9)

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

All property (material, special tooling, and industrial facilities) owned by or leased to the Government or acquired by the Government under the terms of a contract, except property to which the Government has acquired a lien or title solely as a result of partial, advance, or progress payments. Includes both Government-furnished property (GFP) and contractor-acquired property. (DAR 13-101.5)

All property owned by or leased to the Government or acquired by the Government under the terms of a contract. Government property includes both Government-furnished property and contractor-acquired property. (DAC 76-17)

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE

The person responsible for contract administration or the representative charged with administration of the lease/loan agreement. (AFSCR/AFLCR 66-4)

The official-in-charge of the Procurement Agency's activity having cognizance of a contractor's plant. (BUWEPSINST 4355.12)

GOVERNMENT STANDARD

A standard developed by or for a Government activity. (MIL-D-70327)

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION

Government transportation is that transportation owned, leased, or chartered by an U.S. Government agency. (AR 55-34)

GOVERNMENT TYPE DESIGNATOR

The identifying number assigned by a department, agency, or office of the Federal Government to an item developed by or for the individual component. A "type" designation" consists of a combination of letters and numbers combined in a specific sequence to provide a short significant method of identifying the equipment to which it has been assigned by type. Such a number normally does not require listing of an additional source document to identify an item. For example, an ERU-5/A INDICATOR, although supported by a specification, is identified by the designation ERU-5/A. The same reasoning applies to type designations assigned by other governmental activities under one of the several type designation systems. (AFLCM 72-2)

GOVERNMENT VEHICLE (HEAVY)

A wheeled or tracked vehicle (unboxed) of a gross weight exceeding 10,000 pounds per unit, such as road construction equipment, artillery, or boats. (AR 55-9/NAVSUPINST 4600.79/AFR 75-10/MCO 4610.31)

GOVERNMENT VEHICLE (LIGHT)

A wheeled or tracked vehicle (unboxed) of gross weight not exceeding 10,000 pounds per unit, such as artillery, boats, automobiles, station wagons, trucks, buses, ambulances, van chassis, trailers, or carts. (AR 55-9/NAVSUPINST 4600.79/AFR 75-10/MCO 4610.31)

GOVERNMENT VEHICLES FURNISHED TO PRIVATE CONTRACTORS

Motor vehicles owned by the reporting agency which are furnished, i.e. loaned or leased, to private contractors. (DOD 4500.7)

GOVERNMENT VESSEL

A vessel owned by the United States Government and operated directly by the Government or for the Government by an agent or contractor including privately owned United States-flag vessels under bareboat charter to the Government (DAR 1-1401, DAC 76-15)

GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED AERONAUTICAL EQUIPMENT

Those equipments which have been selected and are to be furnished by the USG to a contractor or a USG activity for installation in, or use with, or in support of the aeronautical system during production, conversion or modification. (AFR 400-3)

GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED EQUIPMENT

Items in the possession of or acquired directly by the Government and delivered to or otherwise made available to the contractor. (AFR 70-9. AFSCM 27-1)

Separable equipment and components of a total system procured by the Navy and supplied to the system prime contractor for integration into the system. (NAVMAT P-4215)

GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED PROPERTY

Property in possession of, or acquired directly by the Government, and subsequently delivered or otherwise made available to the contractor (DAR 8-101.8, FASOINST 13110.1, AFM 67-1, DAC 76-17)

Property in the possession of or acquired directly by the Government and delivered or otherwise made available to a contractor for use in accomplishing a contract. (AFLCM 57-7)

GOVERNMENT-INDUSTRY DATA EXCHANGE PROGRAM (GIDEP)

A program established to provide a means of technical data interchange among DOD agencies, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and industry. Data exchanged includes: defective parts data, test reports, manufacturing processes, non-standard specifications, electronic equipment characteristics, metrology and calibration (Met/Cal) procedures, and industrial equipment processes, techniques, methods and related materials. (NAVMATINST 4710.1/AFLCR 66-36/AFSCR 66-36/DARCOMR 700-10)

A data exchange program supported by the Joint Logistics Commanders (JLCs) to promote the free interchange of parts between Government and industry part users. DPCCP utilizes the GIDEP for exchange of these data with other DOD services, other Government agencies, and industry. One objective of GIDEP is to help reduce costs by providing the findings of one participant to all others so that duplication, such as in testing hardware, is avoided. An Operations Center (OP Managership of Naval Material Command for the receipt, reproduction, and distribution of the participant's data.) (AFLCR/AFSCR 800-20)

GOVERNMENT-OWNED PRODUCT

A product which is owned by or leased to the Government or acquired by the Government under the terms of a contract. (Encl 1 DLAR 4155.24/AR 702-7/NAVMATINST 4155.8B/AFR 74-6/MCO 4155.3B)

GOVERNMENT-OWNED, CONTRACTOR-OPERATED

Term applied to a manufacturing plant that is owned by the Government and operated by a contractual civilian organization. (AR 310-25)

GOVERNMENT-OWNED, GOVERNMENT-OPERATED

Term applied to a manufacturing plant that is both owned and operated by the Government. (AR 310-25)

GRADE

A code representing the salary level for employees of the government. (AFSCM 177-265)

GRADUATION (SMOOTHING)

This is the process of determining the underlying trend of a removal rate curve. (AFLCR 171-12)

GRAIN

A solid propellant charge, shaped to fit into a rocket motor. (AFM 127-201)

GRANT

Contribution, gift, or subsidy made by the Government for specified purposes. (Grant is frequently made conditional upon specified action by the grantee, such as the maintenance of certain standards or a proportional contribution of funds.) (DOD 5000.8)

GRANT AID

Military assistance provided without charge to a recipient country under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as distinguished from other programs authorized by the act. (AFM 67-1)

The term specifically excludes Military Assistance Sales. (AFR 400-2)

Military Assistance rendered under the authority of the FAA for which the United States receives no dollar reimbursement. (DOD 5105.38M)

GRANTEE

An organization outside DOD that has been awarded a grant of funds (in lieu of contract funding) by a sponsoring DOD activity. (AFR 80-29)

An organization outside the U.S. Government to which grant funds have been awarded by a sponsoring U.S. Government activity. (AR 70-11)

An organization outside the Department of Defense to which grant funds have been awarded, in lieu of a contract, by a sponsoring Department of the Army activity. (AR 70-31)

GRAPH

A drawing that shows the relationship between certain (usually not more than two) sets of numbers. The relationship is usually shown by a line or a series of bars. The points on the line or the bars measure graphically the pairs of values comprising the statistical series. Unless otherwise indicated, the coordinates are rectangular, that is, they are mutually perpendicular. Coordinates may also be non-rectangular such as in a circular graph (pie chart), or as longitude and latitude on a spherical graph. (DOD 5000.8)

GRAVITY EXTRACTION

The extraction of cargoes from the aircraft by influence of their own weight (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

GREEN SHEETS

Schedules prescribed by the Bureau of the Budget Circular A-11 used in preparation and submission of budget estimates to the Bureau of the Budget, with respect to analysis of obligations, by budget program and object classification, and

relation of obligations to amounts available or estimated requirements for obligation. (DOD 5000.8)

GROSS ADDITIONAL COSTS

The costs arising from the provision of support to the receiver which are in excess to the cost of the mission of the supplier. (DOD 4000.19-M)

When costs arising from the tenant's occupancy are in excess of the costs of accomplishing the mission of the host. (AFSCR 170-9)

GROSS ASSETS

The total of all in-house inventory and due-ins. (AFSCR/AFLCR 57-49)

GROSS FUNCTION

An operations, maintenance, test, or activation function, or combination thereof, that represents the first possible functional breakdown of a system. Examples of such functions for a missile system could be "flight mission," "Launch missile," "missile pre-launch checkout," "organizational maintenance," "produce system," "test system," etc. (AFSCM 375-5)

GROSS INVENTORY ADJUSTMENTS

The dollar value of increases and decreases to accountable stock record balances caused by gain or loss of material on physical inventory count. (DOD 7720.6)

GROSS REQUIREMENTS

The quantity of approved authorizations and other justified Air Force needs for a given equipment item. (AFLCM 57-2)

The sum of the initial issue quantity, maintenance float, operation projects, pipeline and post D-day consumption requirements. Gross requirements do not include requirements for nonadditive operation projects. (AR 310-25)

The total requirements of a given item, including PCSP and BWCP. (AFSCR/AFLCR 57-49)

GROSS SPACE

The entire inside area of covered storage space and the over-all area of open storage space with no deduction being made for structural losses. (AFM 67-1)

Inside area between exterior walls without deductions for fire walls and other structural losses. Overall measurements of open storage areas with no deductions for trackage and permanent roads within the area. (AR 320-5)

1. Covered - Inside dimensions of a structure with no deduction for fire walls, passage ways, ramps, stair wells, toilets, etc.

2. Open - Outside dimensions of the open area making no deduction for railroad tracks, or road ways running through the area. (AFR 69-8)

GROSS SPACE AVAILABLE FOR STORAGE

Gross space less nonstorage space. Includes transit shed space when used or available for storage. (AR 320-5, AR 310-25)

GROSS SPACE FOR STORAGE

That amount of gross space for storage operations less those areas used for preservation and packaging, assembly, packing and crating, box shop, receiving, shipping, inspection and identification, offices, and other gross space used in support of storage functions. (AFR 69-8)

GROSS SPACE USED FOR STORAGE OPERATIONS

The "gross storage space" less space outleased, licensed, or permitted, and storage placed in standby status. (AR 320-5)

The sum of total areas involved in "gross space used in support of storage functions," the space taken by "structural loss." and the remaining area available for "net storage space". (AR 320-5)

Area regardless of its location or the purpose for which the space being used was designated or is designated, which is used for any operation required for support of the storage activities. (AR 320-5)

GROSS SPACE USED IN SUPPORT OF STORAGE FUNCTIONS

Warehouse space or nonwarehouse space used for preservation and packaging, assembly, packing and crating, container manufacturing, receiving, shipping, inspection and identification, administrative storage offices, employee s rest areas, toolrooms, timeclock areas, battery charging stations, and other similar support functions. (AR 320-5)

GROSS SQUARE FEET

Term used in thousands of square feet to report various types of space. Explained as total floor area of a building based upon outside dimensions. (AFLCM 400-2, Vol IX)

GROSS STORAGE SPACE

Gross area, regardless of its location or the purpose for which the space was designed or is designated, which is assigned or used for storage or for any operation concerning storage or the support of storage functions. (AR 320-5)

Also called "total space", the overall space at an installation or activity designated as the storage asset. This does not include areas that have been converted to nonstorage purposes, e.g., maintenance

shops, administrative offices, but does include unlicensed, licensed, or permitted storage space. (AR 320-5)

The inside area between exterior walls without deducation for firewalls and other structural losses. The overall measurements of open storage areas without deduction for trackage and permanent roads within the area. (AR 320-5)

Gross storage space is the inside area between the exterior walls, without deductions for structural losses. (DOD 4145.13)

GROSS TANK CAPACITY (TANKAGE)

Tank capacity to maximum fill level: includes nonrecoverable tank bottoms. Is synonymous with "storage capacity". (AFR 144-1)

GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT

Weight of a vehicle including fuel, lubricants, coolant, on-vehicle materiel, payload and operating personnel. (AR 320-5)

GROSS WEIGHT

The combined weight of a container and contents including packaging material. (DOD 4500.32-R)

The weight of a container plus its contents. (AFR 69-8)

Weight of a ground vehicle including fuel, lubricants, coolant, vehicle tools and spares, cargo and operating personnel. (JCS Pub 1)

GROUND ABORT

Any aircraft confirmed by maintenance as operational and ready for flight that fails to launch for any system malfunction/failure/reject. (AFSCR 66-6)

The failure of an aerospace vehicle to take off or launch due to equipment failure or condition once reported as ready for flight. (AFSCR 60-2)

GROUND ACCIDENT

A mishap involving aircraft Not in Operation or Operating not incident to flight which results in damage to an aircraft. Includes damage to aircraft Not in Operation caused by windstorm, floods, hangar fires, etc. (OPNAVINST P5442.2A)

GROUND CEM REPORTABLE EQUIPMENT

An item of CEM equipment listed in ADE GR-595-XI, AFM 300-4, that is designated by a MAJCOM as reportable under this system. Also a TMS. (AFM 65-662)

GROUND COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONIC-METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT

Ground C-E-M includes all radio, radar, navigational aids, base communications, wire, telephone, teletype, cryptographic, meteorological and fixed or mobile ground electronic devices as outlined in AFR 66-31. (T.O. 00-20-1)

GROUND DEFENSE AMMUNITION

Ammunition and explosive materiel used in connection with ground defense operations. (AFM 67-1)

GROUND EQUIPMENT

The environment that surrounds and affects a system or a piece of equipment that operates on the ground. (AFM 11-1)

That system or part of a system, as of a guidance system, that functions on the ground, the aggregate of equipment, conditions, facilities, and personnel that go to make up a system, or part of a system, functioning on the ground. (AFM 11-1)

GROUND FUELS LOGISTICAL AREA SUMMARY (GOFLAS)

A data services product published by SA-ALC/SFML depicting total ground fuels inventory requirements, levels, and assets by location. (AFR 144-1)

GROUND GUIDANCE EQUIPMENT

Equipment required to guide the flight of missiles. This equipment falls in the category of fixed facility. (AFM 67-1)

GROUND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Bulk and packaged automotive gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, lubricating oils, and all other nonaviation type petroleum fuels and lubricants. (AFM 11-1)

GROUND PRODUCTS

Those refined petroleum products normally intended for use in administrative, combat and tactical vehicles, materiel handling equipment, special purpose vehicles, and stationary power and heating equipment. Products include motor gasolines, diesel fuels (excluding DFM), fuel oils, kerosene and ground equipment lubricating oils. (AFR 144-1, DOD 4140.25-M)

GROUND START

A propulsion starting sequence through ignition to main stage, which is initiated and cycled through to completion on the ground. This is in contrast to an in-flight or "air" start, in which the starting sequence and power buildup occur in flight some time after launch. In large rocket vehicles, the ground start is commonly effected by pressurized

propellant tanks external to the missile, permitting the vehicle to take off with its internal propellant load intact. (AFM 11-1)

GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

In the broadest definition may include any Equipment required for the handling, servicing, protection, inspection, testing, maintenance, fabrication, assembly, disassembly, alignment, adjustment, check, repair, and overhaul of a Weapon System, Subsystem, Assembly, Component, Part or any combination thereof. The term includes Facility-type Equipment, such as fire and crash trucks, refuelers, tow tractors, forklift trucks, runway sweepers, pallet trucks, etc., as well as tools, jigs, fixtures, hoisting slings, test equipments, jacks, work stands, pneumatic, hydraulic and cryogenic servicing equipment and other kinds and types of Equipment needed and utilized in connection with Aircraft Operation, Service and Maintenance. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

GROUND TRAINING ENGINE (GTE)

An engine, installed or uninstalled, used for ground training. (AFM 400-1)

GROUNDED

Aircraft ordered grounded (non-flyable status) pending investigation or correction of structural or mechanical deficiencies in all aircraft, or a given group of aircraft, of a particular model. (OPNAVINST 5442.2B)

GROUP

A collection of Units, Assemblies, or Subassemblies which is a subdivision of a Set or System, but which is not capable of performing a complete operational function. Examples: Antenna group, indicator group. (MIL-STD-280)

1. A flexible administrative and tactical unit composed of either two or more battalions or two or more squadrons. The term also applies to combat support and service support units.

2. A number of ships and/or aircraft, normally a subdivision of a force, assigned for a specific purpose. (JCS Pub 1)

GROUP TRAVEL

Three or more military persons traveling as a group from the same point of origin to the same destination under one order which is specifically designated "group travel order." (DSAR 4500.3)

GROUP "A" KIT

The items, parts, or provisions permanently or semipermanently installed in a system to support, secure, interconnect, or accommodate an item of equipment. (AFR 57-4)

GROUP "B" KIT

The operating components of the equipment which, when installed with Group "A" kits or parts, provide a complete operational installation. Normally, the Group "B" components are readily removable. (AFR 57-4)

GROUPED PART NUMBERS

Part numbers of similar items which are grouped together under one part number in order that actuarial computations may be performed for the group. (AFLCM 66-17)

G-FORCE

Force exerted upon an object by gravity or by reaction to acceleration or deceleration, as in change of direction; one G is the measure of the gravitational pull required to accelerate a body at the rate of about 32.16 feet per second, per second. Also called G. (AFM 11-1)

GSA ITEM

Any centrally managed (GSA Stores or National Buying Program) item for which the Federal Supply Service (FSS) is the primary source of supply for DOD, as reflected by Inventory Management Responsibility Code 6 and 7 in the Federal Cataloging System records. (DOD 4140.32)

GUARANTEED OBLIGATION

Bond, note, debenture, or similar instrument, issued by an agency, of which either the principal or interest or both are guaranteed by the United States. (DOD 5000.8)

GUIDANCE MEETING

A meeting composed of a group of personnel from Hq AFLC, applicable AFSC divisions, AMAs or using command(s), the contractor, and his major vendors, assembled at the earliest practicable date after award of contract (letter, definitive, etc.) to establish or confirm provisioning policy and technical guidance to be followed in the initial selection of items and quantities required to support the end article(s) under the contract. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

GUIDANCE SYSTEM (MISSILE)

An unmanned vehicle moving above the surface of the earth, whose trajectory or flight path is capable of being altered by an external or internal mechanism. (JCS Pub 1)

GUIDE

A compilation of requirements (questions) plus some decision making rules and guidance, necessary to define a specific item of supply and provide

necessary suppplementary data required for logistics management. (DSAR 4130.4/AR 708-4/NAVSUPINST 4120.36/AFR 72-11/MCO 4410.16)

GUIDED MISSILE

An unmanned, self-propelled vehicle designed to move in a trajectory or flight path all or partially above the earth's surface and whose trajectory or course, while in motion, is capable of being controlled remotely, or by homing systems, or by inertial and/or programmed guidance from within. This term does not include naval torpedoes, but does include target and reconnaisance drones. (DOD 4000.20, AFR 66-20)

An unmanned vehicle moving above the earth's surface with a trajectory or flight path capable of being altered by a mechanism within the vehicle. (AFM 67-1)

-H-

H ITEM

Special equipment used for handling nuclear weapons and components. (AFM 67-1)

HALOGEN

A member of the family of chemical elements which consists of fluorine, chlorine, iodine and bromine. (AFM 127-201)

HAND RECEIPT

A document used to record acceptance of, and responsibility for, communications security material from a communications security custodian. (AR 310-25)

A signed document acknowledging acceptance of responsibility for property listed thereon on a loan basis. (AR 320.5)

HAND RECEIPT ANNEX

A document used to record overages and shortages of basic issue items issued as a part of a major end item, and data relative to components of sets, chests, kits, and outfits. (AR 735-35)

HAND RECEIPT FILE NUMBER

A number assigned to each user accepting responsibility for equipment accounted for by the property book officer under the provisions of this regulation. (AR 735-35)

HANDBOOK

A reference document which brings together procedural and technical or design information related to commodities, processes, practices and services. A handbook may serve as a supplement to specifications or standards to provide general design and engineering data. (DOD 4120.3, DSAM 4120.3-M)

HANDBOOK OF CARGO LOADING INSTRUCTIONS

A Manual for cargo type aircraft containing complete instructions for the proper loading and tiedown of cargo in the aircraft. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

HANDBOOK OF INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

A Manual containing complete requirements for periodic maintenance inspection of a specific model aircraft, its systems and their components. It establishes what systems and components are to be inspected, when they are to be inspected, and what conditions are to be sought. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

HANDBOOK OF MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

A manual containing instructions for servicing and maintenance of a specific model of aircraft. The manual is designed for use of all maintenance personnel, including Depot level activities. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

HANDBOOK OF SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS

A manual containing instructions required for intermediate and organizational level servicing and maintenance for aircraft components and equipment, or support equipment. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

HANDBOOK OF STRUCTURAL REPAIR

A manual containing instructions and information for structural repair of a specific model aircraft. Information is provided which will enable inexperienced personnel to determine the extent of damage to aircraft structure and accomplish authorized repairs. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

HANDBOOK OF WEIGHT AND BALANCE DATA

A manual providing actual weight and balance data for the aircraft and instructions for maintaining a safe weight and balance during flight operations. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

HANDBOOK PROJECT OFFICE

The organization responsible for the operation and field management of the handbook program (Para 8). This responsibility is assigned to ASD/ENYEH. (AFSCR 8-4)

HANDBOOK, FLIGHT

A manual containing complete operating instructions for a Specific Model Aircraft for use by the flight crew. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

HANDOVER

The passing of control authority of an aircraft

from one control agency to another control agency. Handover action may be accomplished between control agencies of separate Services when conducting joint operations or between control agencies within a single command and control system. Handover action is complete when the receiving controller acknowledges assumption of control authority. (JCS Pub 1)

HANGAR TEST

At a launching base hangar, an inspection and test of a missile or other vehicle that consists of inspecting for possible damage to the vehicle incurred during transport to the base, of hooking up all mechanical, electrical, and hydraulic connections followed by a test of their operation, and of a test of all subsystems with applicable checkout equipment. (AFM 11-1)

HANGFIRE

A firing with undue ignition delay. (AFM 127-201)

HARD BASE

A launching base that is protected against a nuclear explosion. (JCS Pub 1)

HARD BEACH

A portion of a beach especially prepared with a hard surface extending into the water, employed for the purpose of loading or unloading directly into or from landing ships or landing craft. (JCS Pub 1)

HARD COPY

The submission of program data changes through the medium of listings, messages, etc. Elements of data remain the same as required for the card code identified in card column 1. (AFLCR 400-23)

HARD SAVINGS

Cost reductions which are reasonable, measurable, and which reduce the established or projected level of approved expenditures for a defined workload or force level. (AFM 11-1)

HARDENED

Made hard, as with concrete or earth, to withstand overpressure of nuclear attack or other blast, e.g., Hard Base. (AFM 11-1)

A paved or stabilized area where vehicles are parked. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

HARDENED SITE

A site constructed to withstand the blast and associated effects of a nuclear attack and likely to be protected against a chemical, biological, or radiological attack. (JCS Pub 1)

HARDNESS CRITERIA

The nuclear, nonnuclear, or laser criteria which provide the level of desired survival capabilities established for USAF systems and equipment in the appropriate ROC and PMD. (AFR 80-38)

HARDNESS REQUIREMENTS

Specific design requirements and system characteristics included in the system specification to satisfy the hardness criteria. (AFR 80-38)

HARDSTAND

Open ground area having a prepared surface and used for storage of materiel. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

HARDWARE

The generic term dealing with physical items of equipment, tools, implements, instruments, devices, sets, fittings, trimmings, assemblies, subassemblies, components, parts, raw materials, etc., as opposed to funds, personnel, and services, etc. (AFLCR 400-1)

The physical object, as distinguished from its capability or function. The actual engines, case, pumps, guidance system, or other components of the missile. Often used in regard to the stage of development, as in the passage of a device or component from the design or planning stage into the hardware stage as the finished object. (AFM 11-1)

HARDWARE ITEMS

Follow-on replacement or replenishment spare parts for operational support. (AFLCR 70-11)

HARDWARE RELIABILITY

The probability of a part, component, subassembly, assembly, subsystem, or system performing required functions under specified conditions. (This must be specified as an estimated or as an achieved reliability). It is a measure of inherent reliability attained in a given environment. This term may be expressed in corollary terms such as mean time between failures, operating time, or operating cycles between failure. (AFR 80-5)

Hardware reliability is the probability that a part, component, subassembly, assembly, subsystem, or system will perform for a specified interval under stated conditions with no malfunction or degradation that requires corrective maintenance actions (AFR 80-5). (AFR 80-14)

HARDWARE SYSTEM

A collection or assembly of items that, operating together, perform a specific operational function. For instance, the propulsion system of a missile, the

hydraulic system of an aircraft, the emergency power system (OGE), etc. The system referred to here is identified by the first two digits of the Work Unit Code. (AFLCR 171-91)

HARDWARE/SOFTWARE

Hardware or software, or a combination of both, in which the software includes only that associated with hardware for operational use, e.g., computer programs for command and control, handbooks for operations, maintenance, etc., and excludes fabrication specifications, drawings, etc. (DOD 5010.19)

HARMFUL QUANTITIES

That quantity of oil which is harmful to public health or welfare; or violates applicable water quality standards; or causes a film, sheen, or discoloration of the water surface or adjacent shorelines; or causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the water surface or upon adjacent shorelines. A direct discharge of oil from a properly functioning vessel engine is not deemed to be harmful; but such oil accumulated in a vessel's bilge and subsequently discharged shall not be so exempt. (DOD 5030.41)

HATCH

An opening in the deck of a ship through which the ship's cargo is loaded and discharged. (DOD 4500.32-R)

HATCH LIST

A list showing, for each hold section of a cargo ship, a description of the items stowed, their volume and weight, the consignee of each, and the total volume and weight of materiel in the hold. (AR 320-5, DOD 4500.32-R, JCS Pub 1)

HAZARD

A situation which may result in injury to personnel or in damage to property. (AFM 127-201)

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

Identifies the hazardous characteristics of explosive items by their assignment to established hazard categories governing storage and transportation. These categories are: hazard class/division; storage compatibility group; Department of Transportation (DOT) class; and DOT marking. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

HAZARD SIGNS (ROAD TRANSPORT)

Signs used to indicate traffic hazards. Military hazard signs should be used in a communications zone only in accord with existing agreement with national authorities. (JCS Pub. 1)

HAZARDOUS

Material which requires unusual storage and handling procedures to protect life and property. This material is categorized as:

1. Flammable liquids with a flash point below 80 degrees F.
2. Flammable gases, liquefied petroleum, and other compressed gases.
3. Flammable solids liable to produce fire spontaneously by exposure to air, moisture, friction, or moderate warmth.
4. Oxidizing material.
5. Corrosive liquids. (AFLCR 66-53)

HAZARDOUS COMMODITIES BY CATEGORIES

1. Flammable Liquids. (AFM 67-1/AFR 69-8)
2. Compressed Gas. (AFM 67-1)
3. Flammable Solid(s). (AFM 67-1/AFR 69-8)
4. Oxidizing Material(s). (AFM 67-1/AFR 69-8)
5. Corrosive Material. (AFM 67-1)
6. Poisons. (AFM 67-1)
7. Radioactive Materials (RAM). (AFM 67-1/AFR 69-8)
8. Not Otherwise Regulated. (AFM 67-1)
9. Flammable Gases. (AFR 69-8)
10. Corrosive Liquids. (AFR 69-8)
11. Miscellaneous. (AFR 69-8)

HAZARDOUS FOODS

Foods not free or suspected of not being free from disease or noxious elements which would render them a health hazard or unfit for human consumption. (DSAR 4155.26)

HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS FOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Locations where flammable gases or vapors are, or may be, present in the air in an explosive or ignitible mixture, or where combustible dust or easily ignitible particles or fibers may be present. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

Explosives, flammable substances, toxic chemicals, sources of ionizing radiation or radiant energy, oxidizing material, corrosive material, and compressed gases. (AFM 11-1)

Any compound, mixture, element or material which, because of its nature is dangerous to store or handle. (AFM 67-3, AFLC Sup 1)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Substance or material determined capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, or property when stored, handled, or transported. (AFSC/AFLCR 800-29)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DATA PACKAGE

Information prepared to demonstrate that proposed packaging of a hazardous article equals or exceeds the Department of Transportation (DOT) regulatory requirements. (AFSC/AFLCR 800-29)

HAZARDOUS MATERIEL

A substance or materiel which has been determined and designated by the Secretary of Transportation and/or the services to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported. Included are explosives, articles such as flammable liquids and solids, and other dangerous oxidizing materieis, corrosive materiels, compressed gases, poisons and irritating materiels, etiologic agents and radioactive materiels. (AR 70-44, OPNAVINST 4600.22B/AFR 80-18/MCO 4610.14C/DLAR 4500.25)

HAZARDOUS MATERIEL, OPEN STORAGE SPACE

Any open storage area designated for the storage of materiel of a toxic or nonexplosive hazardous nature. (AFM 67-1)

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

A material, other than oil, which, when discharged in any quantity into or upon waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, or waters of the contiguous zone, presents an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare, including, but not limited to, fish, shellfish, wildlife, shorelines, and beaches. This definition will apply to the DOD Program until such time as a definitive list of hazardous substances is issued pursuant to Section 311(b)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. (DOD 5030.41)

HEADQUARTERS USAF CONTROLLED UNIT (CONSTITUTED)

A unit organized by direction of the Department of the Air Force. Letters from the Directorate of Manpower and Organization, DCS/O direct organization actions which apply to Headquarters USAF Controlled Units. (AFM 67-1)

HEADQUARTERS USAF FIELD

Part of HQ USAF Staff operating in the field. (AFM 67-1)

HEADQUARTERS USAF SPECIAL ACTIVITY

Organizations which provide administration and supervision of special activities as assigned by HQ USAF. (AFM 67-1)

HEADS OF DEVELOPING OR PROCURING AGENCIES

The Chief of Engineers; The Surgeon General; Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command; and Commanding General, U.S. Army Security Agency. (AR 70-17)

HEALTH AND APPEARANCE SALES

Charge sales to airmen, when authorized by the unit commander to provide clothing for health or comfort, when airmen do not have cash or sufficient accrued pay (against which to draw partial pay) to effect such purchases. (AFM 67-1)

HEAT EXCHANGER

A device for transferring heat from one substance to another, as by regenerative cooling. (AFM 11-1)

HEAT SHIELD

Any device that protects something from heat. (AFM 11-1)

HEAT TRANSFER

As in the transfer of heat across the combustion chamber walls of a rocket engine; an acute design problem. (AFM 11-1)

HEATED SPACE

The warehouse area in which the temperature can be controlled within specified limits by the application of heat. (AFM 67-1)

HEAVY DROP

System of delivery of heavy supplies and equipment by parachute. Either a conveyor system alone, or a combination of an extraction parachute and conveyor system, can be used to discharge the load from an aircraft in flight. (AF 320-5)

HEAVY-LIFT CARGO

1. Any single cargo lift weighing over 5 long tons and to be handled aboard ship.

2. In Marine Corps usage, individual units of cargo which exceed 800 pounds in weight or 100 cubic feet in volume. (JCS Pub 1)

HEAVY-LIFT SHIP

A ship specially designed and capable of loading and unloading heavy and bulky items. It has booms of sufficient capacity to accommodate a single lift of 100 tons. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

HELICOPTER DROP POINT

A designated point within a landing zone where helicopters are unable to land because of the terrain, but in which they can discharge cargo or troops while hovering. (JCS Pub 1)

HELICOPTER DYNAMIC COMPONENT

That part or series of parts that transmit power from aircraft power plant to the rotary wing and rotary rudder (main, intermediate and tail gear boxes; main and tail rotors, clutch and related drive shafting.) (FASOINST 4000.8)

HELIPORT

A facilty designated for operating. basing. servicing, and maintaining helicopters. (JCS Pub 1)

HERCULES

A medium-range troop and cargo transport designed for airdrop or air-land delivery into a combat zone as well as conventional airlift. This aircraft is equipped with four turbo-prop engines, and an integral ramp and cargo door. The D model is ski-equipped. The E model has additional fuel capacity for extended range. Designated as C-130. The inflight tanker configuration is designated KC-130. (JCS Pub 1)

HIGH ALTITUDE

Conventionally, an altitude above 10,000 meters (32,000 feet). (JCS Pub 1)

HIGH COST CARGO

That cargo placed within a CONEX container that has an average value of $1.00 or more per net pound of weight. (DOD 4100.35)

HIGH DOLLAR VALUE ITEM

An end item or repair part for which the value of total demand on continental United States depots for the next year is forecast at $25,000 or more. (AR 320-5)

HIGH EXPLOSIVE CARGO

Cargo such as artillery ammunition, bombs, depth charges. demolition material, rockets and missiles. (AR 320- 5, JCS Pub 1)

HIGH EXPLOSIVE EQUIVALENT OR EXPLOSIVE EQUIVALENT

The amount of a standard explosive which, when detonated, will produce a blast effect comparable to the effect which results at the same distance from the detonation or explosion of a given amount of the material for which performance is being evaluated. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the total net weight of all reactive materials contained in the item or system. (For the purpose of this regulation. TNT is used for comparison.) (AFR 127-100. Attachment 1)

HIGH FREQUENCY PREDICTABLE OPERATIONS

The work operations with greater than 20 percent but less than 100 percent occurrence on the aircraft. missile. or end item being processed. These operations will be included in the preprinted workcards (figure 1). (AFLCR 65-17)

HIGH LIMIT

Refers to the maximum quantity of material to be maintained on hand and on order to sustain current operations. (NAVSUP MAN)

HIGH MORTALITY REPAIR PART

A repair part of which the anticipated or actual number of failures is 30 or more per 100 end items per year. (AR 700-18)

HIGH PERFORMANCE AIRCRAFT

The term is applicable to aircraft having special extrusions, stringers, formers, tapered skin, and other complex structures, and which have performance near or above sonic speeds. (AFM 67-1)

HIGH VALUE ASSET CONTROL ITEMS

Those items of supply identified for intensive management control under approved inventory management techniques designed to maintain an optimum inventory level of high investment items. (NAVSUP MAN)

HIGH VALUE ASSET CONTROL SYSTEM

A program of intensive management attention to the small percentage of items (having a unit price of $1000. or more) which represent the major segment of the annual procurement dollar expenditure of the Department of the Navy. (SECNAVINST P4440.29)

HIGH VALUE ITEMS

Those items of supply identified for intensive management control under approved inventory management techniques designed to maintain an optimum inventory level on high investment items. (AR 320-5)

HIGH VELOCITY DROP

A drop procedure in which the drop velocity is greater than 30 feet per second (low velocity drop) and lower than free drop velocity. (JCS Pub 1)

The act or process of delivering supplies or equipment from aircraft in flight wherein the rate of descent is greater than that obtained utilizing conventional cargo parachute methods (low velocity drop), but less than terminal velocity (free drop). The high velocity drop system consists of retarding means to limit the rate of descent. stabilizing means (usually combined with the retarding means) to orient the load to strike on a predetermined surface. and sufficient cushioning material to absorb the shock upon impact and preserve the load from damage. (JCS Pub 1)

HIGHER HEADQUARTERS

Any level of authority above the reporting unit such as the group. wing. or center commander. (AFSCR 60-2)

HIGHSPEED MOTORWAY

A highway designed for high speed vehicle traffic, often although not necessarily a dual lane highway. (JCS Pub 1)

HIGHWAY CAPABILITY

The number of vehicles (highway vehicle capability) or the number of short tons payload (highway tonnage capability) which can be moved over a highway with proper consideration of type of roadway, maintenance, hills, curves, weather, other traffic, type of vehicle employed, etc. (AR 320-5)

HIGHWAY CAPACITY

Maximum traffic flow obtainable on a given roadway using all available lanes. (AR 320-5)

HIGHWAY CLOVERLEAF

An intersection of two or more highways, the plan pattern of which resembles the shape of a clover leaf. (JCS Pub 1)

HIGHWAY INFORMATION POST

Post established by the military police for the purpose of furnishing information to facilitate efficient traffic movement. May be used to supplement highway regulation points and highway traffic control posts. (AR 310-25)

HIGHWAY REGULATION

Planning, routing, and scheduling the actual use of highways by vehicles, personnel afoot (including troops, refugees, and civilians), and animals to utilize highway transportation facilities and equipment most effectively in order to meet operational requirements. (AR 310-25)

HIGHWAY REGULATION POINT

Point on the highway at which the highway transport service records and reports the arrival and departure of, and regulates elements of highway movement by issuing instructions for continuance of the march, detours, diversions, schedules, etc. (AR 320-5)

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC CONTROL

The enforcement of the rules of the road, traffic regulations and road discipline, including spot direction. It is a function of the provost marshal and military police. (AR 320-5)

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC REGULATION

Planning, routing, and scheduling the actual use of highways to facilitate the orderly flow of traffic under a national emergency situation including, but not limited to, evacuation, regulation of movement through dangerous areas, and clearance of priority traffic over routes of limited capacity. (AR 55-80/OPNAVINST 11210.1A/AFR 75-88/ MCO 11210.2B/DLAR 4500.19)

HIGHWAY TRANSPORT LIFT

The payload tonnage or personnel that can be transported by a vehicle or by a truck unit in one trip. (AR 320-5)

HIGHWAY-SYSTEM NEEDS

Highway-system needs are those needs for development of public highway systems which should be recommended by the Department of Defense for special consideration by the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, because of the strategic nature of particular highways or their major transportation importance to the national defense. (AR 55-80/OPNAVINST 11210.1A/AFR 75-88/ MCO 11210.2B/DLAR 4500.19)

HIRE OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The term "hire" includes charter or rental arrangements with commercial operators or with other Government agencies such as the General Services Administration interagency motor pools. Hired motor vehicles are classified and as rental when military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense are used. (DOD 4500.7)

HI-DOLLAR VALUE INITIALLY PROVISIONED SPARE PARTS

Any initially provisioned spare part included in those items ranked in descending order of initial provisioning procurement value which represent at least eighty percent (80%) of all dollars expected to be spent for initial provisioning procurement when measured in descending order from the highest initial provisioning procurement value item. (DSAM 4105.2)

HI-DOLLAR VALUE REPLENISHMENT SPARE PARTS

Any spare part included in those items ranked in descending order of annual buy value (computed by multiplying the unit price times annual buy quantity) which represent at least eighty percent (80%) of all dollars expected to be spent for initial provisioning procurement when measured in descending order from the highest initial provisioning procurement value item. (AFR 57-6)

HI-VALUE ITEM

An item whose monetary worth is such that it is procured in ultra conservative quanitities and then is subject to special handling and management controls. These items are normally selected not only on the basis of their unit cost but also on their total value. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

HISTORICAL RECORD

A record or group of records on each item of IPE which accompanies the equipment on transfer. (TM 38-260/NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870.62/DSAM 4145.9)

HOLD

1. A cargo stowage compartment aboard ship.
2. To maintain or retain possession of by force, as a position or an area.
3. In an attack, to exert sufficient pressure to prevent movement or redistribution of enemy forces.
4. As applied to air traffic, to keep an aircraft within a specified space or location which is identified by visual or other means in accordance with air traffic control instructions. (JCS Pub 1)

HOLDDOWN

The securing of an item to the base of a shipping container by applying lumber or metal over all or part of the item, and then tensioning, or otherwise locking down the lumber or metal in a manner that prevents movement of the item within the container. One of the means of anchoring often used synonymously with tiedown. (AFP 71-4)

HOLDING ACTIVITY (DPDO)

The organizational entity having responsibility for and control over disposal property. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

The activity having responsibility for the property involved. (AFM 67-1)

HOLDING AGENCY

The executive agency which has control of the property involved. (AFM 67-1)

HOLDING ANCHORAGE

An alternative anchorage where ships may lie if: a. the assembly or working anchorage or port/water terminal to which they have been consigned is occupied; or b. when delayed by enemy threats or other factors from immediately proceeding on their next voyage, or c. when dispersed from a major port/major water terminal to avoid the effects of a nuclear attack. (JCS Pub 1)

HOLDING AND RECONSIGNMENT POINT

A rail or motor center with considerable capacity, to which cars or trucks may be sent and at which they may be held until their destination becomes known or until the proper time arrives for them to be moved farther toward their destination. Also, a place where railroad cars or trucks may be unloaded and the cargo held for future transshipment. (JCS Pub 1)

HOLDING AREA

That part of an airfield upon which aircraft await their take-off turn. (JCS Pub 1)

HOLDING (DISPOSAL) ACTIVITY

A DOD installation or activity having physical custody, accounting responsibility, control and disposal responsibility for excess, surplus, foreign excess and exchange/sale materiel. (DSAM 4140.4)

HOLDING YARD

A specified area designed or used to accommodate explosives-laden carriers before movement to a storage area or to their next destination. (Called "wharf yard" at seaports.) (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

HOME BASE SUPPLY

Base supply at the home station of the tactical unit being supported in accordance with Chapter 15. (AFM 67-1)

HOMOGENEOUS

Homogeneity implies that a series or group of units of product should be alike or similar in nature. Units of product subjected to a specific inspection should be of a single type, grade, class, size and composition, manufactured under essentially the same conditions and at essentially the same time. The units of product are not expected to be identical under microscopic examination, which may find the units a series or group of units produced; From the same batch of raw material, components or subassemblies; By the same production or assembly line with the same molds, dies, patterns, personnel, etc.; or During a unit of time such as an hour, a day, a week, a shift, etc., (MIL-HDBK-53). (AFR 74-15)

HOMOGENEOUS DATA

The term used in describing items of data which are similar or essentially alike and therefore comparable, except in the differences (errors or other values) that are being measured or investigated. (DOD 5000.8)

HOMOGENEOUS ITEMS

Items of supply which have the same relative probability of error incidence. (AR 780-45)

HONEYCOMBING

Storage space wasted as a result of poor planning or the employment of improper storage methods. (AFM 67-1)

The practice of storing and withdrawal of supplies in such a manner that the empty space resulting from withdrawals is not usable for storage of additional items. (AFR 69-8)

HORIZONTAL LOADING

The stowage of cargo in more than one hold of a ship or more than one ship of a convoy. (AR 320-5)

A type of loading whereby items of like character are loaded in horizontal layers throughout the holds of a ship. (AR 320-5)

HOSPITAL

A medical treatment facility capable of providing inpatient care. It is appropriately staffed and equipped to provide diagnostic and therapeutic services, as well as the necessary supporting services required to perform its assigned mission and functions. A hospital may, in addition, discharge the functions of a clinic. (JCS Pub 1)

HOSPITAL TRANSPORT

A transport provided with additional medical personnel and increased facilities for evacuation of casualties. (JCS Pub 1)

HOST

AFSC organization that has management control of facilities and provides support to a unit of another AFSC activity, major command, other DOD department/ agency, Government agency, or non-Government entity. (AFSCR 170-9)

HOST BASE

An AF base designated to furnish specific supplies to tenant and other organizations through an appropriate organization supply officer. (AFM 67-1)

The designated Air Force or other Government installation, in close geographical proximity to a site, responsible for furnishing specified administrative and logistic services to support site activation. (AFR 400-30)

HOST BASE ORGANIZATION

The base or organization which has been designated by the host major command, or by Hq USAF, to furnish support to a tenant. (AFR 11-4)

HOST COMPUTER

A central computer providing large scale computer support to the ALC via the RJET. (AFLCR 66-27)

HOST COUNTRIES

Those countries in which centralized overhaul facilities are located. (AFM 67-1)

HOST COUNTRY

A nation in which representatives or organizations of another state are present because of government invitation and/or international agreement. (JCS Pub 1)

HOST INSTALLATION/ACTIVITY

An installation or activity that has management control of facilities and/or administrative and logistical support (including base operations support) to another activity or unit dependent upon the host for all or a portion of its administrative and logistical support requirements. (AR 310-25)

HOST MAJOR COMMAND

The major command which has jurisdiction over the installation and other real property used by or supporting a tenant. (AFR 11-4)

HOST ORGANIZATION

The organization having cognizance over the location at which the originator requires the technical facility. (AFSCP 80-1)

HOST-TENANT AGREEMENT

A type of logistic support agreement which involves two activities which share the same facilities, one as host and the other as tenant. (DSAM 4140.4)

HOT CONFIGURATION

Said of a test missile, when it is equipped and ready for firing, either static or live. (AFM 11-1)

HOT REFUELING

Single point pressure refueling of aircraft with one engine idling. (AFR 144-1)

HOUND DOG

A turbojet/propelled, air-to-surface missile designed to be carried externally on the B-52. It is equipped with a nuclear warhead and can be launched for either high or low altitude attacks against enemy targets, supplementing the internally-carried firepower of the B-52. Designated as AGM-28. (JCS Pub 1)

HOURS OF UTILIZATION

The hours during which the press is committed directly and indirectly for the production of specific press products. This includes setup time, run time, teardown time, time to change containers, and time required for other preparatory production operations. (AFSCR 78-4)

HOUSEHOLD GOODS (CRATED)

Furniture and furnishing or equipment, clothing, baggage, personal effects, professional books, papers, and equipment; and all other personal property associated with the home and person. (AR 55-9/NAVSUPINST 4600.79/AFR 75-10 MCO 4610.31)

HOUSEKEEPING EQUIPMENT

Items listed in tables of allowances which are required for the shelter, health, welfare, and administration of personnel. (AFM 67-1)

HOUSEKEEPING SET

Selected items of housekeeping, administrative equipment and supplies (WRM) exclusive of subsistence, prepositioned at designated locations for support of planned wartime or contingency operations. It either supplements material assets located at existing operating bases or provides a source of assets at stand-by bases; such as, disbursed operating base (AFR 400-24). The items comprising a housekeeping set are listed in TA 929. (AFM 11-1, AFM 67-1)

HOUSEKEEPING SUPPLIES

Items listed in tables of allowances and tables of distribution and allowances which are required for the shelter, health, welfare and administration of personnel. (AR 320-5)

HOW MALFUNCTIONED CODE

A three-digit number used to provide a description of the trouble on or in the equipment or component listed in the EIC block. (OPNAV 43P2)

HOWITZER

1. A cannon which combines certain characteristics of guns and mortars. The howitzer delivers projectiles with medium velocities, either by low or high trajectories.

2. A cannon with tube length of 20 to 30 calibers. (JCS Pub 1)

HQ AFSC EVALUATION

An Evaluation of field commands by the HQ AFSC Standardization/Evaluation Division. (AFSCR 60-1)

HQ AFSC SYSTEM, DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND/OR PROGRAM OFFICER

An individual appointed by DCS/Systems, DCS/Development Plans, or other major staff office who is HQ AFSC focal point for staff actions associated with managing programs. Duties identified for the system officer in this regulation apply to development planning officers and program officers. (AFSCR 800-1)

HUMAN ENGINEERING

That area of human factors which applies scientific knowledge to the design of items to achieve effective man- machine integration and utilization. (NAVMATINST 4000.20, MIL-STD-721B)

The application of knowledge of man's capabilities and limitations to the planning, design, development, and testing of aerospace systems, equipment, and facilities to achieve optimum personnel safety, comfort, and effectiveness compatible with systems requirements. (AFM 11-1)

HUMAN FACTORS

A body of scientific facts about human characteristics. The term covers all biomedical and psycho-social considerations. It includes, but is not limited to, principles and applications in the areas of human engineering, personnel selection, training, life support, job performance aids, and human performance evaluation. (NAVMATINST 4000.20, MIL-STD-721B)

HUMAN PERFORMANCE

A measure of man-functions and actions in a specified environment. (NAVMATINST 4000.20, MIL-STD-721B)

HUMAN PERFORMANCE RELIABILITY

The probability that operating personnel will perform their assigned tasks under specified conditions without an error that causes mission failure. This is a measure of the success of the human engineering and training programs. (AR 705-5)

HUMIDITY

The moisture condition of air. Absolute humidity indicates the amount of vapor moisture actually in the air at any given time. Relative humidity is the percent of moisture relative to the maximum which air at any given temperature can retain without precipitation. (AFR 69-8)

HUMIDITY CONTROLLED SPACE

The warehouse area equipped with humidity control equipment. (AFM 67-1)

HUMPING

A method of making up trains in railroad yards by allowing individual cars to roll freely down an incline on to one of several tracks where the moving car is stopped, usually by collision with other cars already on the track. (AFP 71-4)

The switching of railroad car(s) in classification yards where the car(s) are pushed over a mound (hump) and the slope of the hump used to supply the motivation power for switching the car(s) onto the desired track(s). The "hump" track may or may not be equipped with car retarders. (AFR 69-8)

HUSTLER

A strategic all weather medium bomber with nuclear delivery capability. It is powered by four turbjet engines and has a supersonic dash capability. The Hustler has an intercontinental range through in-flight refueling. Designated as B-58. (JCS Pub 1)

HUTMENT

A structure which has been specifically erected for the storage of equipment under dehumidified conditions. (TM 38260/NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870.62/DSAM 4145.9)

HYDRANT

That portion of a pump station system which can provide 600 GPM (minus line and friction loss) through an outlet into an aircraft. (AFR 144-1)

HYDRATE

A material which has chemically combined with a specific amount of water to form a loosely bound compound. Their formulas are written to show that the water may be readily removed by heating. (AFM 127-201)

HYDROCARBON

Chemical compounds composed only of carbon and hydrogen. (AFM 127-201)

HYGROSCOPIC

The property of being able to absorb moisture from air. (AFM 127-201)

HYPERGOLIC MIXTURE

The property by which a fuel and an oxidizer will ignite on contact with each other without the need of an outside source of ignition. A nonhypergolic mixture is called an anergol or anergolic mixture. (AFM 127-201)

HYPERSONIC

Speed faster than Mach 5 or five times the speed of sound. (AFM 127-201)

HYPO

Acid fixing solution that has been used in the photographic developing process to stabilize the exposed image and wash away unexposed silver particles, and which through such use becomes a relatively rich source of silver. (DOD 4160-21.M)

HYPOXIA

Oxygen deficiency in the blood, cells, or tissues of the body in such degree as to cause psychological and physiological disturbances. Hypoxia may result from scarcity of oxygen in the air being breathed, or from inability of the body tissues to absorb oxygen under conditions of low barometric pressure. In the latter case, water vapors from the body fluids increase in the lungs, crowding out the oxygen. (AFM 127-201)

-I-

ICP CONTROLLED MATERIEL

Quantities of an item under the centralized control of an Item Control Point (ICP) for net requirements determination, redistribution, and declaration of excess including as appropriate, stocks in depots and bases, and stocks in use which are subject to item transaction reporting to an ICP for item control. (DOD 4140.34M, DOD 4160.21-M)

Stocks or in-use materiel over which a central point exercises procurement, distribution, and management control. A central point may be an Inventory Control Point (ICP), command, bureau, office, or element designated to exercise such control for a Military Service or the DOD as a whole. (DOD 4000.19-M)

ICP CONTROLLED PROPERTY

Quantities of personal property under the centralized control of an ICP including, as appropriate, stocks in depots and bases, and stocks in use which are subject to item transaction reporting to an ICP for item control. (DOD 4160.21-M)

ICP SYSTEM FILES

All data applicable to all items recorded at the ICP will be stored in an integrated file complex. Data required for immediate use will be stored on Random Access Drums, referred to as Fastrand. Data not required for Immediate Retrieval will be stored on magnetic Tape files. (ASOINST P4440.60)

IDEAL EXHAUST VELOCITY

An exhaust velocity of an ideal rocket. (AFM 11-1)

IDENTICAL WORK SPECIFICATION

Refers to the requirement that the same basic work specification be used by both contractor and organic depot sources when the same workload is negotiated for accomplishment at both locations. (AFLCR 66-67)

IDENTIFIABLE ADDITIONAL COSTS

Costs incurred to support the receiver which are above the supplier's own costs that would have been incurred for specific categories of support prior to the arrival of the receiver. (DOD 4000.19-M)

IDENTIFICATION

The current approved technical documentation for a configuration item which prescribes (1) all necessary functional characteristics, (2) the tests required to demonstrate achievement of specified functional characteristics, (3) the necessary interface characteristics with associated Configuration Items (CI's), (4) the CI's key functional characteristics and its key lower level CI's, if any, and (5) design constraints, such as envelope dimensions, component standardization, use of inventory items, integrated logistics support requirements. (DOD 5010.19)

That means by which, with the use of the USAF Technical Service or Federal Supply Catalogs, Army-Navy (AN), Joint Army-Navy (JAN), Air Force (AF), or manufacturer's drawings AN, JAN, AF, or Department of Army specifications, or other applicable drawings, specifications, or parts of catalogs, an item may be recognized and associated with its next major assembly and the USAF technical service or federal supply classification of property in which it is procured, stored, issued, and shipped by the USAF. (AFM 67-1)

1. In air defense and antisubmarine warfare, the process of determining the friendly or hostile character of a detected contact.

2. In arms control, the process of determining which nation is responsible for the detected violations of an arms control measure. (JCS Pub 1)

IDENTIFYING NUMBER

The number used to identify an item of production. It is the number assigned by the design activity whose engineering drawings, specifications, standards and inspection requirements control the design of the item. This number may be a drawing, part, model, type, catalog, etc., number depending on the numbering system of the design activity. Whenever a part number is assigned to an item of production, the part number assigned shall be, or include, the design activity drawing number and shall be used as the identifying number. (MIL-STD-130B)

IDENTITY CODE

A locally assigned code which aggregates special groups of job order numbers. For example, the code would identify the individual in DCS/Operations responsible for monitoring certain job orders. (AFSCM 177-265)

IDLE IPE

DOD-owned equipment (in contractors' plants, or in a military installation or activity) which meets all the criteria for IPE, is idle/excess to military contractual or mission requirements and is available for redistribution, General Reserve or disposal by Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center (DIPEC). (TM 38-260, NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870.62/DSAM 4145.9)

IGLOO SPACE

Area in an earth-covered structure of concrete and/or steel designed for the storage of ammunition and explosives. (JCS Pub 1)

IGNITER

A device used to initiate burning of combustible mixtures, such as propellants. Igniters may be electrical or chemical. (AFM 127-201)

IGNITION TEMPERATURE (FIRE POINT)

The lowest temperature at which combustion can be supported continuously over a liquid surface on exposure to an open flame. (AFM 127-201)

ILLUSTRATED PARTS BREAKDOWN (IPB)

A manual containing illustrations and part numbers for all parts of the aircraft or equipment on which it is issued. The IPB contains information required for ordering parts, including stock numbers, and for identification of parts and arrangements of parts in assemblies. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

A technical manual containing illustrations and breakdown of all systems, assemblies and subassemblies which can be disassembled, reassembled or replaced and are contained in the end article. It is prepared in accordance with Specification MIL-M-8910 (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

ILLUSTRATED PARTS BREAKDOWN (LESS ILLUSTRATIONS)

The document required for source coding and provisioning purposes and is that document required under the provisions of specification MIL-M-8910, except that the availability of illustrations is not mandatory for use at the source coding meeting. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2, AFLCR 57-27)

IMMEDIATE ACCESS

The capability of retrieving and/or processing data stored on magnetic drum through the use of an inquiry device or central processor within a span of time measured in microseconds. (ASOINST P4440.60)

IMMEDIATE OPERATIONAL READINESS

Those operations directly related to the assumption of an alert or quick-reaction posture Typical operations include strip alert, airborn

alert/indoctrination, no-notice launch of an alert force, and the maintenance of missiles in an alert configuration. (JCS Pub 1)

IMMEDIATE REPLACEMENT SUPPORT REQUIREMENT

A priority requisition submitted for any item required to restore a weapon to operational status. A maximum processing time of 24 hours is established (see Chapter 18). (AFM 67-1)

IMMINENT DANGER

A condition where there is reasonable certainty that an existing hazard can be expected to cause death or serious physical harm to an employee immediately or before the hazard can be eliminated through the regular course of corrective procedures. (AFSC Supplement 1/AFR 127-12)

IMPACT AREAS

Predetermined selection of management data representing the most significant dollars impacting various phases of requirements and assets as developed in the CSIS computation. These impact areas, requiring critical analysis and validation, represent requirement data such as lead time, safety level, stock due out, and buy requirements; and asset information such as inapplicable on order, potential DOD excess, and total stocks. A more comprehensive list of the impact areas may be found in AFLCR 57-6. (AFLCR 171-51)

IMPERVIOUS

A material which will not permit another substance to pass through. (AFM 127-201)

IMPLEMENTATION DATE

The date when supply action on an FMS case is initiated or directed by the implementing agency. (AFR 400-3, DOD 5105.38M)

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

The Military Department responsible for the execution of Grant Aid and FMS Programs. See Appendix A, Part I. (DOD 5105.38M)

IMPLEMENTING COMMAND

The command responsible for the acquisition and/or modification of the system, subsystem, or item of equipment. (AFR 80-14)

The command (normally AFSC) charged with responsibility for acquiring systems and equipment for the Air Force inventory. (AFR 800-4)

The command having overall responsibility for engineering and installing a facility or system to fulfill an approved requirement. (AFR 100-18)

IMPLIED SHORTAGE COST

The assumed cost of a shortage based upon other management decisions relative to the number of days to be forecast for delay in the availability of materiel or the funds available for inventory levels. (DOD 4140.39)

IMPORT CERTIFICATE-DELIVERY VERIFICATION (IC/DV) SYSTEM

The export control system established by cooperating friendly governments to preclude diversion of shipments of foreign excess property, by purchasers, to other than approved destinations. This system applies only to Foreign Excess Personal Property (FEPP) in Category II. (AFM 67-1, DOD 4160.21-M)

a. An import certificate, or similar document, issued by the government of destination, authorizing the import of the commodities listed within the specific limitations of the document.

b. A delivery verification is an official confirmation that the commodities listed in the import certificate were imported into the country named in the certificate. (DOD 4160.21-M)

IMPORTANCE CATEGORY

A list of projects citing one of four numerical ratings assigned specific segments of the research and development program structure by individual programs, or projects, and which constitute an official declaration of their relative importance to the Air Force. (AFM 11-1)

IMPORTANCE FACTOR (EQUIPMENT)

The relative importance of the particular Equipment to the total Mission effectiveness. It is defined as the ratio of the number of Mission failures due to the Equipment failing to the total number of failures of the Equipment. (MIL-STD-721)

IMPREST FUND

A cash fund of a fixed amount, established through an advance of funds to an authorized cashier, to effect immediate cash payment of small amounts for purchases of supplies and nonpersonal services. (AFM 11-1)

A cash fund of a fixed amount established through an advance of funds, without appropriation change, to an authorized imprest fund cashier to effect immediate cash payments of relatively small amounts for authorized purchases of supplies and non-personal services. (JCS Pub 1)

IMPROVED MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

A system designed to assemble maintenance data

into a series of reports for analyzing and validating recurring inspection requirements and evaluating the replacement interval of time change items. (AFM 11-1)

IMPROVEMENT, REAL-PROPERTY

A building, other structure, or other attachment or annexation to land which is intended to remain so attached or annexed, such as sidewalks, trees, drives, tunnels, drains, and sewers. Note: Sidewalks, curbing, sewers, and highways are sometimes referred to as "betterments" but the term "improvements" is to be preferred. (DOD 5000.8)

IMPULSE, TOTAL

Thrust produced by the motor multiplied by the burning time in seconds. (AFM 127-201)

IMPUTED CHARGE

A cost imposed on the customer that does not involve an actual expenditure of funds, and hence does not appear in the financial records. (AFSCR 177-4)

IN PLACE STATUS

Items in the hands of users at an activity (i.e., held by ships, test bench locations, rotating pools, packings, etc). (BUSANDAINST 4440.105)

IN PROCESS INSPECTION

An inspection conducted within a maintenance shop during the actual performance of maintenance to assure that work is being performed properly and to identify areas in which operations can be improved. (AR 320-5)

Inspection which is performed during the manufacturing or repair cycle to identify defectives and inspect the characteristics and attributes which are not easily accessible at final inspection as well as to check the process itself. (AFLCM 74-2)

IN PROCESS REVIEW

A review of a materiel development project conducted at critical points of the development cycle for the purpose of evaluating the status of the project, accomplishing effective coordination, and facilitating proper and timely decisions bearing on the future course of the project. (AR 320-5, AR 705-5)

IN SERVICE PERIOD POOL

Includes ready replacement aircraft for losses due to strike, overhaul, damage, and completion of tours, periods, or service life; aircraft enroute to, awaiting, and undergoing Special Rework in the controlling custody of an operating command; and aircraft involved in airline maintenance. (OPNAVINST 5442.2)

IN STORAGE

Motor vehicles not in use which are being held at depots, posts, camps, stations, and bases: (a) to fill requisitions made through regular supply channels and procedures; or (b) for reserve. (DOD 4500.7)

IN STORAGE INSPECTION

A system whereby supplies and equipment in storage are subjected to, but not limited to, cyclic, scheduled, and special inspection and continuous action to assure that materiel is maintained in a ready-for-issue or nondeteriorating condition. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP Pub 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

IN STORE STATUS

Items in the custody of the Supply Officer as shelf stock at the activity. (BUSANDAINST 4440.105)

IN TRANSIT LEVEL OF SUPPLY

The average quantity of materiel required to be in the process of movement within the distribution system, or to a particular point, in order to maintain the required average levels of supply intact at all distribution points, or at any particular point. (DOD 4140.4)

INACTIVATE

To discontinue completely the use of an installation or storage and warehousing facility(ies) therein. (AR 780-5)

To discontinue completely the use of an installation or a facility therein by a DOD component. (AFR 67-4)

INACTIVATED ITEM OF SUPPLY

A National Stock Numbered item of supply for which a withdrawal of interest action has been processed and there are no longer any MMs or registered users recorded against this item in the DLSC Total Item Record (TIR). (DOD 4140.32M)

INACTIVATION

The servicing and preservation of an end item prior to entering storage or an inactive pool. (NAVMATINST 4850.89A)

INACTIVE AIRCRAFT

The total of the reserve and nonprogram aircraft. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

Those aircraft placed in storage, bailment, on loan outside the Defense establishment, or otherwise not available to the military Services. (JCS Pub 1)

INACTIVE ITEM OF SUPPLY

A national stock numbered (or FSN) item of supply for which no current or future requirements are recognized by any registered user or the materiel manager. (AFM 67-1, DOD 4140.32-M)

INACTIVE ITEM REVIEW CARD (IIRC)

A general purpose EAM card used for accomplishing the referral and/or review of potentially inactive items of supply. (AFM 67-1)

INACTIVE ITEM REVIEW FOCAL POINT

The central activity within a DOD component or GSA which is designated to receive and is responsible for monitoring the processing of the IIRCs from the appropriate materiel managers. (AFM 67-1)

INBOUND CARGO

Cargo unloaded from ships or aircraft at a terminal for subsequent forwarding to consignee. (AR 320-5)

INBOUND TRAFFIC

Traffic originating in an overseas area which is destined to or moving in the general direction of CONUS. (AR 55-23, OPNAVINST 4600.17C/AFR 75-37/MCO 4621.2B/DLAR 4500.26, JCS Pub 1)

INCAPACITATING AGENT

An agent that produces temporary physiological or mental effects, or both, which will render individuals incapable of concerted effort. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

INCENTIVE

Motivating the contractor in calculable monetary terms (i) to turn out a product that meets significantly advanced performance goals, (ii) to improve on the contract schedule up to and including final delivery, (iii) to substantially reduce costs of the work, or (iv) to complete the project under a weighted combination of some or all of these objectives. (NAVMAT P-4215)

INCENTIVE TYPE CONTRACT

A contract which may be of either a fixed price or cost reimbursement nature, with a special provision for adjustment of the fixed price or fee. It provides for a tentative target price and a maximum fee, with price or fee adjustment after completion of the contract for the purpose of establishing a final price or fee based on the contractor's actual costs plus a sliding scale of profit or fee which varies inversely with the cost but which in no event shall permit the final price or fee to exceed the maximum price or fee stated in the contract. (JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1, AR 320-5)

INCIDENT

An injury or damage to property, involving Navy aircraft under certain conditions that do not meet the requirements for submission of other aircraft accident type reports, yet being of serious enough consequence to merit study toward future prevention. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

INCIDENT TO FLIGHT

An aircraft will be considered to be operating incident to flight from the time the first engine is started for the purpose of commencing flight and will continue until the aircraft comes to rest with all engines stopped, except for airships. Airship flight commences the instant the aircraft is freed from the mast and ends at completion of masting or mooring with all engines stopped. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

INCIDENTAL SUPPLY SERVICES

Services performed for the purpose of positioning and controlling materiel within a supply system, or distributing materiel from a supply system to a consumer. (AR 320-5, AFM 67-1)

INCOME

The accretion, usually measured in terms of money, in resources, arising from the application of capital, labor, or a combination of the two. Usually must be qualified by such words as "gross," "net," etc. (DOD 5000.8)

INCOME, GROSS

The total amount, usually expressed in money derived from capital, from labor, or from both combined, without reference to the expenditure in connection therewith. (DOD 5000.8)

INCOME, NET (OR NET PROFIT)

In a commercial activity, the amount by which gross income exceeds all costs. (DOD 5000.8)

INCOME, NET OPERATING

"Income" after deducting "operating costs" from "operating revenue" but before deducting "nonoperating costs". (DOD 5000.8)

INCOMING (DD FORM 448)

Initiated by a Department or Agency other than the Air Force (for example, Army or Navy) and received by an AFSC procurement office. (AFSCM 70-1)

INCONSEQUENTIAL DISCREPANCIES

Loss and damage claim of $15 or less are considered inconsequential discrepancies. Do not

file for formal claims against carriers in amounts of $15 or less. (AR 710-26, NAVSUP Pub 452 Revision/AFR 67-96/MCO P4400.51A/DSAR 4140.47)

INCONSEQUENTIAL DISCREPANCY OR LOSS

When incident to shipment, a shortage not exceeding $10 in monetary value or damage which does not impair the usefulness of an article or render it unsuitable for use, except when incorrect receiving practice or pilferage at receiving station is indicated, or where narcotics, undenatured alcohol, or alcoholic liquor are missing. The $10 valuation is applicable to a discrepancy in a shipment covered by a single bill of lading. It may not be applied to loss or damage to the individual transportation units shipped on the same bill of lading. Determination as to whether or not a discrepancy is inconsequential will be made by the Officer who prepares the report of survey. (AFM 67-1)

INCONSISTENT ITEM

An item which is managed by the military services in some combination of end items, depot reparable components, consumables and/or special management items. (AFLCR 400-21/DARCOMR 700-99/NAVMATINST 4790.23A/MCO P4410.22A)

INCORRECT ITEM

An item received in lieu of the item requisitioned. (AFR 67-16/AFR 67-7)

INCREASED COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS (ICE)

Increased Combat Effectiveness (Project ICE) is an economy drive initiated by the Air Force Chief of Staff to complement the Air Force Cost Reduction Program (CRP). (AFM 11-1)

INCREMENT OF MATERIEL

An assemblage of materiel not to exceed 4000 pounds in weight, or a single item of materiel weighing in excess of 4000 pounds. An "increment of materiel" is used in mobility planning as a least common denominator in planning and assembling loads for cargo aircraft which transport the tactical support movement element. (TACM 400-1)

INCREMENTAL FUNDING

Citation of funds on a contract in an amount necessary to continue the effort for one fiscal year. (AFSCM 27-1, (AFSCR 27-6)

The financing of all end items in the fiscal year that they are delivered, regardless of when they are ordered (AFSCM 375-3)

The incremental programming/funding policy, in general, provides that only those RDT&E funds required for work to be accomplished in a given fiscal year will be included in the budget request for that fiscal year. Forward financing can occur on RDT&E funded programs only. All other programs are either fully funded (as procurement) or funded annually as operation and maintenance (O&M). Therefore, forward financing, which involves using incremental funds to buy effort in a fiscal year, is an exception to the incremental funding policy. (AFSCR 172-9)

INCREMENTAL OR DECREMENTAL COST

The increased or decreased cost resulting from changes in the rate of production or the level of force or installation activity. (The cost can reflect changes in equipment, number of personnel, or consumption rates.) Although incremental cost is often interpreted as marginal cost, the latter has a more limited meaning which reflects the cost of changing output by one unit. (AFR 173-1)

INDEFINITE DELIVERY CONTRACT

A fixed price type contract used for procurement in which the exact time of delivery is not known at time of contracting. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, NAVMAT P-4215)

INDEFINITE QUANTITY CONTRACT

This type of contract 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. Depending on the situation, the contract may provide for (i) firm fixed prices, (ii) price escalation or (iii) price redetermination. (DOD 5000.8, DAR 3-409.3)

INDENTURE

The terms used to indicate the levels of hardware and the relationships of sets, major assemblies, subassemblies, components, and parts as depicted in drawings, provisioning documents and the dash 4 technical orders. The instructions for expressing indenture levels by position on appropriate documents and by either numerical or alphabetical designators are contained in specification MIL-M-8910, "Preparation of Technical Manuals - Illustrated Parts Breakdowns." (AFLCR 400-1)

A method of showing relationships to indicate dependence and an order of dependence. Indentures may be shown by actual indention, numerically or alphabetically. Indenturing breaks down an item into assemblies, subassemblies, components, and parts. The term also applies to the successive

breakdown of items such as functional diagrams and schematic diagrams. (AFSCM 375-5)

A term used to indicate an order of dependence when items are broken down into assemblies, subassemblies, components, and parts. A lower indenture item is a part of the next higher assembly. (AFLCP 57-13)

Control number of subassembly, used to relate different levels of subassemblies to end item. (AFLCR 171-343)

A term used to depict the location of an item in (and its relationship to) the overall configuration of an end article. The EA is indenture one; the highest level of component installed on the EA is two, etc. The term is used interchangeably with Setback. (AFLCR 171-91)

INDENTURE CODE

Used to indicate number of indentures for a given E/I. (AFLCR 171-343)

INDEPENDENT COST ANALYSIS (ICA)

A cost analysis prepared outside normal advocacy channels to test the reasonableness of an official program estimate. An ICA generally involves maximum use of parametric techniques but may involve other cost estimating methods. (AFR 173-1)

INDEPENDENT COST ESTIMATE (ICE)

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. (AFR 173-1)

INDEPENDENT FAILURE

A malfunction of an item which is not related to prior failures (in particular, the primary failure). (AFLCR 66-308)

INDEPENDENT MODIFICATION REVIEW (IMR)

A detailed technical review of the modification engineering, impacted air vehicle characteristics, drawings, analyses, test plans, data, and changes to related flight manuals and operating and maintenance instructions as required to ensure safe operation. This review will be accomplished by personnel having no prior involvement in the modification. (AFSCR 80-33)

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

An explanatory known variable used to predict or estimate the value of the dependent variable in a functional relationship such as an estimating relationship. (AFM 11-1)

INDEX LIST

A tabulation of all Data Lists and Lists of Material applicable to the item for which the list was prepared. (MIL-STD-30)

INDEX NUMBER

A ratio of a numerical quantity or value of a subject item, or items, to the numerical quantity or value of a similar item or items taken as a standard for purposes of comparison. May be expressed as percent. For example: a price index of an item is the ratio of its price at a given time to its price at some other time, usually previously (and referred to as a base price or base-period price). (DOD 5000.8)

INDEX TYPE TECHNICAL ORDER

This shows the status of all TOs, provides personnel with a means of selecting needed publications, and in certain instances groups the publications pertaining to specific items of equipment. Examples are: "Numerical Indexes," "Publications Requirements Tables," "Lists of Applicable Publications (LOAPs)," and "List of Applicable Technical Orders (LATOs)." (AFR 66-7)

INDIRECT COST

Costs, which because of their incurrence for common or joint objectives are not readily subject to treatment as direct costs. This term is further defined in DAR 3-701.3 and DAR 15-203. (DOD 7000.2/AFSCP/AFLCP 173-5)

Any item of cost (or the aggregate thereof) which is incurred for joint objectives, and, therefore, cannot be identified specifically with a single final objective, such as a product, service, program, function project or job. Indirect costs are allocated to several final cost objectives. (A cost may be direct with respect to some specific service or function, which is of itself indirect with respect to the end products, services, objectives or mission of the facility. The indirect cost elements may include the same type of costs as listed for direct costs. Indirect costs are distinguished from direct and overhead costs in that indirect costs relate to two or more final objectives but not the total operation of the facility. NOTE: This definition differs from indirect costs under the AFSC T&E Funding Policy in that, under T&E, all costs not subject to reimbursement under the T&E direct cost funding policy are considered indirect; whereas, under JOCAS, no such distinction is made. See AFSCR 172-8, Test and Evaluation Support. (AFSCM 177-265)

INDIRECT COST POOLS

Groupings of incurred costs identified with two or more cost objectives but not identified with any specific cost objective and accumulated for developing allocation factors. (AFSCR 177-4)

Grouping of incurred costs identified with two or more cost objectives for the purpose of developing allocation factors. (AFSCM 177-265)

INDIRECT ELEMENT

Program element(s) which will be affected by the change to a "Direct Element," e.g. base operations, training, command, housing and Programs 7, 8 and 9 when the "Direct Element" is a force element. (DOD 7045.7)

INDIRECT EXPENSE

Costs necessary in production which cannot be readily identified with or charged to a particular part, product, or group of parts or products. (AFLCM 25-3)

INDIRECT LABOR

The work performed by civilian and military personnel that is not identified with a particular vehicle or group of vehicles. It includes the functions normally designated as supervisory, administrative, production control, clerical, dispatchers, custodial and other overhead functions. (DOD 4500.7)

That labor which cannot be reasonably and consistently related to productive output and does not represent an integral part of operations recorded in the production-count system. This type of labor does not vary directly in relation to production fluctuations and tends to remain relatively stable at different levels of productive output. Moderate fluctuations do occur for indirect labor but these generally are identified to or associated with long-term expansion or mission changes. (AFLCM 25-3)

All other labor at the Resource Control Center (RCC) level which does not meet the criteria for direct labor, the cost of which is apportioned over all products in the RCC rather than charged to one or more specific products. Indirect labor includes supervision, clerical and administrative labor, training, standby, maintenance of RCC owned equipment, and miscellaneous: for example, drug and alcohol abuse training, security meetings, fire drills, EEO meetings, housekeeping, tours, medical, etc. (AFLCR 66-9)

Work hours performed in a Resource Control Center (RCC) of a Production Branch or Laboratory in which direct hours are earned, but includes supervision, clerical, repair of the equipment, training, cleaning and policing, log or standby time, annual leave, sick leave, and holiday or administrative leave. (AFLCR 78-3)

INDIRECT MAINTENANCE RESOURCES

That time in man hours and material in dollars which, while not directly expended in active maintenance tasks, contributes to the overall maintenance mission, through the support of overhead operations, administration, accumulation of facility records and statistics, supervision, and facilities upkeep. (MIL-STD-778)

INDIRECT MAINTENANCE SUPPORT

Refers to that maintenance performed to materiel after its withdrawal from the custody of the using military command. Upon restoration to serviceable condition, the materiel is returned to stock for reissue, or returned directly to the user under conditions authorized by the military department concerned. (DOD 4151.1)

Maintenance performed to material (usually) after its withdrawal from the custody of the using organization or command. Upon restoration to serviceable condition, the material is returned to stock for reissue or, where authorized, returned to the user. (AFR 66-14)

INDIRECT MATERIAL

The material consumed in the process of production that does not become a part of the finished product and/or cannot be readily identified with or charged to a particular part, product, service, or groups of parts, products, or services. (AFLCM 25-3)

Indirect materiel is that materiel which cannot be easily identified and measured to a specified product or process. Indirect materiel is considered to be materiel such as bolts, nuts, paints, etc., which due to the established unit of issue cannot readily be identified to an end item. Common materiel which can be identified to an item should not be included in the indirect materiel. (AFM 67-1)

INDIRECT SUPPORT ITEM

Items which are furnished to missile squadrons by the host/support base and are not included in the mission weapon system stock list. The absence of these items would not render the missile inoperative. (AFM 67-1)

INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT

Items required for the personal use of individuals. (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1)

Referring to method of use, signifies personal

clothing and equipment, for the personal use of the individuals. (JCS Pub 1)

INDIVIDUAL ITEM RECORD

A separate card form, or document utilized to account for one item of property. (DAR C-105/DAC 76-17).

INDIVIDUAL MAINTENANCE

Maintenance which the using individual performs on assigned weapons. (AFR 65-7)

INDIVIDUAL MATERIAL READINESS LIST

Specifies items and quantities of aircraft maintenance support equipment required for material readiness of the aircraft maintenance activity to which the list applies. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

INDIVIDUAL PROJECT (P) TRAINER

A display of operational equipment or combination of component parts arranged for interconnection, assembly, or adjustment by the individual student in accordance with training project outline data. (AFM 67-1)

INDIVIDUAL TABLE OF ALLOWANCE

One which prescribes authorizations of equipment for operational and administrative use by an activity organized under table of distribution. It may include authorizations of equipment for related units organized under tables of organization and equipment. (AR 320-5)

INDUCED ENVIRONMENT

Any man-made or equipment-made environment which directly or indirectly affects the performance of man or materiel. (JCS Pub 1)

INDUCED ENVIRONMENT (SYSTEM)

The shocks, vibrations, temperatures, accelerations, pressures, and so forth, which are imposed upon the System due to the operation or handling of the System. (MIL-STD-721)

INDUCED FAILURE

Failure due to human error, shipping, etc. (AFLCR 66-308)

INDUCTED DATE

The inducted date is the actual date the item is received in the maintenance Statement of Requirements (SOR) unit for screening and definition of work required. (AFLCR 65-15)

INDUCTION

The term is applied to items issued from supply or received from other sources. Inductions are reported to G004L by AFLC Form 244 Material Request/Turn-In/Custody Receipt, and AFLC Form 971, Maintenance Production Transactions. (AFLCR 66-62)

INDUSTRIAL BASE

That part of the total privately-owned and Government- owned industrial production and maintenance capacity of the United States, 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. (DAC 76-6/DOD 4005.1)

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING ESTIMATE

A cost estimate based on detailed manufacturing, assembly, and test costs generated from system descriptions and design, simulation of production operations, or standards designed from time and motion studies or vendor quotes. Also known as "industrial buildup" or "grass roots" estimate. (AFR 173-1)

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT

Naval aeronautical productive establishments which are organized along industrial rather than military lines. These establishments are equipped to perform aircraft overhaul and repair work on a large scale and of extremely wide scope. They are also capable of performing limited manufacturing work. Only Naval and Marine Corps activities designated as Naval Air Rework Facilities are included in this definition. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

Test, plant, and production facilities, including industrial construction, plant modification or expansion, special tooling, and equipment, acquired with the authorization and funding for Air Force R&D, which are required by a system contractor for research, development, production, and operation of a system element. (AFSCM 375-5)

Property (other than material, special tooling and military property) for maintenance, research, development or test, including buildings, structures, improvements, plant equipment, mechanized material handling systems and automated test equipment. (AFLCR 78-3)

Property, other than materiel and special tooling, for use in the performance of a contract or subcontract, including real property and rights therein, buildings, structures, improvements, and plant equipment. (AFSCM 27-1/AFSCR 27-6)

Any facility (new or altered) obtained through the Military Construction Program (MCP) for utilization by a depot maintenance function, a depot

distribution function or a service engineering laboratory facility which supports maintenance operations or Operational Flight Program (OFP) software. (AFLCR 78-4)

INDUSTRIAL FUNDS

Funds used to manage certain industrial-type activities that manufacture goods or provide services for the benefit of other activities. These include printing and duplicating service, laundry and drycleaning service, airlift services industrial fund and depot maintenance industrial fund. (AFLC/AFSCR 57-7)

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

The science and art devoted to the recognition, evaluation, and control of stresses arising in or from the occupational environment which may cause sickness, impaired health and well-being, significant discomfort or inefficiency among workers or members of a community. (AFM 11-1)

INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION

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. (AR 320-5, DOD 5000.8, JCS Pub 1)

INDUSTRIAL PLANT EQUIPMENT (IPE)

That part of plant equipment with an acquisition cost of $1,000 or more; 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. IPE is identified by descriptive name in joint DLAH 4215 series as listed in DLAM 4215.1, appendix 1B. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP Pub 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

The state of preparedness in industry to produce essential materiel to support the national military objectives. (JCS Pub 1)

INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS MEASURE (IPM)

A measure or action taken with industry or within the Services, such as a Government-owned, Government-operated facility, to shorten post M-day production leadtimes or to increase production or repair capacity for planned items. Such actions include modernization and preservation of production facilities, use of Armed Services Procurement Regulation (now DAR) 3-216 for current procurement, and planning with industry for items and services essential to support designated forces in wartime. (AFR 78-13)

INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

Plans designed to maintain an adequate industrial base to support DOD requirements for selected essential military items in a national emergency. It also includes the maintenance of selected industrial segments necessary to the long term national defense. (AFR 78-13)

INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

Plans, actions or measures for the transformation of the industrial base, both government-owned and civilian owned, from its peacetime activity to the emergency program necessary to support the national military objectives. It includes industrial preparedness measures such as modernization, expansion, and preservation of the production facilities and contributory items and services for the planning with industry. (JCS Pub 1)

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION BASE

The total privately-owned and government-owned industrial production capacity of the United States, its territories and possessions, as well as capacity located in Canada, which is, or may be made available in wartime to manufacture items required by the U.S. Armed Forces. Prior approval of the Canadian government is required, on a plant by plant basis, for facilities located in Canada. (DOD 4005.1)

The total national industrial production capacity (privately-owned and Government-owned) available for the manufacture of items to meet materiel requirements. (AFR 84-2, AFM 11-1)

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

As distinguished from military property, means any contractor-acquired or Government-furnished property, including materials, special tooling and industrial facilities furnished or acquired in the performance of a contract or subcontract. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

INDUSTRIAL READINESS

The state of preparedness of industry to produce essential materiel to support the national military objectives. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

INDUSTRIAL READINESS ACTIONS OR MEASURES

Authorized actions or measures required to correct capacity deficiencies or eliminate production bottlenecks which exist or may develop during an emergency. (AFR 84-2)

INDUSTRIAL REAL PROPERTY

Land and rights therein, buildings, structures, tank farms, utility plants, and systems, improvements and appurtenances thereto. Includes equipment attached to and made part of the buildings and structures (such as heating, ventilating, air conditioning, boilers, etc.) but not movable equipment (such as plant equipment). It excludes foundations and other work necessary for the installation of special tooling, special test equipment, and plant equipment. (AFSCR 78-5)

INDUSTRIAL SCRAP

Scrap material generated by an industrially funded activity and financed by industrial fund monies. Includes short ends, machinings, spoiled materials and similar residue. (DOD 4160.21-M)

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY

That portion of internal security which is concerned with the protection of classified information in the hands of U.S. industry. (AR 380-130)

INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

A standard developed and promulgated by a technical society, trade association, or federation thereof. (MIL-D-70327)

INDUSTRIAL-TYPE ACTIVITIES

DOD activities providing products or services in categories such as depot level maintenance facilities, warehousing and supply activities (required to report semi-annually by provisions of DOD instruction 4145.5), arsenals and ordnance plants, shipyards, including support services and/or mass clerical operations related to the above. (SECNAVINST 5010.5)

INDUSTRY DOCUMENT

Any standardization document issued by an industry group with the intent to establish common technical requirements such as a technical process, engineering practice, or requirements for a physical item. (DOD 5000.8)

INDUSTRY STANDARD ITEM

An item approved for general commercial usage and for which dimensional and quality requirements are contained in an industrial standard (document) developed and promulgated by a technical society, trade association or federation thereof, e.g., SAE, NAS, ASA, etc. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

INERT

As used here, contains no explosives, active chemicals, or pyrotechnics, but not necessarily noncombustible. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

A substance incapable of chemical reaction. (AFM 127-201)

INERT EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE

As applied to EOD, inert explosive ordnance is that which contains all components necessary to function the item except an inert material has been substituted for the active materials (such as explosives, fissionable materials, pyrotechnics, chemical or biological fillers), and the item has been drilled and/or stamped in accordance with AR 385-65. (AR 75-15)

INERT MATERIAL

Ordnance material that contains no explosives, active chemicals, or pyrotechnics Inert material is usually a filler which is used to bring training ammunition up to service weight. (NAVORD OP 2165)

INERTIAL GUIDANCE

A guidance system designed to project a missile over a predetermined path, wherein the path of the missile is adjusted after launching by devices wholly within the missile and independent of outside information. The system measures and converts accelerations experienced to distance traveled in a certain direction. (JCS Pub 1)

INFLAMMABLE CARGO

Cargo such as drummed gasoline and oils. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

INFORMAL PROVISIONING

Provisioning action that is conducted at the Cognizant Inventory Control Point. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTER

A specially approved organization assigned to collect, review, digest, analyze, appraise, summarize, and provide advisory and other user services concerning available, clearly-defined, and specialized subject matter that may be oriented to a scientific or engineering discipline or to a specific mission of the agency supporting it (AFR 80-41). (AFR 80-40)

INFORMATION DESIGN CHANGE (IDC)

Technical information submitted by the contractor pertaining to changes in the engineering details of

a nonprocured Item. The IDC provides information which enables the consumer to incorporate the design changes in the Item. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

INFORMATION HANDLING

The storing and processing of information and its transmission from the source to the user. Information handling excludes the creation and use of information. (AFR 80-40)

INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

The methods and procedures for recovering specific information from stored information. Retrieval includes all the procedures used to identify, search, find, and obtain stored information. (AFR 80-40)

INFORMATION SOURCE

An overt action or pattern of actions that may possess some casual relationship with future courses of action, which when detected, observed, or noted by a trained enemy expert can be used to infer activities, operations, intentions, or plans. (AFSCP 55-4)

INFRA-RED GUIDANCE

A system for reconnaissance of targets and navigation using infra-red heat sources. (AFM 11-1)

INFRASTRUCTURE

A term generally applicable for all fixed and permanent installations, fabrications, or facilities for the support and control of military forces. (JCS Pub 1)

INFRASTRUCTURE-FACILITIES

A generic term used to cover all fixed and permanent installations and facilities for the support and control of military forces. Excludes personnel, stores, and supplies to operate the installations and facilities. A term used generally in connection with NATO jointly sponsored support facilities. (DOD 5000.8)

INGESTION

Taking internally into the body, such as by eating or drinking. (AFM 127-201)

INHABITED BUILDING

All buildings, locations, or structures, other than explosives locations, used in whole or in part as a habitation or place of assembly for personnel, both within and outside military establishments. For example: schools, churches, residences (quarters), aircraft passenger terminals, shops, factories, hospitals, theaters, dining halls, or hangars. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

INHABITED BUILDING OR BUILDINGS

A building or structure other than an operating building occupied in whole or part as a habitation for human beings, or a building or structure where people are accustomed to assemble, such as a church, schoolhouse, railroad station and similar transportation facilities, store, theater or factory both within and outside military establishments. (DOD 4145.23)

INHERENT

Achievable under ideal conditions, generally derived by analysis, and potentially present in the design. (MIL-STD-721B)

INHERENT RELIABILITY

The actual reliability achieved during the design phase. (MIL-STD-721)

Reliability potential present in a design. (AFR 80-5)

INHIBITOR

A substance bonded, taped, or dip-dried onto a solid propellant to restrict the burning surface and to give direction to the burning process. Or, a substance which will slow down or stop the action of a chemical. (AFM 127-201)

INITIAL BULK STOCK

Depot or station stocks supplied during the period necessary to accumulate issue experience and determine proper stock levels on the basis of specific usage. (AR 320-5)

INITIAL CODING

Application of the established IMC criteria by the ICPs to all National Stock Numbered items existing in FSC Classes newly designated as Commodity Oriented. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

INITIAL CONTRACTUAL EFFORT

The first obligation of funds on a contract during the first year of an incrementally funded contract. The first obligation of funds on a contract during the second or succeeding year of an incrementally funded contract is not "initial contractual effort." (AFSCR 172-9)

INITIAL CYCLE

The first of a two cycle computation. It provides necessary item, summary, and index reports essential to preliminary analysis, validation, and file maintenance action. (AFLCR 171-51)

INITIAL DEMAND

A request made for the initial issue of supplies not previously furnished. (AR 320-5)

INITIAL DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL MEMORANDA (IDPM)

Reflect the Secretary of Defense's tentative decisions on force levels and all Major Force-Oriented issues. The Services and the Joint Chiefs of Staff review, develop and submit comments on the IDPM. (OPNAVINST 500.19E)

INITIAL GFAE SUPPORT REQUEST (AFLC FORM 687)

A document prepared according to AFSCR/AFLCR 57-8 which establishes the requirement for the procurement of initial spare end items. (AFM 67-1)

INITIAL INSTALLATION (PART TWO, VOLUME III)

1. Issue of recoverable components missing from items received in an incomplete status and/or replacement for turn in of dissimilar item.
2. Issue of items to service engineer component, D/MM, for quality test, etc.
3. Issues of serviceable replacements for recoverable components missing from repair cycle item, holes in aircraft, initial issue of newly activated organization, initial issue of new requirement, or increased requirement.
4. Turn in of recoverable items which are removed and replacement not required.
5. Turn in of excess recoverable components received on unserviceable end items and/or serviceable items excess to requirement.
6. Turn in of dissimilar or obsolete recoverable items that were replaced with dissimilar items.
7. Turn in of materiel resultant of organization deactivation. (AFM 67-1)

INITIAL ISSUE

The provision of equipment approved for issue and not previously supplied to troops such initial issues include issues to new inductees, newly activated units, issues of newly standardized item, etc. (AR 320-5)

Issue based on an increase in the equipment authorizations or increases in stock levels caused by reasons other than normal consumption. Includes issues to newly activated bases, sub-bases, or activities. (AFM 67-1)

First combat supply; placed at the disposal of units of all arms of all Services in peacetime. In principle it enables these units to fulfill their first missions without further supply. It can be transported by the organic transport of the unit. The data is expressed in number of rounds (or in lots in the case of explosives). (JCS Pub 1)

INITIAL MANDATORY CLOTHING ITEMS

The quantity and kind of clothing which airmen are initially provided and which must be in their possession at all times. (AFM 67-1)

INITIAL MATERIEL REQUIREMENTS PROGRAM

The first HQ AFLC submission to HQ USAF (on AF Form 630B) of a complete materiel requirements program based on a detailed item computation. This submission is the basis of the approved materiel procurement program. (AFLCM 401-1)

INITIAL MONETARY CLOTHING ALLOWANCE

The dollar value of the initial mandatory clothing items prescribed for airmen (AFR 67-57). Amount established in airmen's AF Form 470, "Military Pay Record," upon entry on duty with the AF. (AFM 67-1)

The monetary value of the initial item uniform clothing allowances prescribed for enlisted airmen in AFR 67-57. (AFM 67-1)

INITIAL OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY

The date when the first combat missile unit is equipped, trained and logistic support established to permit performance of combat missions in the field. An initial operational capability date is associated with each new missile system as a target date for delivery of combat equipment, repair parts, maintenance equipment and publications plus supply of trained personnel. (AR 320-5)

The first attainment of the capability to effectively employ a weapon, item of equipment or system to approved specific characteristics which is manned or operated by an adequately trained, equipped and supported military unit or force. (AFLCR 57-27, JCS Pub 1)

INITIAL OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY (IOC) DATE

The date when the first operational unit is trained and equipped with a few missiles and launchers (DOD 3100.1)

INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION (IOT&E)

That portion of operational test and evaluation conducted prior to the first major production decision. (AFR 80-14)

INITIAL OUTFITTING

The process of issuing, assembling, and delivering allowances of aeronautical material and equipment to vessels in any one of the following categories: (a) New construction, (b) Conversion, (c) Activating from reserve fleets. (BUWEPSINST 4423.3)

INITIAL OUTFITTING EQUIPMENT (IOE)

That equipment required as a part of a facility in order to fulfill its intended purpose and comply with Environmental Quality Control requirements. IOE will have little or no value when the facility is dismantled or has no further use. (AFLCR 78-3)

A term used to generally explain the required

equipment needed for operations in a new facility. For AFLC industrial facilities, the term IOE includes all items of equipment, installed as plant, test, MMHS, and whatever else is required as identified on DD Form 1391c. The items of equipment are often provided from multiple fund sources. (AFLCR 78-4)

INITIAL OUTFITTING REQUIREMENTS

The range and quantity of supporting items necessary to meet initial requirements for vessel, squadron, and organizational unit allowance and load lists. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

The range and quantity of supporting items determined during the provisioning process to be necessary to meet initial requirements for vessel tender, repair ship, fleet issue, squadron and organizational unit allowance and load lists. (SECNAVINST 4423.2A)

INITIAL OUTFITTING/LAY-IN

The positioning of support items at user levels and at intermediate supply and maintenance levels as initial issues in anticipated support of newly deployed end items; excludes wholesale supply system stock. (AFR 65-2)

INITIAL PROCUREMENT

The first procurement of an item to obtain a specified number for general use. (DOD 5000.8)

INITIAL PROCUREMENTS

1. Ballistic Missiles.
2. Guided Missiles
3. Aircraft Spare Parts, Assemblies, and Components. (AFM 67-1)

INITIAL PRODUCT INSPECTION (IPI)

The Product Verification Inspection (PVI) performed during early stages or production on selected characteristics of an item to obtain confidence that the contractor can produce the item to contract requirements. (AFR 74-15)

INITIAL PRODUCTION TEST

A test conducted by or under the supervision of a Category II(T) agency, of an item or system produced in the initial production run. This test is conducted for the purpose of verifying the adequacy and the quality of the materiel when manufactured according to the production data and the mass production process. The initial production test is also used to verify the correction of deficiencies found during the engineering and service tests and corrected by engineering changes made during initial production. This prodution test is the counterpart of the development engineering test. (AR 70-10)

INITIAL PROVISIONING

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. (AR 320-5, AFLCR 57-27, JCS Pub 1, AFR 400-3)

INITIAL PROVISIONING PROCUREMENT

The procurement of spare parts new to the inventory and any other items procured during the provisioning process because of necessity to meet equipment support dates. It includes procurement of such parts requirements established by follow-on provisioning and reprovisioning. (AR 715-22, AFR 57-6, DSAM 4105.2)

INITIAL PROVISIONING PROCUREMENT VALUE

The dollar value of spare parts selected for initial provisioning procurement. (AR 715.22, NAVMATINST 42100.34A, DSAM 4105.2, AFR 57-6)

INITIAL REQUIREMENTS

All supplies needed to equip soldiers or organizations when they are put on active duty. (AR 320-5)

INITIAL SERVICE SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

Requirements for initial outfitting of operational and maintenance allowances and additional quantities for initial provisioning of retail and pipeline stocks. (AR 320-5)

Initial service support requirements (retail quantity) include requirements for initial outfitting of operational and maintenance allowances and additional quantities for initial positioning of Military Service retail and pipeline stocks. (AR 710-25)

INITIAL SOURCE OF SUPPLY

The point to which requisitions are sent by requisitioners for supply or approval and necessary action. This point may be an Army depot, inventory control point, supply/stock point, head of procuring agency, or procurement office, depending upon the circumstances. (AR 320-5, AR 725-50)

INITIAL SPARE

An item procured for logistics support of a system during its initial period of operation. (AFR 800-26)

INITIAL SPARES AND/OR REPAIR PARTS

The spare and/or repair parts, assemblies, and components required to support and maintain an item/article delivered under a contract during its initial phase of service. (AFR 400-3, AFLCR 57-27)

INITIAL SPARES SUPPORT LIST (ISSL)

A list of spare parts, supplies and components required for organizational and field maintenance of a specific quantity of end articles. The items and quantities in an ISSL will be based on the field maintenance replacement quantity/factor established in Provisioning List Block 18, Figure A, MCP 71-673, dated January 1959 during the Provisioning Source Coding Conference. Quantities established for ISSLs will be equal to initial base stockage objective. (AFM 67-1)

A list of spares and repair parts and quantities required for organizational and field maintenance initial support of an end item for a given period of time. Quantities established for ISSLs will be equal to initial base stockage objective. (AFR 400-3)

INITIAL SUPPLY ITEM ORDER

An initial supply item order constitutes the authority for the contractor to manufacture and/or procure all of the maintenance, outfitting, and Progressive Aircraft Rework (PAR)/overhaul supply items listed therein which will be required by the Navy during the initial support period. This order does not contain specific consignment instructions. It is released to the contractor within 45 days following the completion of the provisioning conference, or within 60 days following the receipt of technical data if no provisioning conference is held. (ASOINST 4200.7)

Spares and/or repair parts required for the support of a new end item being introduced into the system for the support of the aeronautical program, including additional increments of an end item when its configuration is changed or anticipated to be changed or for which spare and/or repair parts support has not been previous procured. (ASOINST 4200.15)

INITIAL SUPPORT TEAM (IST)

Selected personnel, equipment, and supplies necessary to provide initial support for tactical aircraft and crews immediately upon arrival at the employment base. The IST will, if circumstances permit, precede the tactical aircraft to the employment base and prepare to receive, service, and combat- load the aircraft for immediate launching on combat missions prior to arrival of the tactical support element. (TACM 400-1)

INITIATED AMOUNT

The dollar value of funds on a PR or other document being reported when it is released by the preparing activity. The initiated amount is recorded as a notification that procurement action against authorized programs has begun. (AFSCM 177-265)

INITIATING OR REQUIRING ACTIVITY

The activity which requires or directs a report or product and prescribes the instructions for use of the information and for preparation of submission, regardless of whether that activity is the recipient of the report or product. (AFLCR 300-22)

INITIATION

The submission of a procurement request for procurement of material and/or services based on approved program authorization and recorded as such in the accounting records immediately after coordination of the procurement request. (AFLCM 57-7, AFSCM 57-2)

The submission of a purchase request for procurement of material and/or services based on approved program authorization and recorded as such in the accounting records during the coordination of the purchase request. (AFLC/AFSCR 57-7)

The submission to the accounting activity of a purchase request for the procurement of materiel or services, where it is recorded in the accounting records, as a part of the coordination cycle of the purchase request. (AFLCM 401-1)

INITIATION OF PROCUREMENT ACTION

That point in time when the approved document requesting procurement and citing funds is forwarded to the procuring activity. (JCS Pub 1)

INITIATIONS

The preparation of purchase requisitions by the operation activity furnishing the detail of the item to be procured, to which the accounting officer will certify that the item is within the financial plan. In addition, he will identify the fund which will pay the cost of the item. Initiation documents are then forwarded to procurement to initiate the procurement. (AFSCR 27-6, AFSCM 27-1)

INITIATOR

An initiator is an electro-explosive or chemical device used to start an action in a missile system. Initiators may be igniters, gas generating devices, or shock producing devices. (AFM 127-201)

INJECTOR

A device designed to introduce propellants into the combustion chamber of a rocket or aircraft engine. (AFM 11-1)

INNAGE (TANKAGE)

The measured height of liquid in a tank or container as measured from the bottom of the tank to the top surface of the liquid. (AFR 144-1, DOD 4140.25M)

INNER TRANSPORT AREA

The area where most of the unloading is accomplished, located as near the beach as conditions permit. Normally, the transport group moves into the inner transport area after the probability of enemy interference is reduced. (JCS Pub 1)

INOPERABLE EQUIPMENT

An item of equipment which has an outstanding urgent modification work order or upon which a deficiency exists. It does not include equipment undergoing routine or scheduled preventive maintenance services or routine inspection at organizational maintenance level. (AR 320-5, TM 38-750)

INPROCESS INSPECTION

Inspection which is performed during the manufacturing or repair cycle in an effort to prevent defects from occurring and to inspect the characteristics and attributes which are not capable of being inspected at final inspection. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP Pub 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

INPUT AND/OR OUTPUT DEVICES

A general term for equipment used to communicate with a computer. (AFLCR 300-23)

INPUT DATE

The input date is the actual date the engine or module is started into the overhaul or repair process following the screening and work definition process. The input date is also the start point for accumulating flow days in the SOR. (AFLCR 65-15)

INPUT EQUIPMENT

The equipment used for transferring data and instructions into an automatic data processing system. (AFM 11-1)

The equipment by which an operator transcribes original data and instructions to a medium that may be used in an automatic data processing system. (AFM 11-1)

INQUIRY

The withdrawal of stored information from an electronic data processing system by interrogation of the contents of a computer's storage. (AFM 11-1)

A technique whereby the interrogation of the contents of a computer's storage may be initiated at a keyboard. (AFM 11-1)

IN-BEING PROGRAMS

Depot level maintenance/modification programs approved for implementation within a current fiscal year. (AFR 66-3)

IN-COMMISSION MISSILE

An operational missile which has been checked out and considered good enough to put on launcher. (DOD 3100.1)

IN-COMMISSION MISSILE LAUNCHER

An operational missile launcher which has been checked out and considered good enough to mount a missile. (DOD 3100.1)

IN-FLIGHT RELIABILITY

The percentage of missiles launched the warhead of which actually detonate as planned in the target area (i.e., within three CEPs of the aiming point). (DOD 3100.1)

IN-HOUSE SUPPORT

Supply of engineering data to Air Force users from the Air Force (or other service) data depositories. (AFSC/AFLCR 310-2)

IN-HOUSE SUPPORT CAPABILITY

The ability of the AFLC to accomplish repair and storage of missile components and parts with available facilities, equipment, and manpower. (AFM 67-1)

IN-HOUSE VALUE ENGINEERING

The methodical application of value engineering principles and techniques by Government personnel for the specific purpose of reducing Government costs associated with a particular system, subsystem, equipment, facility, or procedure. (AFSCR 320-1)

IN-PLACE ASSETS

On-hand assets being held at designated locations to offset War Reserve Materiel (WRM) requirements. (AFLCM 57-2)

IN-PLACE EQUIPMENT

Equipment which is physically placed at specific locations in support of wartime additive missions. In-place equipment is recorded on AF Form 158, coded "D," and on AF Form 306, coded "M." (AFM 67-1)

IN-PROCESS REVIEW (IPR)

A review of a materiel development project conducted at critical points in the development cycle

for the purpose of evaluating the status of the project, accomplishing effective coordination and facilitating proper and timely decisions bearing on the future course of the project. (AFR 80-8)

IN-PRODUCTION

A weapon, equipment, or system that is being produced by a manufacturer under contract to BUWEPS. (BUWEPS 4350.2A)

IN-PRODUCTION ENGINES

Engines which are still being manufactured. (AFM 400-1)

IN-PROGRAM CHANGE

Contract change, negotiated to achieve the approved program requirements and specifications, after negotiation of the basic contract. This includes adjustments to the basic contract for design refinements, performance changes, and adjustments to schedules which do not change the work scope of the program; e.g., definitized Contract Change Notification (CCN). (AFSCR 178-5)

IN-SERVICE CAPABILITIES

Activities performed with the personnel resources available in the AF inventory. This term is interchangeable with "out-of-production engines." (AFM 400-1)

IN-SERVICE ENGINES

Engines currently in the Air Force inventory and in operational use which are not currently being procured by the USAF. (AFM 400-1)

IN-SERVICE PERSONNEL

Military and direct-hire civilian personnel (United States and non-United States) and non-United States citizen personnel employed under contractual arrangements with foreign governments. (AFR 26-12)

IN-SERVICE REPAIR

Repair by BUWEPS Fleet Readiness (FR) activities of aircraft damaged beyond the repair capacity of Controlling Custodian maintenance activities. Controlling custody remains unchanged between or during the changes in physical custody. Inservice repairs are Special Rework and the aircraft will undergo the entire Rework process of the BUWEPS FR activity concerned unless specific exceptions are requested by the Controlling Custodian. (OPNAVINST 5442.2B)

IN-TRANSIT STOCK

That material in the military distribution system which is in the process of movement from point of receipt from procurement or production and between points of storage, distribution and final issue. (NAVEXOS P1500, DOD 4140.4)

IN-TRANSIT STOCKS BETWEEN STORAGE LOCATIONS

That material within the Supply System shipped from one installation but not yet taken up on the stock records of the receiving locations. (DOD 4100.31)

IN-TRANSIT STOCKS FROM PROCUREMENT

That material shipped by a contractor, accepted at the origin for the Government, but not yet received into the Supply System. (DOD 4100.31)

IN-USE ASSETS

On-hand assets being used to satisfy AF requirements at the reporting date. (AFLCM 57-2)

IN-USE EQUIPMENT

Equipment in the possession of the unit or the organization and accounted for on the EAID or unit property records. (AFM 67-1)

INSEPARABLE ASSEMBLY DRAWING

A drawing depicting items permanently joined together to form an integral unit. (MIL-STD-7)

INSERVICE ASSETS

The sum of in-use and in-place assets. (AFLCM 57-2)

INSIDE PLANT

a. All fixed ground communications-electronics equipment which is permanently located inside buildings (radio, radar, teletypewriter, navaids, CCTV, and so forth).

b. Telephone inside plant is that equipment that extends inward into the central office switching facility from the protectors on the telephone central office main distribution frame. (AFR 100-18)

INSPECTION

The examination (including testing) of supplies and services (including when applicable, raw materials, documents, data, components, and intermediate assemblies) to determine whether the supplies and services conform to technical requirements. (DOD 5155.11, NAVMATINST 4855.1)

Examination and testing of supplies and services (including, when appropriate, raw materials, components and intermediate assemblies) to determine whether the supplies and services conform to contract requirements. (AR 320-5, DAR 14-001.3, DAC 76-17)

The process of measuring, testing, gauging, or otherwise comparing the unit of product by quality

control to establish engineering standards and specifications. (AFLCM 74-2)

An examination by visual and/or other means, including disassembly, measurement (gauging), performance testing, and/or laboratory testing to determine item condition. (AFR 69-8)

The examination and testing of supplies and services to determine whether the supplies and services conform to applicable requirements.

1. Examination is an element of inspection consisting of investigations without the use of special laboratory appliances, tools, gauges, and/or procedures – of supplies or services to determine conformance to those specified requirements which can be verified by such examinations.

2. Testing is an element of inspection which determines by technical means the physical and chemical properties of elements, materials, supplies, and services of components thereof. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP Pub 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

INSPECTION AND REPAIR AS NECESSARY

A method of maintenance for aircraft. (AFM 11-1)

Depot level modification/maintenance of aircraft normally scheduled on a calendar time cyclic basis. (T.O. 00-25-4)

INSPECTION AND TEST

The examination and testing required to determine the condition or proper functioning as related to the applicable specifications. (NAVMATINST 4850.89A)

INSPECTION ASSIGNMENT

An administrative determination wherein the purchasing office determines which DOD or Federal agency can provide the most economical and effective inspection support. Inspection assignments for subsistence materials are normally made to the military veterinary personnel, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), or DCASRs. Inspection assignments to the military veterinary personnel are based on the current letter, "Location of Military Veterinary Personnel available for Inspection and Services", Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army. Inspection assignments to DCASRs are based on DOD 4105.59-H, DOD Directory of Contract Administration Services Components; USDA inspection/grading support is arranged directly with regional USDA offices. (DSAR 4155.3/AR 30-12/NAVSUPINST 4355.2B/AFR 74-5/MCO 10110.2C)

INSPECTION BY ATTRIBUTES

Inspection wherein the unit of product is classified simply as defective or nondefective with respect to a given standard or set of standards. (AFLCM 74-2)

INSPECTION BY VARIABLES

Inspection wherein certain quality characteristics of a unit or product are evaluated with respect to a continuous, numerical scale and expressed as precise points along this scale. (AFLCM 74-2)

INSPECTION CERTIFICATE (AFTO FORM 88)

The document prepared by GEEIA in collaboration with the operating agency and the base commander prior to formal acceptance of a facility. Contains as an attachment, a complete listing of all equipment installed by facility code, SFEL package designators, stock numbers, and quantity. (AFM 67-1)

INSPECTION DATE

A date by which all shelf-life items should be subjected to storage surveillance inspection during the period of storage and prior to issue and use. (AR 310-25)

INSPECTION LEVEL

A term used to indicate the relative number of sample units for a given amount of product. All other things being equal, a higher inspection level entails a lower risk of acceptance by the Government of a lot of inferior quality, and vice versa. (MIL-STD-109)

INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

Instruction issued by the PO or their technical activities regarding the type and extent of Government inspection pertaining to contracts for specific supplies or services that are complex or for which unusual requirements have been established (DAR 14-201(c)). (AFR 74-15)

INSPECTION STATION

A designated location at which trucks and railcars containing ammunition or explosives are inspected. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

INSPECTION/TEST DATE

The date by which extendible items (type II) should be subjected to inspection, test, or restoration. (DOD 4140.27-M)

INSPECTOR-CHECK

An examination of an item to determine identity, condition, and proper installation. (AFLCR 65-22)

INSTALL REQUIREMENTS (GFE)

Equipment planned for installation by the systems contractor in a system during the acquisition phase. (AFLCR 80-2)

INSTALLATION

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

A facility in a fixed location composed of one or more activities. (DOD 4000.21)

A military facility in a fixed or relatively fixed location, together with its buildings, building equipment, and subsidiary facilities such as piers, spurs, access roads, and beacons. (DSAM 4160.1, JCS Pub 1, AR 210-10)

The aggregate of the facilities (real property) assigned to a naval shore (field) activity. (SECNAVINST 5450.4B)

A balanced grouping of facilities designed to be located in the same vicinity, such as a 100-bed hospital. (AR 415-16)

A grouping of facilities, located in the same vicinity, which support particular functions. Installations may be elements of a base. (JCS Pub 1)

INSTALLATION ALLOWANCES

Allowances of expendable and nonexpendable items contained in published authorizations, such as tables of organization and equipment, tables of distribution and allowances, supply or technical manuals, circulars, supply bulletins, approved projects, and letters of special authority applicable to installations and units thereat. (AR 310-25)

INSTALLATION AND CHECKOUT (I&C)

Commonly referred to as either Assembly and Checkout (A&CO) or Installation and Checkout (I&C). Processes involving the on-site assembling, installing, testing, integrating checkout, and verifying the weapon, support or electronic control system equipment installed in or utilized at the site (the launch complex, the missile assembly and maintenance shop, the guidance facility, the re-entry vehicle facility, the control facility, etc.) to demonstrate the facilities' capability of performing the programmed function. (AFM 11-1, AFR 400-30, AFLCR 375-2)

INSTALLATION CLOSURE

The major functional reduction, inactivation, or disestablishment of a military site. (DOD 4140.34M)

INSTALLATION CONTROL DRAWING

A drawing setting forth dimensional information for an item in terms of area and space, sway and access clearances, pipe and cable attachments required for the installation and cofunctioning of the items to be installed, with related items. (MIL-STD-7)

INSTALLATION COSTS

The expenses of locating units of plant equipment in place ready for operations and connecting the necessary services, as electricity, water, and others. (DOD 5000.8)

INSTALLATION DRAWING

A drawing showing general configurations, attaching hardware and information to locate, position, and mount an item relative to fixed points and to other items. (MIL-STD-7)

INSTALLATION EXCESS PROPERTY

Quantities of material on hand at an Army installation which are in excess of authorized retention levels. (AR 755-1)

INSTALLATION (AIR FORCE)

A separately located and defined area of real property in which the Air Force exercises a real property interest, or where the Air Force has jurisdiction over real property by agreement with foreign governments or by rights of occupation. The term also includes the portions of installations which are not owned by the Air Force but which have been acquired for the Air Force use through lease, permit, or other written agreement. (AFR 85-6)

INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT PLANNING

That planning which encompasses the determination of mission, tasks, functions and work load to be accomplished by a naval shore (field) activity and provides for the coordination of information from all echelons of command, area coordination and technical support. (OPNAVINST 11010.1E)

INSTALLATION PROPERTY

Equipment and supplies, except organization property, authorized in published authorization media for use by units, organizations and personnel while stationed at an installation. (AR 320-5, AR 735-35)

INSTALLATION PROPERTY BOOK

A record maintained to account for nonexpendable and reportable property on hand. (AR 320-5)

INSTALLATION ROAD (DEFENSE ACCESS ROAD)

A road or street within the boundaries of a military reservation, or in which the Department of Defense has a real estate interest, not dedicated to public use, and not eligible for improvement with Defense access-road funds. (The provisions of ARs 420-10 and 420-72, NAV DOCKS TP-PW-30 (Part L), and AFM 85-8 will apply to the maintenance and repair of these facilities). (AR 55-80/OPNAVINST 11210.1A/AFR 75-88/MCO 11210.2B/DLAR 4500.19)

INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)

A plan which establishes, for a specific DOD installation, procedures for (1) reporting, containing, and removing oil or hazardous substance discharges caused by the specific installation; and (2) responding to requests by the Regional Response Team for support or assistance within the federal region. (DOD 5030.41)

INSTALLATION SPILL CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE (SPCCM)

A plan, prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, which establishes, for a specific DOD installation, procedures to prevent oil discharges or to minimize the potential for oil discharges, and which has the full approval of management at the level to commit the necessary resources to support the plan. (DOD 5030.41)

INSTALLATION SUPPLY DIVISION

A supply activity having formal accountability for property at CONUS installations. (AR 310-25)

INSTALLATION TYPE

The designation of a CONUS installation to provide management services to support major units assigned - classified into four types: (1) Type A - An installation at which any Army corps headquarters is located as its permanent CONUS station. (2) Type B - An installation at which an Army division is located as its permanent CONUS station and the division commander is the senior officer permanently assigned. (3) Type C - An installation at which a training center, service school, or similar size activity is located and assigned to the same major command as the installation. (4) Type D - An installation at which a CONUS Army or higher headquarters is located and which Headquarters, Department of the Army has specifically excluded from the requirement for installation staff dual role assignment, or an installation on which a variety of activities and units are located, none of which will classify the installation as Type A, B, or C. (AR 210-25)

INSTALLATION, REQUIRING

A military installation, organization or activity authorized to requisition and receive material from designated distribution and storage points. (DOD 5000.8)

INSTALLED BUILDING EQUIPMENT

Those items of equipment and furnishings, including materials for installation thereof, which are required to make the facility usable and are affixed as a permanent part of the structure; these items will include plumbing fixtures and equipment; fixed heating, ventilating, cooling, airconditioning, electrical and fixed fire protection systems; elevators and escalators; overhead crane runways; laboratory counters; cabinets and similar fixed equipment. Exclude machine tools, production and research equipment, and their foundations. (AR 320-5)

INSTALLED ENGINE

An engine installed in an aircraft, missile, or drone, or in support equipment. An engine removed for any reason is reported in other than an installed status. (AFM 400-1)

INSTALLED EQUIPMENT

Selected individual RPIE items of equipment, systems, or subsystems designated as essential to the operational function of a weapon support system and whose absence would preclude the weapon systems performing its assigned mission. Examples: Power generation and distribution systems, heating-ventilating and air conditioning systems, propellant loading and distribution systems, pneumatic and hydraulic systems, Liquid Oxygen (LOX) valves. (AFLCM 72-2)

Nonexpendable or expendable recoverable equipment permanently attached or integrated to real property in such a manner that it cannot be removed without causing substantial physical damage or change to the real property. (AFM 67-1)

INSTALLED LIFE (OPERATION CODE 888)

The cumulative calendar time computed for an item of hardware only when that item's serviceability status is "M" (installed). See Calendar Life. (AFLCR 171-91)

INSTALLED MODULE

A module installed in an engine. A module removed from an engine for any reason is reported in other than an installed status. (AFM 400-1)

INSTALLED PERSONAL PROPERTY

Those items of accessory equipment and furnishings, including materials for installation

thereof, which are required for operation and affixed as a part of the building or facility such as: fixed overhead crane runways, elevators, laboratories and plumbing, heating, ventilating, cooling, electrical and sprinkler systems. Excludes machine tools and production equipment. (DOD 5000.8)

INSTALLED STATUS

Items in operational use at an activity. (NAVSUPINST 4440.105)

INSTANTANEOUS READOUT

Readout by a radio transmitter instantaneous with the computation of data to be transmitted. (AFM 11-1)

INSTREAM FACTOR

The ratio of prime aircraft to total number of aircraft in a force. (AFM 11-1)

INSTRUCTIONAL GROUP

The maximum number of students whose training can be accomplished effectively and simultaneously by the use of one unit of course related equipment. (AFM 67-1)

INSTRUMENT

Any device, the prime purpose of which is to measure and/or indicate location, attitude, speed, direction, acceleration, time, quantity, consumption, humidity, temperature, pressure, and the condition of various components and systems. If a mechanism consists of two or more separate units, such as a transmitter and an indicator, both units will be considered as instruments. Also included in this definition are all automatic devices and their components which are used to control the vehicle. Instrument devices may also be referred to as end items. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

INSTRUMENTATION

The assemblage of such instruments in a missile, spacecraft, or the like, each instrument designed and located so as to occupy minimum space, achieve minimum weight, yet function effectively. (AFM 11-1)

The installation and use of electronic, gyroscopic, and other instruments for the purpose of detecting, measuring, recording, telemetering, processing, or analyzing different values of quantities as encountered in the flight of a missile or spacecraft. Instrumentation applies to both flightborne and ground-based equipment. (AFM 11-1)

A special field of engineering concerned with the design, composition, and arrangement of such instruments. (AFM 11-1)

INSURANCE ITEM

An item which is generally not subject to periodic replacement or wearout but is subject to infrequent replacement as the result of accidents and other unexpected occurrences. (The item is identified in USAF stock lists by the regulatory code "IN" in the issue and fund control column). It is normally a cost category II item. (AFM 67-1)

An item for which there is occasional intermittent demand not sufficiently repetitive to warrant classification as regular stock item but for which prudence requires that a normal quantity be stocked because the essentiality of the item and the lead time required to obtain such an item by purchase would create an unacceptable situation if stock is not readily available. (TM 38-715)

INSURANCE ITEMS

Material which may be required occasionally or intermittently, and prudence requires that a nominal quantity be stocked due to the essentiality or the lead time of the items. (DOD 5000.8)

These are items which are not subject to periodic replacement or wearout. Replacements, resulting from accidents or other unpredictable occurrences, are required so infrequently that procurement is made in limited quantities and held at a central point or obtained from contractor sources. (AFLCR 57-27)

INSURANCE STOCKAGE OBJECTIVE

A fixed quantity of materiel, not computed on a recurring demand basis, which may be required only occasionally or intermittently, and is stocked because of the essentiality or the procurement lead time of the item. An item having an insurance stockage objective will not have any other type of stockage objective (including the protectable mobilization reserve materiel objective.). (AR 320-5)

INSURANCE TYPE ITEMS

Those items which have no computed demand are stocked on the basis of predetermined specific quantities and tend to become dead assets. These are items for which no failure is predicted through normal usage, but if a failure is experienced, or loss occurs through accident, lack of replacement item would seriously hamper the operational capability of a weapon or weapons system. Allowances are generally low and replacements are effected on the basis of usage which is nominal. (AR 320-5)

INSURANCE TYPE PARTS

Very low mortality, infrequently used parts, usually heavy and bulky and normally utilized only at depot maintenance level. (AR 320-5)

INSURANCE/NUMERIC STOCKAGE OBJECTIVE ITEM

Material which may be required occasionally or intermittently and prudence requires that a nominal quantity be stocked due to the essentiality or the lead time of the item. Insurance/Numeric stockage Objective items are assigned a Supply Status Code-A in accordance with the Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging. (DOD 4140.32-M)

INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

Property which includes but is not limited to such classes of personal property as patents, patent rights, processes, techniques, inventions, and copyrights, except as, in a given case or class of cases, may be excluded by GSA. (AFM 67-1)

INTEGRAL TANK

A fuel or oxidizer tank built within the normal contours of an aircraft or missile and using the skin of the vehicle as part of the walls of the tank. (AFM 11-1)

INTEGRATED DISPOSAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (IDMS)

The standardized and centralized property control and accounting system utilized by designated DPDOs. (DOD 4160.21-M)

A subsystem of the Defense Integrated Data System (DIDS). (DOD 4140.34M)

INTEGRATED ITEM

An item of supply assigned to a DOD integrated manager for the performance of materiel management. (DOD 4140.32-M)

INTEGRATED ITEMS

Army technical service items for which the Air Force has assumed storage-and-issue responsibility and for which future requisitioning will be made by the use of Federal Stock Number through AF supply channels. (AFLCM 72-2)

INTEGRATED LOGISTIC SUPPORT

A composite of the elements necessary to assure the effective and economical support of a system or equipment at all levels of maintenance for its programmed life cycle. It is characterized by the harmony and coherence obtained between each of its elements and levels of maintenance. (SECNAVINST 5439.72, NAVMATINST 4000.20, DOD 4100.35)

The pooling of specified resources by nations for use by the same nations as decided by coordinating agency or authority to which the subscribing nations have agreed. (JCS Pub 1)

INTEGRATED LOGISTICS DATA FILE

A depository of complete end item and related support data. It contains the identification data, personnel subsystem data, support data and reliability/maintainability data required to manage the end item. (AFM 11-1)

INTEGRATED LOGISTICS SUPPORT OFFICE (ILSO)

A directorate, division, or staff element located in a program office or at a development/test activity. The organizational status and structure of the development agency dictates the proper organizational title of the ILSO. (AFSC/AFLC Supplement 1/AFR 800-8)

INTEGRATED LOGISTICS SUPPORT PLAN (ILSP)

A document which provides a comprehensive and detailed plan for implementing the concepts, techniques, and policies necessary to achieve the ILS objectives of assuring the effective economical support of a system or equipment for its life cycle. (AFR 800-8)

INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT CLASSIFICATION (IMC)

The function of determining, in accordance with policies, procedures, and criteria approved by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and on the basis of item management coding (IMC), the management technique which will be applied to each item of supply. (AFLCM 72-2)

INTEGRATED MANAGER

An agency with national responsibility for management of a specific range of material in support of all military services requirements. For Defense Supply Agency (DSA) and Army Tank-Automotive Center (ATAC) items this management is accomplished by National ICP's known as Defense Supply Centers (DSC's) with assignments for specific classes of material. For General Services Administration (GSA) items there are ten Regional Offices, each of which may manage the full range of GSA items. (NAVAIRINST 4440.99)

INTEGRATED MANUALS AND CHECKLISTS

Publications providing for the simultaneous loading on the same aircraft of nonnuclear and nuclear munitions as well as the simultaneous loading of different types of nonnuclear munitions, such as bombs and rockets. Integrated manuals and checklists which contain nuclear weapon information and procedures are numbered as aircraft - (nuclear loading) TOs and are prepared as specified in AFSCR/AFLCR 8-1. Source Data:

1. Description of item
2. Illustrations
3. Preload and postload checks during loading phases
4. Safety precautions
5. Preload preparation, if applicable
6. Fuzing instructions
7. Ground handling instructions
8. Arming wire installation, if applicable
9. Text for emergency procedures
10. Peculiar support equipment (SE). (AFSCR/AFLCR 8-1)

INTEGRATED MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

The exercise of total Department of Defense management responsibility for a Federal Supply Group/Class, commodity or item by a single agency. It normally includes computation of requirements, funding, budgeting, storing, issuing, cataloging, standardizing, and procuring functions. (JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

The exercise of total DOD or Federal Government-wide management responsibility for an FSC group/class, commodity or item by a single agency. It normally includes computation of requirements funding, budgeting, storing, issuing, cataloging, standardization, procurement, and disposal instruction functions. (AR 710-26/NAVSUP Pub 452 Revision/AFR 67-96/MCO P4400.51A/DSAR 4140.47)

INTEGRATED MATERIEL INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

The management, by a designated commodity manager, of the following related logistical missions: a. Initiation of actions requiring the timely identification of items and preparation of prescribed Department of the Army manuals, leading to the cataloging of items Short title-cataloging direction. b. Computation of quantitative requirements, subject to review and approval by higher authority when prescribed. Short title-requirements computation. c. Development of budget estimates and apportionment requests, subject to review and approval. Short title-budgeting direction. d. Authority, within limitation of approved programs or as otherwise directed by higher authority, to require procurement to be accomplished. Short title-procurement direction. e. Control of stocks in, due into, or planned for the distribution system on a quantitative and monetary basis. Short title-distribution management. f. Authority to require overhaul to be accomplished. Short title-overhaul direction. g. Authority to require disposal to be accomplished. Short title-disposal direction. (AR 320-5)

The Defense Supply Center (DSC) designated by the Defense Supply Agency (DSA) to perform DOD integrated materiel management for items transferred by the military services within FSC classes assigned to DSA. (AR 701-5)

INTEGRATED MATERIEL MANAGEMENT ITEMS

Items assigned to one Department of the General Services Administration for entire Department of Defense management. Such management normally includes responsibility for computation of requirements, funding, budgeting, storing, issuing, cataloging, standardizing and procuring functions. (DAC 76-9)

INTEGRATED MATERIEL MANAGER (IMM)

The activity agency designated to exercise integrated materiel management for an FSC group/class, commodity or item on a DOD or Federal Government-wide basis. (AR 710-26/NAVSUP Pub 452 Revision/AFR 67-96/MCO P4400.51A/DSAR 4140.47)

A Materiel Manager (Inventory Control Point (ICP)) when designated by the Secretary of Defense or the Administrator, General Services Administration, to be responsible for the performance of materiel management functions on a DOD or Federal Government-wide basis. (DOD 4140.27)

INTEGRATED SUPPORT PLAN (ISP)

A document describing the contractor's detailed approach to integrate logistics considerations and logistics planning into the engineering and design process of systems, equipments, and modification programs. (AFR 800-8)

INTEGRATED TESTING

Integrated testing is the conduct of the engineering test and service test integrated to an optimum degree, normally at one location. Integrated testing may be characterized by complete integration throughout the test, or by a test in which some phases are integrated. In some cases, integrated testing may be expanded to include EDT. (AR 70-10)

INTEGRATED WEAPON SUPPORT MANAGEMENT

The overall logistic support management by one military service, of a weapon system that is operated by two or more services. (AFM 11-1)

A system of management, employed when two or more services use the same weapon, wherein one of the involved services is assigned to act as single manager in certain logistics tasks for all using services. (AFM 67-1)

INTEGRATING CONTRACTOR

The contractor assigned responsibility for overall scheduling and system check-out of associate contractor activities and equipment, and for the furnishing of specified support services which are common to several of the contractors. (AFSCL 173-2, AFR 400-30, AFM 11-1)

INTEGRATING OR I&C CONTRACTOR

The contractor assigned responsibility for overall activities and equipment and for furnishing specific support services which are common to several contractors (AFR 400-30). (AFSC/AFLC 800-11)

INTEGRATION OFFICE

An Air Staff office responsible for collecting, consolidating, and validating financial data from two or more Air Staff offices or from other agencies. (HOI 27-1)

INTEGRATION, ASSEMBLY, AND CHECKOUT

The process of accomplishing over-all scheduling, assembly, and system checkout of associate contractor and/or subcontractor activities and equipment, and furnishing specified support services which are common to several of the contractors, under Air Force direction; such direction, in some cases, being channeled through the contractor performing the function of systems engineering. In some cases, the contractor responsible for performing the functions of integration, assembly, and checkout also may produce portions of a system. (AFR 70-9)

INTEGRATION, FINANCIAL

Uniting and unifying related policies and procedures in more than one field of effort involving financial management. Refers especially to: (1) programs and budget (2) budgeting (including funding) and accounting (including reporting); (3) accounting and disbursing; and (4) fund accounting and property in monetary terms. (DOD 5000.8)

INTEGRITY AND RELIABILITY (I&R) CHECK

A check made to establish or confirm the integrity and reliability of individuals or organizations as prospective purchasers, of foreign excess personal property. (DSAM 4160.1)

A check made by the appropriate U.S. diplomatic mission to establish or confirm the integrity and reliability of an individual or organization as a prospective purchaser of FEPP. (DOD 4160.21-M)

INTEGRITY AND RELIABILITY (I&R) CLEARANCE

Favorable information received from a U.S. diplomatic mission concerning an individual or organization as a prospective purchaser of security trade control Category II property. (DOD 4160.21-M)

INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTION REQUIREMENT (IPR)

Official requirement for S&T intelligence submitted on DD Form 1497, Intelligence Production Requirement. (AFSCR 200-3)

INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS

Intelligence information needed in planning, research, exploratory development, advanced development, engineering development, systems development, evaluation, test, and acquisition of items or products for the Air Force. (AFSCR 80-11)

INTELLIGENCE VALUE

Intelligence value is that knowledge which can be evaluated and interpreted into terms of capabilities, limitations, vulnerabilities, and probable intentions. Intelligence is the result of collecting bits of information, studying those bits of information, and drawing conclusions from the study. (AFSCP 55-4)

INTENSITY

The degree to which DOD examines a product or associated characteristics. (AFR 74-15)

INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT

The application of specified management actions to critical items in order to improve their supply status by either increasing the quantity of the items in the supply system or by reducing supply pipeline times. (AR 710-50)

INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT ITEMS

Items of supply selected by CONUS NICP's and major field commands following the criteria prescribed herein which require intensive management at all levels. (AR 710-50)

INTENSIVELY MANAGED ITEM

An item of supply, generally of high unit cost, designated by the cognizant national inventory control point which requires premium and comprehensive supply management attention in both the supply system and in all command echelons. Criteria to govern the selection of items to be intensively managed are as follows:

a. High unit cost and/or high annual demand.

b. Highly essential to a particular mission or weapons system.

c. Overall supply status must be reviewed frequently because of high cost or importance. (AR 320-5)

INTERCOMMAND REPORT

A report required of one or more major commands by another major command. (AFLCR 300-22)

INTERCEPTOR MISSILE (IM)

A missile designed to counter enemy offensive forces. (AFM 11-1)

A surface-to-air guided missile employed in the AF defense mission. Interceptor missiles are designated with the prefix "IM," followed by a numerical designator. For example: IM99. (AFM 67-1)

INTERCHANGE

Transfer of a shipment, when moving on a through bill of lading, from one carrier to another whose lines constitute all or part of a joint route. (AR 310-25)

INTERCHANGE FLEET EQUIPMENT

Military owned railroad rolling stock registered for interchange service other than that permanently assigned to intrabase or intraplant operations. (AR 55-650)

INTERCHANGE REQUIREMENTS DATA

Data submitted by an end item commodity manager to another manager when items other than those within logistical responsibility of an end item commodity manager require supply support. (AR 320-5)

INTERCHANGE YARD

An area set aside for the exchange of railroad cars or vehicles between the common carrier and DOD activities. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

INTERCHANGEABILITY

A condition which exists when two or more items possess such functional and physical characteristics as to be equivalent in performance and durability, and are capable of being exchanged one for the other without alteration of the item themselves or of adjoining items, except for adjustment, and without selection for fit and performance. (JCS Pub 1)

Capability of two or more items or components of equipment to replace each other in a physical or functional environment with negligible modification, or loss of efficiency. (AR 320-5)

Adaptability of a container to use by more than one command, or for the same or different munitions. (AFSC/AFLC/AFSCR 80-31)

INTERCHANGEABILITY AND SUBSTITUTABILITY

Interchangeable Item - An item which, (1) possesses such functional and physical characteristics as to be equivalent in performance, reliability, and maintainability to another item of similar or identical purpose; and (2) is capable of being exchanged for the other item without selection for fit or performance, and without alteration of the items themselves or of adjoining items, except for adjustment.

Substitute Item - An item which possesses such functional and physical characteristics as to be capable of being exchanged for another only under specified conditions or for particular applications and without alteration of the items themselves or of adjoining items. This term is synonymous with the phrase "one way interchangeability," such as item B can be interchanged in all applications for item A, but item A cannot be used in all applications requiring item B. (AFLCR 400-21, DARCOM 700-99, NAVMATINST 4790.23A, MCO P4410.22A)

INTERCHANGEABILITY AND SUBSTITUTION (I&S) GROUP

A grouping of items which possesses such physical and functional characteristics as to provide comparable functional performance against a given requirement. Such items are identified as interchangeables or substitutes and are arranged in descending order to the item preferred most for retention in the inventory. (AFM 67-1)

INTERCHANGEABILITY CODE

A code used to identify the relationship of items which provide common functional performance for a given requirement; such as, bachelor, master, etc. (AFM 67-1)

INTERCHANGEABILITY LISTS

Lists of parts which are common to and interchangeable between various types of general purpose and combat vehicles. (AR 320-05)

INTERCHANGEABILITY RESEARCH

The operation of performing an analytical comparison of functional and physical characteristics of two or more items, to determine interchangeability-substitution relationship of spare parts, components, assemblies, or materiel required for maintenance of operation of in-service Air Force equipment in accordance with AFLCR 65-32/AFSCR 65-5. (AFLCM 72-2)

INTERCHANGEABLE ITEM

Items coded for automatic substitution as totally interchangeable for a master item. (AFLCR 66-34, AFLCR 66-35)

Interchangeability is a condition which exists when two or more items possess such functional

and physical characteristics as to be equivalent in performance and durability and are capable of being exchanged one for the other without alteration of the items themselves or of adjoining items, except for adjustment, and without selection for fit and performance. It includes capability of two or more items or components of equipment to replace each other in a physical or functional environment with negligible modification or loss of efficiency. (AFR 67-16)

INTERCOASTAL TRAFFIC

Traffic between Atlantic, Gulf, and Great Lakes CONUS ports and Pacific CONUS ports. (AR 55-23/OPNAVINST 4600.17C/AFR 75-37/MCO 4621.2B/DLAR 4500.26)

INTERCONDITION/INTERBALANCE TRANSFER

A transaction that is computer or externally prepared to adjust the condition classification of an item balance; i.e., serviceable to serviceable excess. (AFM 67-1)

INTERCONNECTION

A form of connection or wiring diagram which shows only external connections between unit assemblies or equipments. The internal connections of the assemblies or equipments are usually omitted. (MIL-STD-7)

INTERDEPARTMENTAL PROCUREMENT

Procurement of materiel and services from or through U.S. Government departments, including the military departments and agencies within the Department of Defense. (AR 37-27)

INTERDEPARTMENTAL/AGENCY SUPPORT

Provision of logistic, medical and/or administrative support in services or materiel by one or more DOD component(s) to one or more Departments or agencies of the U.S. Government (other than military) with or without reimbursement. (DOD 4000.19)

Provision of logistics and/or administrative support in services or materiel by one or more military Services to one or more departments or agencies of the U.S Government (other than military) with or without reimbursement. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

INTERDEPARTMENTAL/AGENCY SUPPORT AGREEMENT

A document wherein participants, to preclude any misunderstanding, state clearly in writing, the agreement for provision of interdepartmental/agency support that has been arrived at between two activities involved, especially the obligations assumed by each and the rights granted to each. (AR 310-25)

INTERDEPARTMENTAL/INTERAGENCY SUPPORT

Provisions of support or services (administrative/logistic) or material by one or more military service to one or more department or agency of the U.S. Government (other than military) with or without reimbursement. (AFSCR 170-9)

INTEREST ON INVESTMENT (IOI)

This is the imputed interest charge on the Government's investment in Air Force-owned capital assets; that is, land, building, and equipment. This concept is based on the fact that the Government's disbursements are made from a single pool of funds in the Federal Treasury that are not earmarked as to source or use. If the funds had not been disbursed for any given purpose, they could be used to repay or reduce borrowings, with a consequent savings in interest cost. Interest on the investment equals the net book value of facilities and equipment times the interest rate. (AFSCR 177-4)

INTERFACE

A common boundary between two or more items. May be mechanical (e.g., physical mating), electrical (e.g., matched impedances), functional (e.g., provide roll control), or contractual (e.g., apportioning a system performance requirement, such as reliability, to two or more contractors). (AFSCM 375-1)

A boundary of point common to two or more similar or dissimilar command and control systems, sub-systems, or other entities against which or at which necessary information flow takes place. (JCS Pub 1)

INTERFACE AGENCY

Any activity, not a part of the designated developing or procuring agency project management office, with whom the project manager may be required to coordinate specific aspects of the project. Interface agencies normally do not actively participate in program planning or execution. (AR 70-17)

INTERGRANULAR CORROSION

Corrosion which is more pronounced on the material between the grains or crystals of a metal than on the grains themselves. (AFM 127-201)

INTERIM BULLETIN

A letter-type technical directive containing technical information for purposes of directing mandatory changes in maintenance procedures, servicing, or operation; making inspections, calibrations, tests and adjustment requirements; and

operations, limitations, and procedures which do not fall within the interim change definition. It carries an action classification of Immediate or Urgent and is prepared in message or speedletter format. Such Interim Bulletin directives shall specify a definite time compliance requirement. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

INTERIM CHANGE

A letter-type technical directive containing instructions and directions to accomplish a mandatory material change, modification, repositioning, or alteration in the physical appearance or installation of different parts in subassemblies, assemblies, components in a weapon, or system. It carries an action classification of Immediate or Urgent and is prepared in message or speedletter format. Such interim change shall specify a definite time compliance requirement. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

INTERIM DATA SYSTEM

A temporary Air Force automated data system not formally identified and established as a Standard Data System or Unique Data System. (AFM 11-1)

INTERIM DESIGN CHANGE INFORMATION

Manual updating of provisioning data, covering those items for which a design change has been effected from cutoff date of Parts Breakdown and convening date of provisioning conference. (WR-1)

INTERIM FINANCING

Advance payments, partial payments, loans, discounts, advances, and commitments in connection therewith; and guarantees of loans, discounts, advances, and commitments in connection therewith; and any other type of financing necessary for both performance and termination of contracts. (JCS Pub 1)

INTERIM FLEET MAINTENANCE SUPPORT KIT

A kit which contains a minimum range and quantity of maintenance repair parts sufficient to provide support for the end items from the Navy Support Date (NSD) until the date when repair parts are available as a result of the normal provisioning actions. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

INTERIM OVERHAUL

An availability for the accomplishment of necessary repairs and urgent alterations at a naval shipyard or other shore-based repair activity, normally scheduled halfway through the established regular overhaul cycle. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

INTERIM RELEASE

The authorization given to a contractor to release to production or procurement certain equipment support items prior to submission of a parts order by the Military Service. (DOD 3232.4, NAVEXOS P-1500)

Authorization given a contractor, during the provisioning process, to release certain long lead time spare parts support items to production or procurement, and simultaneously with his production requirements for like items, prior to submission of a parts order by the procuring agency. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2, AFR 67-25)

INTERIM SYSTEMS CHANGE

A change to an existing logistics system or a deviation from a prescribed logistics system which is coordinated with the HQ AFLC staff and approved by MCO when circumstances do not permit or warrant documentation of the proposal by RADSOC or RAISOC. (AFLCR 400-5)

INTERLABORATORY STANDARD

A portable standard used to transmit or impart calibration data from a precision measurement equipment laboratory to the next lower echelon laboratory. (AFR 74-2)

INTERMAGAZINE DISTANCE

The minimum distance allowed between explosives locations, as prescribed for various types and quantities of explosives. This distance is expected to prevent propagation by blast (shock wave) and to provide a reasonable degree of protection against propagation due to fragments. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL MAINTENANCE

Maintenance that is normally the responsibility of, and performed by, designated maintenance activities for direct support of using organizations. Its phases normally consist of calibrating, repairing, or replacing damaged or unserviceable parts, components, or assemblies; modification of materiel, emergency manufacturing of unavailable parts; and providing technical assistance to using organizations. Intermediate maintenance is normally accomplished by the using commands in fixed or mobile shops. (AFR 66-1, AFM 67-1, AFLCR 65-2)

The maintenance which is the responsibility of and performed by designated maintenance activities for direct support of using organizations. Its phases normally consist of calibration, repair, or replacement of damaged or unserviceable parts, components, or assemblies; the emergency manufacture of nonavailable parts; and providing

technical assistance to using organizations. (AR 320-5, AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1, DOD 3232.1)

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL OF INVENTORY

An inventory, regardless of funding source, that is required between the consumer and wholesale levels of inventory for support of a defined geographic area or for tailored support of specific consumer organizations or activities. (AFLCR 400-21, DARCOMR 700-99, NAVMATINST 4790.23A, MCO P4410.22A)

INTERMEDIATE PACK

A wrap, box, or bundle which contains two or more unit packs of identical items. (DLAR 4145.7)

INTERMEDIATE PACKAGE

An interior container, bundle, or wrap which contains two or more unit packages of identical items. (AR 700-15, DOD 4100.14)

INTERNAL (AFLC/AFSC FORMS 36)

Initiated and procured by an office within an AFSC field command, located at the same installation. (AFSCM 70-1)

INTERNAL REPLANNING

Replanning actions performed by the contractor for remaining effort within the recognized total allocated budget. (AFSCP/AFLCP 173-5, DOD 7000.2)

INTERNAL SECURITY

The prevention of action against U.S. resources, industries, and institutions; and the protection of life and property in the event of a domestic emergency by the employment of all measures, in peace or war, other than military defense. (AR 380-130, DOD 5220.22-R)

The state of law and order prevailing within a nation. (JCS Pub 1)

INTERNAL STORAGE

The storage of data on a device which is an integral part of a computer. (AFM 11-1)

The storage facilities forming an integral physical part of the computer and directly controlled by the computer. In such facilities all data are automatically accessible to the computer (e.g., magnetic core, magnetic tape on-line). (AFM 11-1)

INTERNATIONAL AIR FREIGHT FORWARDERS

Cargo carriers (other than common carriers) viable for air shipments from origin to destination. (AR 55-16)

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Any formally constituted public group or assembly which includes foreign nationals in the membership, and has neither responsibility for any aspect of mutual defense nor authority or need for access to military information in conducting routine business. (AFSCR 200-5)

INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

A duly constituted international body, civilian or military or both, having a responsibility for any aspect of mutual defense that may require access to US military information in carrying out its assigned responsibilities; for example, the International Staff of NATO; staffs of IADB; Canada-United States Regional Planning Group; and military staffs of SHAPE and SACLANT. (AFSCR 200-5)

INTERNATIONAL LOGISTIC SUPPORT

The provision of military logistic support by one participating nation to one or more participating nations either with or without reimbursement. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS

The negotiating, planning, and implementation of supporting logistics arrangements between nations, their forces and agencies. It includes furnishing logistic support (major end items, materiel, and/or services) to, or receiving logistics support from, one or more friendly foreign governments, international organizations, or military forces, with or without reimbursement. It also includes planning and actions related to the intermeshing of a significant element, activity, or component of the military logistics systems or procedures of the US with those of one or more foreign governments, international organizations, or military forces on a temporary or permanent basis. It includes planning and actions related to the utilization of US logistics, policies, systems, and/or procedures to meet requirements of one or more foreign governments, international organizations, or forces. (AFR 400-3, AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS CONTROL OFFICE (ILCO)

The organization in the U.S. Military Departments which administers the FMS programs. (In the case of the U.S. Air Force, materiel control is performed by the Air Force Logistics Command, and financial accounting is performed by the Air Force Accounting and Finance Command (AFAFC), Denver, Colorado. Therefore, processing activities may receive discrepancy reports from more than one source in the Air Force and should respond to the source from which the documentation is received, unless otherwise indicated.) (AFR 67-7)

INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS PROGRAM (ILP)

Identifies the area of programming formerly known as the Military Assistance Program (MAP). Established to provide support to approved countries through Grant Aid (GA), Foreign Military Sales (FMS), or cooperative Logistics (Coop Log). Coop Log arrangements are covered under FMS procedures wherein participating foreign governments provide advance financing to the US Government to establish and maintain stock levels in their behalf. (AFLCM 401-1)

The furnishing of material or services to a foreign country under the provisions of one or more of the following programs; (1) FMS (Foreign Military Sales), (2) GA (Grant Aid), (3) CLSA (Cooperative Logistics Support Arrangement). (AFM 11-1)

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For security trade control purposes, this term includes the following: Central Treaty Organization (CENTO); Columbo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation in South and Southeast Asia; European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) Indus Basin Development; International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); International Red Cross; North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); Organization of American States (OAS); Pan American Health Organization; Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO); United Nations (UN); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Development Program (UNDP); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Programs; United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWAPRNE); World Health Organization (WHO); and other International organizations approved by a U.S. diplomatic mission. (DOD 4160.21-M)

INTEROPERABILITY

Capability of two or more items or components of equipment to perform essentially the same function or to complement each other in a system regardless of differences in technical characteristics and with negligible additional training of personnel. (AR 320-5)

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. (AFR 80-14)

INTERROGATION

The act of obtaining specific information on selected items or documents contained within the computer system. (AFM 67-1)

Obtaining specific information contained within the computer system. (AFLCR 66-53)

A communication between two or more ICPs, other DOD activities and Government agencies to determine the current availability of an item, or suitable substitute for a required item prior to military procurement, depot maintenance or crosshauling. (DOD 4140.34M)

INTER-SERVICE TRAINING

Military training which is provided by one Service to members of another Service. (JCS Pub 1)

INTERSERVICE LOGISTICS SUPPORT

Action by one DOD component or element thereof to provide logistic, medical and/or administrative support to another DOD component or element thereof on (1) a recurring or nonrecurring basis, (2) an installation, area or worldwide basis, or (3) a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis. (DOD 4000.19)

INTERSERVICE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT

Maintenance performed by one military service or element in support of another military service or element. (AFR 66-14)

Maintenance either recurring or non-recurring, performed by the organic capability of one military service or element thereof in support of another military service or element thereof. (DOD 4151.1)

INTERSERVICE MILSTRAP

The Interservice MILSTRAP converts MILSTRAP location data received in card form from other services to interface with AFLC Location Audit policy. This processing assists ALCs in performing a Location Audit of AF assets currently stored by other services. (AFLCR 171-94)

INTERSERVICE SUPPLY SUPPORT COORDINATOR (ISSC)

The interservice supply support coordinator is the designated representative of the AMA or depot commander to provide centralized depot control, implementation and coordination of operation, policies and procedures governing the commodity coordination groups in which the commander has a registered interest. The coordinator will be at staff level and report directly to the DCMM. (AFM 67-1)

A representative designated by, and responsible to an ICP Commander to promote, guide and coordinate ICP interservice supply and support operations. (DOD 4140.34M)

INTERSERVICE SUPPLY SUPPORT (ISS)

Action by one military service or agency to provide material, and services incidental to the supply of material, to another military service or agency-either on a recurring or nonrecurring basis. (SECNAVINST 4400.11, NAVEXOS P-1500)

Action by one Military Service or Agency (Agent) to provide materiel and directly related supply services to another Military Service or Agency (principal), either on a recurring or nonrecurring basis. (DOD 4140.34M)

INTERSERVICE SUPPORT

Action by one Military Service or element thereof, to provide logistic and/or administrative support to another Military Service or element thereof. Such action can be recurring or nonrecurring in character, on an installation, area, or worldwide basis. (AR 320-5, DOD 4500.32-R, JCS Pub 1, AFR 400-27, DOD 4000.19)

Action by one DOD activity or element to provide logistical/administrative support to another DOD activity or element not of the same Military Service or DOD agency, on either a recurring or nonrecurring basis. Such support may be on either a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis. (DSAM 4140.1)

Support provided by one federal department/agency, or subdivision thereof, to another federal department/agency, or subdivision thereof, where at least one of the participating activities is a DOD component. NOTE: As used throughout this manual, this definition includes interagency and interdepartmental support. (DOD 4000.19-M)

INTERSERVICE SUPPORT COORDINATOR (ISC)

The individual assigned as the major command, unified command, subordinate command, installation/activity single point of contact with other DOD components and other Department or Agency activities of the Federal Government. (DOD 4500.19-M)

INTERSERVICEABLE ITEM

An item of materiel which has been identified for use by two or more military services. (AR 320-5, AFM 67-1)

An item of material which has been accepted by a commodity coordination group for use by more than one military service. (OPNAVINST 4000.47)

INTERSERVICE/CROSS SERVICE DEPOT MAINTENANCE

Those depot level maintenance and support activities performed for the benefit of, and financed by, Department of the Army in accordance with terms of interservice/cross service support agreements with another DOD component or element thereof; and within the context of interservice support as defined and prescribed by DOD Directive 4000.19. In addition to the above definition, and for purposes of reporting under this regulation, maintenance support services provided by departments or agencies of the U.S. Government (other than military) will be considered as interservice support, e.g., the printing of Department of the Army Maintenance publications by U.S. Government Printing Office. (AR 750-4)

INTERSERVICING (JTCG - DMI)

A policy coordinating group chartered by the Joint Logistics commanders to establish specific maintenance interservice policy and provide for a definitive action program on a continuing basis. (AFLCR 400-21/DARCOMR 700-99/NAVMATINST 4790.23A/MCO P4410.22A)

INTERSITE COMMUNICATIONS

The communications systems and facilities employed by dispersed missile units to provide communications between the support base and the missile launch complexes, and between the dispersed launch complexes. (AFM 11-1)

INTERSYSTEM/INTRASYSTEM INTERFACES

A common boundary between two or more systems/equipments. An example of intersystem interface is a command and control system, interfacing with a strategic weapon system. An example of an intrasystem interface is the autopilot (a system element) interfacing with the pneumatic components of the directional control equipment of the aerospace vehicle. (AFSCM 375-5)

INTERTHEATER TRAFFIC

Traffic between oversea command areas, exclusive of that between the United States and oversea command areas. (AR 50-39)

Traffic between theaters exclusive of that between the continental United States and theaters. (JCS Pub 1, AR 55-23, OPNAVINST 4600.17C, AFR 75-37/MCO 4621.2B, DLAR 66-17)

INTERVAL, AGE

Age intervals are defined as equal segments of time in the life of an item. These segments are equal intervals ranging from age zero to the maximum allowable operating life of the item, or point in time that the item is no longer useful. (AFLCM 66-1, AFLCR 71-12)

INTO-PLANE

The requirement/procurement of fuel and lubricating oils for contractor delivery into Government-owned aircraft normally at nonmilitary air facilities. (DOD 4140.25-M)

INTRAFUND REIMBURSEMENT

Reimbursements for material, work, or service provided by one operating agency or operating activity to another, when both parties to the transaction are financed by the same appropriation, and will be treated in the same manner as reimbursements between appropriations, except that intrafund reimbursements will be the subject of separate budgeting, accounting, and reporting in order that they may be clearly identified and not be available beyond the period the appropriation account is otherwise available. (AFSCR 170-9)

INTRALINE DISTANCE

The distance to be maintained between any two operating buildings and sites within an operating line, at least one of which contains or is designed to contain explosives. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

INTRALINE OPERATIONS

Those operations done within one operating line. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

INTRANSIT

For the purpose of the management and control of due in assets, intransit quantities are those shipments of cost category I (Hi-Value) items shipped to bases, specialized repair activities (including contractors), weapon system storage sites, contractor storage sites, and item managers. (AFM 67-1)

INTRANSIT AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION FACILITY

A medical facility, on or in the vicinity of an air base, that provides limited medical care for in-transit patients awaiting air transportation. This type of medical facility is provided to obtain effective utilization of transport airlift within operating schedules. It includes "remain overnight" facilities, in-transit facilities at aerial ports of embarkation and debarkation, and casualty staging facilities in an overseas combat area. (JCS Pub 1)

INTRA-GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTS

Accounts with other Federal governmental units, such as accounts receivable, anticipated reimbursements, accounts payable, and contracts and orders outstanding. (DOD 5000.8)

INTRA-SERVICE SUPPORT

Action by one military service or element thereof, to provide logistics and administrative support to another military command, group, or element thereof within the same military service. (AFSCR 170-9)

Action on the part of one Department of the Army activity to provide logistic, medical and/or administrative support to another Department of the Army activity on a (1) recurring or nonrecurring basis; (2) an installation, CONUSA area, CONUS wide or world wide basis; and (3) either a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis. (AR 310-25)

INTRA-SERVICE SUPPORT AGREEMENT

A document wherein the participants to an intraservice support transaction, to preclude any misunderstanding, state clearly in writing, the arrangements that have been arrived at between the two activities involved, especially the obligations assumed by each and the rights granted to each. (AR 310-25)

INTRA-SUPPLY SERVICE

Exchange of material, inventory control documentation and other management data within or between the distribution systems of a single military service/DSA. (NAVSUP Pub 437)

INTRA-SYSTEM STANDARDIZATION

A practice of standardization encouraging the broadest application of an item within an equipment or system so that a minimum variety of similar items and practices will be required for development, production or logistics support for the system.

1. Intersystem Standardization. Standardization as above, among equipments or systems.
2. Intraservice Standardization. Standardization as above, within one Service.
3. Interservice Standardization. Standardization as above, among Services. (DOD 4120.3)

INTRA-THEATER TRAFFIC

Traffic within a theater. (JCS Pub 1)

INVENTORIES AVAILABLE

For procurement-requirements determinations, the quantity of an item of materiel on-hand, on-order, and estimated to be received from other sources, as transfers, returns from users, or maintenance and rebuild, which can be applied against gross requirements. (DOD 5000.8)

For supply distribution computations of stock levels the quantity on-hand and due-in within a

reasonable prescribed time less quantity due-out. (DOD 5000.8)

INVENTORIES, INAPPLICABLE

Materiel on hand and on order which cannot be applied to the gross requirements and the procurement or supply level for non-buy items. (DOD 5000.8)

INVENTORY

A physical count of items located within an installation. (AFR 69-8, DOD 5000.8)

The act of inspection to determine the physical existence of property (DOD 5000.8)

A physical count of property on hand (by weight or other measurement). (DOD 5000.8)

The amount of property on hand at any given time. (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1)

The physical count of stock items located within an installation or activity for verification of the recorded stock balances. (AR 780-45)

INVENTORY ACCOUNT, CHANGE IN

A cost account representing a major element of accrued expenditures in budgeting and accounting for appropriated funds and subdivisions thereof, for use only to the extent inventories of consumable materiel and components of major items are financed under such funds. Not applicable when such material is financed under revolving funds. (DOD 5000.8)

INVENTORY ADJUSTMENT

Reconciliation of recorded inventory balance with actual physical inventory. (AR 320-5)

INVENTORY ADJUSTMENTS

Bookkeeping corrections of stock records required to bring book inventories into agreement with physical inventories. (DOD 5000-8)

Adjustments to stock record balance resulting from Inventory Adjustment Voucher or Stock Change Voucher. (AFR 67-79)

Changes made in inventory quantities and value resulting from inventory recounts and reevaluations. (DOD 4160.21-M)

INVENTORY BEGIN DATE

Under the open or closed warehouse method of inventory, the inventory begin date is the date the physical inventory is to begin. (AFM 67-1)

INVENTORY CONTROL

That phase of military logistics which includes mananaging, cataloging, requirements determination, procurement, distribution, overhaul, and disposal of material. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

The act of regulating, and directing the acquisition, distribution, and disposition of material by or under the direction of an inventory manager. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

That phase of military logistics which includes managing, cataloging requirements determination, procurement, distribution, overhaul, and disposal of materiel. Synonymous with materiel control materiel management, inventory management, and supply management. (JCS Pub 1)

INVENTORY CONTROL POINT (ICP)

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. (DOD 4105.63-M)

An organizational unit or activity within a Department of Defense supply system which is assigned the primary responsibility for the materiel management of a group of items either for a particular Service or for the Defense Department as a whole. Materiel inventory management includes cataloging direction, requirements computation, procurement direction, distribution management, disposal direction and generally, rebuild direction. (AFM 11-1, AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

An organizational unit within the supply system of a military service/DSA which is assigned the primary responsibility for the management of a group of items, either within a particular military service or for the DOD as a whole. Responsibilities include computation of quantitative requirements, the authority to require procurement, repair materiel or initiate disposal, development of world-wide quantitative and monetary inventory data, and the positioning and repositioning of materiel. (AFM 67-1)

INVENTORY CONTROL POINT/MANAGER

An organizational unit or activity within a DOD supply system which is assigned the primary responsibility for the material management of a group of items either for a particular Service or for the DOD as a whole. Material inventory management includes: cataloging direction, requirements computation, procurement direction, distribution management, disposal direction; and generally, rebuild direction. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

INVENTORY CONTROL RECORD

The composite of data entries showing, by item, the ownership, purpose, condition, location, balance on hand, due in or on backorder, and such other management information as may be prescribed by competent authority. It is the primary source of recorded data influencing inventory control, supply distribution, and financial management decisions and actions. (NAVSUP Pub 437)

INVENTORY CUT-OFF DOCUMENT

The last document number assigned to an accounting document prior to the inventory deadline date. (AFM 67-1)

INVENTORY DEADLINE DATE

Under the open or closed warehouse method of inventory, the inventory deadline date is the date immediately prior to the inventory begin date. (AFM 67-1, AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

INVENTORY DISCREPANCY

The difference between the physical count of stock in storage and the recorded stock record balance. (AR 320-5)

INVENTORY DISCREPANCY (MAJOR)

Value of item coverage or shortage exceeds $100 or item quantity variation exceeds 10 percent of the recorded balance (AR 320-5)

INVENTORY DISCREPANCY (MINOR)

Value of an item coverage or shortage does not exceed $100 and item quantity variation does not exceed 10 percent of the recorded balance. (AR 320-5)

INVENTORY IN TRANSIT BETWEEN STORAGE LOCATIONS

Materiel within the supply system shipped from one location but not yet taken up on the stock records of the receiving location (DOD 5000.8)

INVENTORY IN TRANSIT FROM PROCUREMENT

Materiel shipped by a contractor, accepted at point of origin for the Government, but not yet received into stores. (DOD 5000.8)

INVENTORY (COMPLETE)

The counting of all items within one specific lot, category, or commodity, as of a particular date. (AR 780-45)

INVENTORY (NOUN)

The amount of property on hand at any given time; an itemized list of such property. (AFM 67-1)

INVENTORY (SPECIAL)

The counting of selected item/items for a particular purpose. (AR 780-45)

INVENTORY (STATISTICAL SAMPLING)

The counting of a sample of items selected at random from an inventory lot whereby a decision to accept or reject the entire lot from which the sample was taken is based on the results. (AR 780-45)

INVENTORY (TANKAGE)

Bulk tankage contents measured to current product level; includes tank bottoms and associated pipeline fill. (AFR 144-1)

INVENTORY (VERB)

The comparison of items and quantities in storage and/or in use with that reflected on the accountable records. (AFM 67-1)

INVENTORY LOG ITEMS

Items which are required to be delivered with the aircraft upon a change of custodians. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

INVENTORY LOT

A segment of the total items stored within a storage installation or activity which have been grouped for purpose of inventory. (AR 780-45, AR 320-5)

INVENTORY LOT/SEGMENT

A subgrouping of the total items in storage for the purpose of physical inventory counting or location audit. The lot/segment is generally by Federal Supply Class, warehousing, packing station or some form of commodity grouping. (DOD 4140.35)

INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

Inventory management is that phase of military logistics which controls the input, availability and disposal of material in the Naval Establishment. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

INVENTORY MANAGEMENT CODES

Designated alphabetic or numeric digits or a combination thereof used in the classification of materiel under the cognizance of an inventory control point for supply management purposes. For example an indication of the highest level of repair and recoverability, inventory fractionation, and inventory stratification. (DOD 5000.8)

INVENTORY MANAGEMENT OR INVENTORY MANAGER

Replaces the term "Commodity Class Management" (CCM). The functions, processes, disciplines, and typical assignments directly devoted to selecting, acquiring, maintaining material, controlling inventory, and providing central materiel logistic support for the AF mission worldwide.

Includes materiel requirements (quantitative), budgeting, master repair scheduling, distribution and redistribution, initiating procurements, inventory planning, utilization, and disposition, packaging and transportation, and production materiel improvements. (AFLCM 72-2)

INVENTORY MANAGER

The head of a supply echelon having system-wide direction and control of supply responsibilities for an assigned commodity, category or group of commodities or categories. (DOD 5000.8, DOD 4140.32-M)

INVENTORY MANAGERS (NAVY)

Those organizational elements which are charged with the responsibility for inventory management. The policies and standards enunciated in NAVEXOS P1500 apply primarily to the inventory managers which include: the Commands, the Marine Corps, and those offices which carry out decentralized inventory management functions as directed by the Naval Supply Systems Command including: the Inventory Control Points (ICP's), the Navy Single Manager operating agencies, and the Navy Retail Offices. The Marine Corps and the Navy Single Manager operating agencies will be guided by those policies and standards to the extent that they reflect directly on the operations of these organizations. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

INVENTORY OBJECTIVE

The total number of units a DOD Component intends to buy through the life of the program as approved by the Secretary of Defense. This objective may extend beyond the FYDP years but shall be consistent with the program found in the FYDP, unless otherwise directed. (DOD 7000.3)

INVENTORY RECONCILIATION

A match between depot counts/custodial records and the accountable records to identify and adjust accountable records when in disagreement with physical count documents/custodial records. (AR 310-25)

INVENTORY TEMPORARILY IN USE

Nonexpendable items of stock-fund-financed materiel (including materiel obtained from the Defense Stock Fund or a division of the Army Stock Fund as consigned inventory) which is authorized for issue on a loan basis for short periods of time after which the materiel will be returned to the supply source from which originally acquired. (AR 320-5, AMCR 37-9)

INVENTORY TURNOVER

An average ratio for purposes of inventory analysis: annual sales or issues at cost divided by average inventory investment during the year--generally used for peacetime operating stocks only. May be computed on an equivalent basis with use of data for a period less than a year (DOD 5000.8)

The number of times on the average an entire inventory is sold or issued in one year (DOD 5000.8)

INVENTORY VALUE

The dollar value at which material is carried on inventory records for monetary accounting purposes. It is established on the basis of standard prices, or actual or estimated acquisition cost of items when standard prices are not used. This is applicable to all property regardless of condition, except for unidentifiable scrap and privately-owned abandoned personal property. (DOD 4160.21-M)

INVENTORY IN TRANSIT

That materiel in the military distribution system which is in the process of movement from point of receipt from procurement and production (either contractor's plant or first destination, depending upon point of delivery) and between points of storage, and distribution. (DOD 5000.8)

INVENTORY, ACTIVE

That group of items assigned an operational status. (MIL-STD-721B)

INVENTORY, BOOK

The quantity of value of property on hand at any given time as determined from records maintained in connection with day-to-day transactions. (DOD 5000.8)

INVENTORY, CONTRACTOR

Any property acquired by and in possession of a contractor or subcontractor (including Government-provided property) under a contract pursuant to the terms of which title is vested in the Government and in excess of the amounts needed to complete full performance under the entire contract. (DOD 5000.8)

Any materials and supplies acquired by and owned by a contractor. (DOD 5000.8)

Any property which the Government is obligated to or has an option to take-over under any type of contract as a result either of any changes in the specifications or plans thereunder or of the termination of such contract (or subcontract thereunder), prior to completion of the work for the

convenience, or at the option of the Government (and for which the Government has elected to take title). (DOD 5000.8)

INVENTORY, INACTIVE

That group of items being held in reserve for possible future commitment to the operational inventory. (MIL-STD-721B)

INVENTORY, PERPETUAL

A record maintained to reflect continuously the quantity or value of property on hand. (DOD 5000.8)

INVENTORY, PHYSICAL

The quantity or amount of property on hand determined by actual count or other means. (DOD 5000.8)

The list showing for each item of property determined by actual count or other means, the quantity and sometimes the cost or other appropriate value. (DOD 5000.8)

INVENTORY, SAMPLE

A sample of items selected from an inventory lot in such a manner that each item in the lot has an equal opportunity of being included in the sample. (DOD 4140.35)

INVENTORY, SELECTED ITEM

An unscheduled physical inventory required to be accomplished for a given Federal Stock Number (FSN) or otherwise identified item (such as validation of a backordered item). (DOD 4140.35)

INVENTORY, SPECIAL

A scheduled physical inventory of a specific item(s) as a result of a special requirement generated by location audit, preprocurement, or any other reason deemed appropriate by the item manager or stock control point. (DOD 4140.35)

INVENTORY, SPOT

An unscheduled physical inventory required to be accomplished as a result of a total or partial materiel denial. (DOD 4140.35)

INVENTORY, TERMINATION

Any tangible items of property purchased, supplied, manufactured, or otherwise acquired for performance of a terminated contract, which items are properly allocable to the terminated portion of the contract. Includes both government-furnished property and contractor-furnished property. Excludes facilities, machinery, equipment, special tooling, and materials which are subject to a separate contract or a special contractual provision governing use and disposition. (DOD 5000.8)

INVERSION

An increase in ambient temperature with increase in altitude. (AFM 127-201)

INVESTIGATIVE ELEMENTS

Includes AFOSI, USACIDC, NIS, and DIS. (DLAR 5705.2)

INVESTIGATIVE PROJECT

An investigative assignment designed to affirm a defective condition and ensure the adequacy of contractor's action in correcting the cause of reported deficiencies or to acquire specific information for a given purpose. (AFR 74-15)

INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

An official record of the results of an investigation or crime prevention survey. (DLAR 5705.2)

INVESTMENT

The sum of money or capital employed for a given purpose or in a given area. (DOD 5000.8)

A security or other property right purchased or otherwise acquired or the cost of acquisition thereof. (DOD 5000.8)

INVESTMENT COST

Investment costs are basically the costs of real property and the acquisition of equipment. Investment costs are:

(a) Major end items of equipment. These are items of such importance to the operating readiness of operating units that they are subject to continuing, centralized, individual item management and asset control throughout all command and support echelons and throughout their active life, from acquisition through use until wearout and disposal.

(b) Other end items of equipment. These are all other end items of military or commercial-type including items authorized for local procurement, but excluding items of equipment having a unit cost value of less than $1,000.00.

(c) Reparable assemblies, spares and repair parts which are centrally managed recoverable items and which are designated as reparable.

(d) Equipment procured locally if it otherwise meets the definition of investment.

(e) Construction, including the cost of land and rights therein.

(f) Munitions and their components are investment items with the exception that ammunition and demolition explosives used for training are considered expense. (AFM 67-1)

Cost of equipment, supplies and services that

improve the capability of a force, including initial unit equipment, war reserves of equipment and ammunition, concurrent spare parts, and initial parts stockage levels. Also includes replacement costs for obsolescent and attrited equipment, costs for construction facilities equipment, projects programmed as dollar value lines to facilitate administration, and training costs associated with the introduction of new equipment or an improved capability. (AFR 400-3)

INVESTMENT COSTS

Those program costs required beyond the development phase to introduce into operational use a new capability, to procure initial, additional, or replacement equipment for operational forces or to provide for major modifications of an existing capability. They include Procurement Appropriation costs except those associated with the operating category defined below, and all Military Construction Appropriation costs except those associated with research and development. They exclude RDTE, Military Personnel, and Operation and Maintenance Appropriation costs. (AMCR 11-4, DOD 7045.1, AFR 27-9, AFSCM 27-1)

The program element costs required beyond the development phase to introduce a new capability into operational use, including military construction projects not related to development, and nonrecurring procurement costs. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

INVESTMENT MATERIAL

Recoverable assemblies, installed equipment items, and modification kits procured with investment (central procurement) appropriations. (AFLCR 66-34)

INVESTMENT PROJECT

A complete economic entity which may include a single item or multiple facilities, items of equipment and operating sites if, taken together, they serve the common investment objective of economy of operations. (DOD 7041.3)

INVESTMENT TYPE EXCHANGEABLE ITEMS

Items issued from inventories in the Air Force to replace unserviceable recoverable/reparable investment type items exchanged or returned to stock. These items are defined in AFM 67-1, Volume III, Part one, Chapter 5. (AFLCR 171-12)

INVESTMENT, GOVERNMENT

Under a revolving fund, the total amount appropriated for capital and value of property capitalized initially, as increased or decreased by results of operations and withdrawals of capital for return to the Treasury. (DOD 5000.8)

With respect to appropriated funds, the cost or value of property acquired by expenditure of such funds or received without charge and remaining on hand. Does not include balance of expendable funds. (DOD 5000.8)

INVOICE

A document showing particulars of property transferred or services rendered, setting forth the date, quantity, description, price, and total amount, together with the terms of the transaction, including discount, if any, and reference to the applicable contract or other procuring instrument. (DOD 5000.8)

INVOICES, UNVOUCHERED

The amount of invoices which are payable but for which vouchers have not yet been prepared. (DOD 5000.8)

ION ENGINE

A type of engine in which the thrust to propel the missile or spacecraft is obtained from a stream of ionized atomic particles, which are accelerated by electric fields and exhausted from a nozzle. (AFM 11-1)

ION ROCKET

Space craft powerplant, still to be developed, that produces thrust by the reaction obtained from ejecting a high velocity stream of ions. (AFM 11-1)

IPE ACCESSORY

A device identified to the basic unit of Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE) which facilitates or enhances the operation but which is not essential for its operation, such as remote control devices. (TM 38260/NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18 MCO 4870.62/DSAM 4145.9)

IPE AUXILIARY

A device identified to the basic unit of IPE without which the basic unit cannot operate such as motors for pumps and machine tools. (TM 38-260/NAVSUP Pub 523 AFR 71-18 MCO 4879.62/DSAM 4145.9)

IPE MATERIAL RELEASE ORDER/SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

Shipping instructions issued by DIPEC to direct shipment of idle IPE will be by MILSTRIP documentation (DD Form 1348a; DD Form 1348-1, or MILSTRIP teletype format). (TM 38260 NAVSUP Pub 523 AFR 71-18 MCO 4870.62 DSAM 4145.9)

IR&D TECHNICAL EVALUATION GROUP

The tri-service group is established to determine procedures and practices that implement DOD Independent Research & Development (IR&D) policy. It is composed of a DOD Chairman and each Departmental (Army, Navy, and Air Force) IR&D Technical Manager. (AFSC Supplement 1 AFR 80-53)

IR&D TECHNICAL PLAN

Each company's annual IR&D technical project descriptions. (AFSC Supplement 1/AFR 80-53)

ISSL PRODPAK

Contains only the peculiar items required for maintenance of a specific series of subsystem or equipment within a designated type of model. When a new series of subsystem or equipment within a type or model is produced wherein the total range of spare parts is not applicable to all series of the subsystem or equipment, the Initial Spares Support List (ISSL) will be reduced and a prodpak will be prepared for the spares peculiar to each series of subsystem or equipment. (AFM 67-1)

ISSUE

Materiel released from stock for use or consumption. (Sometimes includes transfers from the supply system to combat forces prior to actual use or consumption, without further financial accounting for inventory.) (DOD 5000.8)

To furnish materiel to consumers or users from stock. (DOD 5000.8)

A transaction whereby a supply account shows movement of material to a requesting organization. (AFLCR 66-34)

ISSUE DATE

The initial issue control date of the excess listing, assigned by DLSC from which the automatic release date of the property is computed (AFM 67-1)

ISSUE DOCUMENT

A form used by an individual or organization to request supplies from a base supply officer and the document by which the base supply officer supplies to the requesting individual or organization. DD Form 1150, "Request for Issue or Turn In," is used for this purpose, unless as otherwise specifically authorized. (AFM 67-1)

ISSUE GROUP

A numbering system in which each number is oriented to an order and shipping time for a range of priority designators. (DOD 4500.32-R)

ISSUE PRIORITY DESIGNATOR

A numeric entry on the DD Form 1348-1 based on the mission of the requiring activity and the urgency of the need for the material. (DSAR 4500.3, DOD 4500.32-R)

The numeric entry made by the initiator of a requisition which relates to the mission of the requiring activity (force/activity designator) and the urgency of the need (urgency-of-need designator). (AR 320-5, AR 725-50)

A two-digit numeric code indicating the assigned priority for movement of materiel through the supply system (AR 710-50)

A two-digit numeric (Arabic) designator used to signify the priority entry in MILSTRIP requisitions. (AFM 67-1)

ISSUE PRIORITY GROUP

A relative sequential grouping of priority designators for the assignment of priority delivery dates and processing times. (AR 320-5)

ISSUES

1. The release of product into aircraft, marine equipment, engine block test sections, auxiliary power units, and shipments to other than AF consignees.

2. This term does not include the bulk transfer of product to AF consignees.

3. This term is interchangeable with the term "Sales" and is further defined by the type of issue as follows:

a. Issue of cash.

b. Charge issues. Issues to aircraft within the USAF (including Air National Guard, Air Fleet Services, and Air Reserve).

c. Reimbursable issues. Issues to other than USAF aircraft and bulk shipments to other than USAF consignees.

4. This term is sometimes used to include movement of product from the bulk-storage system to refueling and/or hydrant units. Such issues do not constitute either sales or issues. When used in this manner, the term "Issues" represents a relocation of product from one type of storage to another within the same accountability. (AFM 67-1)

ISSUES, FREE

Materiel provided for use or consumption without charge to the fund or fund subdivision which finances the activity to which issued. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

ISSUES, INITIAL

The provision of materiel approved for issue and not previously supplied to an individual or an

organization. Such initial issues include those to new inductees, newly activated organizations, and issues of newly standardized items. (DOD 5000.8)

ISSUES, NON-REIMBURSABLE

Material issued against withdrawal credits or otherwise provided "free" of charge to authorized agencies to the extent authorized. (DOD 5000.8)

ISSUES, PAST YEAR

The actual issues, net of returns, for the preceding twelve months. (DOD 5000.8)

ISSUES, REIMBURSABLE

Materiel provided for use or consumption (or for stock) on the basis of charge to the consignee's funds and reimbursement to the applicable fund which finances procurement of the materiel. (DOD 5000.8)

ISSUE, NONRECURRING

An issue made on a one-time basis with no foreseeable subsequent demand from the requisitioner. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

ISSUE, REPAIR AND/OR REQUISITION RESTRICTION CODE

A two character, alpha and alpha, or alpha and numeric type of code which indicates restrictions on issuing or instructions for requisitioning, item repair/overhaul, credit, turn-in, exchange or disposal. (NAVSUP Pub 437)

ITEM

A generic term used to identify the specific entity under consideration. As such it may be a part, subassembly, group, equipment, etc. (MIL-STD-471)

A unit of equipment at any level of assembly, e.g., weapon system, subsystem, component. (AR 705-50)

A generic term meaning any or all of the species of material. It is sometimes used with a modifier to mean a particular sub-classification. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

The term "item" includes materials, parts, components, subassemblies, equipments, accessories, and attachments. (AMCR 11-26)

A generic term meaning any article of materiel which is procured, stocked, stored, issued, or used. (AFLCR 400-1)

An interchangeable term used to designate subsystems, equipment, or components. (AFR 70-3)

A component, material, process, part, subassembly, assembly, unit, set, system, accessory, attachment, etc. (MIL-D-70327)

A non-specific term used to denote any product, including systems, materials, parts, subassemblies, sets, accessories, etc. (AFR 65-3)

ITEM CODING COST

The cost of obtaining a contractor recommendation regarding the continued applicability of the method of procurement code assigned to a given stock number. (AFLCR 70-11)

ITEM CRITICALITY CODE (IC)

A code that is used to trigger a mechanical advance criticality stuffer. The code is used to flag and follow-up on an item buy requirement that is either critical or becoming critical to Air Force mission support. (AFLCR 70-11)

ITEM DESCRIPTION

The exact name and description of the item as it appears in the contract, purchase order, or requisition. Note: Item description shall consist of the item name approved and published by the Office of Cataloging, OASD, and such additional modifiers or portions of the approved item description as may be required by the cognizant activity. Abbreviated descriptions as authorized by the cognizant activity will be permitted. (MIL-STD-129C)

Consists of the minimum amount of identification data necessary to differentiate an item from all similar items in accordance with the needs of any operating activity, plus reference data essential for the proper identification and classification of the item and its use in supply and maintenance operations. (DOD 5000.8)

A statement of descriptive and technical data necessary to: a. Fix its identity. b. Differentiate the item from all similar items as procured, stocked, requisitioned, issued, or used by any Government activity. c. Reference data essential for the proper understanding of the item useful in supply operations, or required in determining the classification of the item. (AFLCM 72-2)

ITEM IDENTIFICATION

An array of sufficient data to establish the essential characteristics of an item which gives the item its unique character and makes it what it is, and to differentiate it from every other item of supply used by the Federal Government. (AFM 67-1)

Consists of the minimum amount of identification data necessary to differentiate an item from all similar items in accordance with the needs of any operating activity, plus reference data essential for the proper understanding of the item and useful in supply operations or necessary in determining the classification of the item. (TM 38-715, AR 320-5)

In cataloging and supply operations, identification of an item must be positive and accurate so that it

cannot be confused with any other item of like or similar nature; therefore, its description must be unique and include a statement of all essential physical or functional characteristics. The sub-elements composing an item identification are the basic name and item name, item description, markings, and number(s). (AFLCM 72-2)

The Federal Catalog System, in order to provide full protection for all items of supply and the required degree of identification, employs five types of item identification. Only one of those methods, the descriptive method, and its three types of item identification are applicable to this standard. (FED STD NO. 5a)

ITEM IDENTIFICATION CODE

A four character alpha-numeric code assigned by ASO to each repairable item (including "D" material control coded items) to facilitate line item accounting by industrial activities. (FASOINST 4700.27)

ITEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

The Federal Stock Number assigned or when the FSN has not been assigned, use the official Type, Model and Series Numbers, use the Class Ship designation; DOD Ammunition Code from Cataloging Handbook H-3; or, the Production Equipment Code Number for production equipment. (NAVMATINST 4850.89A)

ITEM IDENTIFICATION TRANSACTION

The collection, maintenance, and dissemination of item related characteristics and other identifying data adequate to establish directly or indirectly, the unique character of an item of supply and to differentiate it from every other item of supply included in the various logistics systems; includes DD Form 635, Logistics Item Data Card, data related to the item identification submittal. (DSAR 4130.4/AR 708-4/NAVSUPINST 4120.36/AFR 72-11/MCO 4410.16)

ITEM INTERCHANGEABLE

One, which (1) possesses such functional and physical characteristics as to be equivalent in performance reliability, and maintainability, to another item of similar or identical purpose; and (2) is capable of being exchanged for the other item (a) without selection for fit or performance, and (b) without alteration of the items themselves or of adjoining items, except for adjustment. (MIL-STD-721B)

ITEM (PART)

One piece, or two or more pieces joined together which are normally subject to disassembly without destruction or impairment of designed use. (TM 38-715)

ITEM MANAGEMENT

The selecting, acquiring, and maintaining materiel, controlling inventory, and providing materiel support for the Air Force mission worldwide. (AFM 11-1)

The functions, disciplines and typical assignments directly devoted to selecting, acquiring, maintaining material; controlling inventory and providing central materiel logistic support for the Air Force mission worldwide. Evaluates material requirements (quantitative), budgeting, master repair scheduling, distribution, initiating procurements, inventory planning, utilization and disposition, packaging, transportation and production material improvements. (AFM 66-12)

ITEM MANAGEMENT CLASSIFICATION

The process of validation, acceptance or rejection of, and the response to, IMC submissions. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

ITEM MANAGEMENT CODE

This is a one digit numeric code to designate those items which (1) have been retained by service management; (2) are managed by a single agency within DOD on a DOD-wide basis; or (3) are controlled by GSA. (NAVSUP Pub 437)

ITEM MANAGEMENT CODING (IMC)

The coding of items of supply in accordance with approved DOD criteria established in Defense Logistic Services Center (DLSC) Operational Notices (e.g., OPSNOT. G-1, G-2, G-3, and subsequent) to determine management methods. (Group A-Individual Military Service Materiel Management; Group B-Integrated Military Materiel Management; and Group C- For Determination by designated classification agency) (AFLCM 72-2)

The process of determining whether items of supply shall be subject to integrated materiel management, or retained for management by an individual military service or other DOD component. (AFM 67-1)

ITEM MANAGEMENT OR ITEM MANAGER

The functions, processes, disciplines, and typical assignments directly devoted to selecting, acquiring, maintaining materiel; controlling inventory, and providing central materiel logistic support for the AF mission worldwide. Typically includes materiel requirements (quantitative), budgeting, master repair scheduling, distribution and redistribution,

initiating procurements, inventory planning, utilization, and disposition, packaging and transportation, and production materiel improvements. (AFM 67-1, AFLCR 400-1)

ITEM MANAGER (IM)

An individual within the organization of an inventory control point or other such organization assigned management responsibility for one or more specific items of material. (JCS Pub 1)

The inventory control point authorized by the class manager to perform assigned materiel management functions for an item of supply. (AR 701-5)

The AFLC AMA that has management responsibility for commodity-type items by Federal Supply Class (TO 00-25-115). (AFR 57-4).

The individual, organization, or activity that performs item management. (AFM 11-1)

The AFLC, AMA, D/MM Item Manager Division that has been assigned maintenance engineering and logistics management responsibility for non-airborne equipment and commodities installed in end items that are common to more than one weapon/or support system. This maintenance engineering and logistics management responsibility is established to provide centralized support to the various weapon system managers. (T.O. 00-20-1)

The term "IM" identifies or refers to the AMA to which articles, subsystems consisting of a group of components, and aggregations of items in an FSG/FSC are assigned for item management purposes. (T.O. 00-25-4)

ITEM NUMBER

A number assigned on an assembly drawing to a part, subassembly, etc., for purposes of identification. (MIL-D-70327)

Controlled Material group by number (e.g., carbon steel, 10, alloy steel, 20, etc.). (AFSCM 78-325)

ITEM OF PRODUCTION

Consists of those pieces or objects grouped within a manufacturer's identifying number and conforming to the same engineering drawings, specifications, and inspection. (Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging, M1-2)

ITEM OF SUPPLY

An item of supply includes any material, part, component, subassembly, assembly, equipment, equipment accessory or attachment, or end-item for the equipping, maintenance, operation or support of military activities and organizations. (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1, DOD 4140.36)

An end item, component, or part, records for which are maintained for stock, storage and issuance in support of military requirements. (DSAM 4120.3-M, DOD 4140.32-M)

Is an item which is "recurrently used, bought, stocked, or distributed" so that only one distinctive combination of letters or numerals, or both, identifies the same item throughout the Department of Defense. (BUSANDA MANUAL)

Consists of any number of pieces or objects, which are within the limits or tolerances dictated by the logistics responsibilities of any one supply, industrial, or other management system for items of personal property, treated in the operation of that system as being identical. (Fed. Man. for Supply Cat. M1-2)

An item of supply consists of any number of pieces or objects, or groups of pieces or objects, which are within the limits of tolerances dictated by the logistics or supply support responsibilities of any one supply system, and treated in the supply operations of that system as being identical. (AFLCM 72-2)

An end item, component, or part, records for which are maintained for stock, storage and issuance in support of military requirements. (DOD 4120.3)

Any materiel, part, component, subassembly, assembly, equipment, equipment accessory or attachment, or end item for the equipping, maintenance, operation, or support of military activities and organizations. (AFM 67-1)

ITEM RECORD

An accumulation of all data elements related to a single item of supply and identified in the file system by the conversion identity key of a FIIN or Activity Control Number. Data elements constituting an Item Record may be directly related to a primary key or indirectly to a primary key through a secondary-to-primary key relationship. (ASOINST P4440.60)

ITEM REPLACEABLE

One which is interchangeable with another item, but which differs physically from the original item in that the installation of the replaceable item requires operations such as drilling, reaming, cutting, filing, shimming, etc., in addition to the normal application and methods of attachment. (MIL-STD-721B)

ITEM REPLACEMENT PRICE

A set of numeric digits which indicates the current price of the item that has been adjusted to the latest procurement as opposed to the published unit price. (ASOINST P4400.24)

ITEM STRATIFICATION

The process of selecting items for procurement analysis as well as the establishment of priorities for screening review. (NAVMATINST P4200.33, AR 715-22, DSAM 4105.2)

ITEM SUPPORT PERIOD-(PROGRAM FORECAST PERIOD)

The item support period represents the number of months to be used in the development of initial budget, apportionment and item requirements for spare and repair parts. (AFLCR 57-27)

ITEM TYPE CODE

A code to indicate whether the Item Identification Number used is a: Federal Stock Number (Code 1); Type, Model, Series Designation (Code 2); Class Ship Designation (Code 3); Production Equipment (Code 4); Other (Code 5). (ASOINST P1300.2)

ITEM-PROCUREMENT TIME

That element of active repair time required to obtain the needed item or items from base supply stock rooms, etc. (MIL-STD-721B)

ITEMS

Replenishment spare parts obtained from a sole source other than direct purchase manufacturer. (ASOINST P4200.27)

Material that is raw, in process, a manufactured commodity, equipment, component, accessory, part, assembly, or product of any kind including prime subcontractor items. (AFR 78-13)

ITEMS USED BY OVERSEAS DEPENDENTS' SCHOOLS

A listing of authorized school unique items prepared or revised, published, and distributed on an annual basis under the direction of the Director, Directorate for Education Programs, OASD (Education). (AFM 67-1)

ITEMS, COMMERCIAL

Articles of supply readily available from established commercial distribution sources, which the Department of Defense or inventory managers in the military services have designated to be obtained directly or indirectly from such sources. (DOD 5000.8)

ITEMS, READINESS

Items which qualify for acquisition or retention for readiness under current Department of Defense policies and criteria. (DOD 5000.8)

ITEMS, RECOVERABLE

Items which normally are not consumed in use and are subject to return for repair or disposal. (DOD 5000.8)

ITEM, AUXILLARY

An item without which the base unit of plant equipment cannot operate, such as a motor for a machine tool. Generally accounted for as part of the unit of equipment to which attached. (DOD 5000.8)

ITEM, COMMON

Any part or component which is required in the assembly of two or more complete end items. (DOD 5000.8)

Any item of materiel which is required for use by more than one activity. (DOD 5000.8)

Sometimes loosely used to denote any consumable item except repair parts or other technical items. (DOD 5000.8)

Any item of materiel which is procured for, owned by (service stock), or used by any military department of the Department of Defense and which is also required to be furnished to a recipient country under the grant-aid Military Assistance Program. (DOD 5000.8)

Readily available commercial items. (DOD 5000.8)

Items used by two or more military services of similar manufacture or fabrication which may vary between the services as to color or shape (as vehicles or clothing). (DOD 5000.8)

ITEM, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STANDARD

A material, part, component, subassembly, or equipment identified or described in military or adopted Federal and Industry Standards. (DOD 5000.8)

ITEM, END

A final combination of end products, component parts and/or materials, which is ready for its intended use e.g., ship, tank, aircraft, mobile machine shop. (DOD 5000.8)

ITEM, LIMITED STANDARD

An item of supply determined by standardization action as authorized for procurement only to support in-service military materiel requirements. (DOD 5000.8)

ITEM, LINE

An entry on a document reflecting all data necessary to identify positively a specific article of property and the quantity thereof. (DOD 5000.8)

A row of numerical facts in a statistical table. (DOD 5000.8)

A construction project. (DOD 5000.8)

ITEM, NON-READINESS

Items which do not qualify for acquisition or retention for readiness or contingency purposes under current Department of Defense policies and criteria. (DOD 5000.8)

ITEM, NON-STANDARD

An item of supply determined by standardization action as not authorized for procurement. (DOD 5000.8)

ITEM, PECULIAR

An item required by only one military service, except for a supply item which varies only as to color or shape (such as vehicles or clothing) and are considered to be a common item. (DOD 5000.8)

Any part or component which may be used in the assembly of only one complete end-item. (DOD 5000.8)

ITEM, PREFERRED

An item selected under a Department of Defense program by which it is designated as authorized for procurement, stock and issue, but is not a Department of Defense standard item. (DOD 5000.8)

ITEM, PRINCIPAL

End-items of major importance which require detailed analysis and examination, at the level established for central control, or at the military service level, of all factors affecting their supply and demand. An end-item is generally selected as a principal item on the basis of military combat or training essentiality, considering also the difficulty of procurement or production and criticality of basic materials or components. (DOD 5000.8)

ITEM, REGULATED

Any item of material over which property authority exercises close supervision of distribution, issue, and use because it is scarce, costly, or of highly technical or hazardous nature. (DOD 5000.8)

ITEM, SUBSTITUTE

An item authorized for issue in lieu of a standard item of like nature and quality. (DOD 5000.8)

One which possesses such functional and physical characteristics as to be capable of being exchanged for another only under specified conditions or for particular applications and without alterations of the items themselves or of adjoining items. (MIL-STD-721B)

-J-

JAMAC

Code name for Joint Aeronautical Materials Activity. (AFSCM 78-325)

JCS-ASSURED AIRLIFT (DOD)

The amount of strategic airlift capability designated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to sustain an air line of communication for minimum essential logistical support of operational activities in those theaters not involved in emergency or wartime situations. (AFR 76-38/AR 59-8/OPNAVINST 4630.18D/MCO 4630.6C/DSAR 4540.9)

JCS-COORDINATED EXERCISE

A minor exercise, the scheduling of which requires coordination by the Joint Chiefs of Staff because it involves the units or forces of more than one commander in chief or agency. (JCS Pub 1)

JET AIRCRAFT

A vehicle which breathes air and is propelled by the thrust of exhaust gases. (AFM 11-1)

JET ENGINE

A reaction engine that takes in air from outside as an oxidizer to burn fuel and ejects a jet of hot gases backward to create thrust, the gases being generated by the combustion within the engine. The jet engine differs from the rocket engine in its dependence upon air taken in from outside. The rocket engine carries its own oxidizer and is therefore capable of operation in outer space. (AFM 11-1)

JET PROPULSION

Reaction propulsion in which the propulsion unit obtains oxygen from the air as distinguished from rocket propulsion in which the unit carries its own oxygen-producing material. In connection with aircraft propulsion, the term refers to a gasoline or other fuel turbine jet unit which discharges hot gas through a tail pipe and a nozzle, affording a thrust which propels the aircraft. (JCS Pub 1)

JETTISON

The selective release of stores from an aircraft other than normal attack. (JCS Pub 1)

JOB ORDER REGISTER

A data file which contains the job order numbers for each account identity and descriptive data elements related to each job order. (AFSCM 177-265)

JOB DESIGNATOR

A single-digit alpha code assigned to a specific item of workload to signify the type and extent of depot maintenance authorized to be done. (AFLCR 66-60)

JOB ORDER

A formal instruction to perform certain work according to specifications, estimates, etc. (ONMINST 5000.3)

An approved authorization to perform mission work or provide tenant support services. A direct

job order is associated with an approved effort. There are no restrictions as to the type of labor (S&E, T or O for Labs) which may be logged against these job orders so long as their time contributed directly to the effort. (AFSCM 177-265)

An authorization to perform specific entities of RDT&E work. (AFSCR 80-26)

An entity of work generating an end product of the laboratory. Job orders are established for each RDT&E contract and in-house work unit and for each engineering support effort. In addition, indirect or overhead "Job Order" numbers may be established to facilitate the accumulation and analysis of nondirect costs. (AFSCP 177-3)

JOB ORDER CATEGORIES

Job order categories are established to separate direct job order (work units) into three mutually exclusive categories. These categories describe how work is performed; contract vs. in-house, and for in-house, the nature (bench work vs. support) of each work effort. The three categories are Contract Direction, In-House Research and Technology and In-House Research and Technology Support (for laboratories only). (AFSCM 177-265)

1. Category 1: Contract Direction. All resources expended on job orders performed as contractual efforts for which the laboratory has technical direction responsibility. Contract direction activities include the actual contracts, grants, and outgoing fund transfers to other Government agencies; procurement planning; preparation of specifications, D&Fs, and other procurement data; proposal evaluation and source selection; procurement coordination; preparation of work effort data and progress reports; contract monitoring and administration; evaluation of the laboratory contractor delivered reports, hardware or data; and other activities through final closeout of the contractual effort.

2. Category 2: In-House Research & Technology. All resources expended on job orders performed in-house which are characterized as "bench-work" experimentation or original study designed to accomplish a discrete scientific or technical advancement without significant contractor technical support. Along with the "bench-work" and original study, these job orders should include experiments with unique equipment to derive new techniques or adapt state-of-the-art techniques to hardware. In-house R&T will include all planning, supply support, test support, documentation, fabrication, and evaluation efforts that can be directly related to these in-house job orders.

3. Category 3: In-House Research and Technology (R&T) Support. All resources expended on job orders performed inhouse which are characterized as engineering assistance or consultation services. Included are job orders for formal and informal consultation or evaluation services to other organizations; planning studies and assistance, proposal evaluations, source selection and other procurement assistance; mission analysis for operational commands and higher headquarters; critical design reviews; evaluation for other organizations of contractor delivered equipment; trouble-shooting operational equipment; DOD standardization program, patent reviews, IR&D reviews, and any other technical assistance or consultation to solve scientific or engineering problems for a specific laboratory customer. (AFSCR 80-26)

JOB ORDER ELEMENT OF EXPENSE DESCRIPTION

The narrative words or phrases which describe the uniquely designed job order EEIC. (AFSCM 177-365)

JOB ORDER ELEMENT OF EXPENSE INVESTMENT CODE (EEIC)

These are EEICs that have been designed to accommodate the unique requirements of AFSC cost accounting (AFSCM 177-265)

JOB ORDER NUMBER (JON)

This is a nine-digit number used to control workload relative to the project order period on which funding is provided. The number consists of nine digits (a five-digit control number, a one-digit job designator and a three-digit suffix). The suffix is a three-digit aircraft identification code for end items worked through the G037E system; the fiscal year indicator, month or quarter code and the ownership purpose code when the JON is for nonserialized items. For nonaircraft serialized items, a three-position alpha code is used. (AFLCR 66-60)

A nine-position alphanumeric code that is used for the collection of depot maintenance costs, progress billings, and sales. It includes the five-position control number, one-position job designator, and a three-position suffix. (AFLCR 66-60)

JOB ORDER QUANTITY (JOQ)

A five-digit field denoting the total quantity of end items for a temporary JON. It is input on the AFLC Form 206 for temporary workloads. (AFLCR 66-62)

JOB ORDER TITLE

Narrative words or phrases which describe an entity of work effort that has been assigned a job order number. (AFSCM 177-265)

JOB-TRAINING STANDARDS

Training guides in outline form which identify the elements of an Air Force specialty in which the trainee must be trained. They also specify the specific levels of achievement the trainee must attain in each element. (AFM 11-1)

JOINT

Connotes activities, operations, organizations, etc., in which elements of more than one Service of the same nation participate. (JCS Pub 1)

JOINT ACTIVITIES

Activities in which two or more DOD components participate, whether or not financed jointly. (DOD 4000.19, DSAM 4140.4)

JOINT AIRBORNE TRAINING

Training operations or exercises involving airborne and appropriate troop carrier units. This training includes: a. air delivery of personnel and equipment; b. assault operations by airborne troops and/or air transportable units; c. loading exercises and local orientation flights of short duration; and d. maneuvers/exercises as agreed upon by the Services concerned and/or as authorized by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (JCS Pub 1)

JOINT ARMY-NAVY-AIR FORCE PUBLICATIONS

A series of publications produced by supporting agencies of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and intended for distribution through the approved offices of distribution within the Army, Navy, and Air Force. (JCS Pub 1)

JOINT CHECKLIST WORKING GROUP (JCWG)

The group assigned to verify and recommend approval of checklists for munitions operations. It will consist of a representative from quality control branch, munitions activity, test agency, safety office, and developing/ procuring agency as required. The munitions activity representative will be from the section normally performing the functions that will be affected by the checklist. AFSC field commanders will ensure a JCWG is established if required. NOTE: The 6514 TESTS, 6585 TESTS, and 6511 TESTS are authorized to establish a JCWG for squadrons/ groups. The members of the JCWG from these organizations will be personnel with the squadron/group who perform functions comparable to the quality control branch, munitions activity, and safety office. Checklists written by these activities will be approved by their parent unit. (AFSCR 136-3)

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

The principal military advisers to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. (JCS Pub 1)

JOINT COMMON USER ITEMS

Items of an interchangeable nature which are in common use by two or more Services of a nation. (JCS Pub 1)

JOINT COORDINATING GROUP (JCG)

An organization composed of a representative from each CPC designated by the OPRs of the DARCOM, NMC, AFLC, and AFSC serving to ensure complete interservice awareness of specific data exchange areas. AFSC will participate on an "as required" basis only. (NAVMATINST 4710.1/AFLCR 66-36/AFSCR 66-36/DARCOMR 700-10)

JOINT FORCE MEMORANDUM (JFM)

A document prepared annually by the JCS and submitted on the Joint Force Program within the Fiscal Guidance issued by the Secretary of Defense. (AFSCR 27-6)

JOINT FORCES MEMORANDUM (JFM)

An annual document prepared by the JCS and submitted to the Secretary of Defense recommending a Joint Force Program which takes into account U.S. forces and security assistance to other nations. (DOD 5105.38M)

JOINT INFORMATION

Military information over which two or more US Government departments or agencies have control or jurisdiction. (AFSCR 200-5)

JOINT INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE FOR PLANNING (JIEP)

The purpose of the JIEP is to provide a principle intelligence basis for the development of the JLRSS, JSOP, and JSCP. It is prepared by the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency and submitted to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for approval. (OPNAVINST 5000.19E)

JOINT INTEREST LIST OF TMs (JIL)

A computer listing of TMs used jointly by two or more DOD components, to ensure maximum exchange of TM information. (AFR 66-19, AR 310-70, NAVMATINST 5600.11A, MCO 5215.16, DSAR 4151.9)

JOINT INTERSERVICE RESOURCE STUDY GROUP (JIRSG)

A DOD work oriented functional study group

established in a specific geographic area for the purpose of conducting indepth studies of the Categories of Support Services. (DOD 4000.19-M)

JOINT LOGISTICS COMMANDERS (JLC)

Consists of the Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM); the Chief of Naval Material, Naval Material Command (NMC); and the Commanders of the Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC); and the Air Force Systems Command (AFSC). The Joint DARCOM/NMC/ AFLC/AFSC Commanders are referred to as the JLC. (AFSCR 11-1)

JOINT PURCHASE

A method of purchase whereby purchases of a particular commodity for two or more departments are made by an activity established, staffed, and financed by them jointly for that purpose. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

JOINT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES DOCUMENT (JRDOD)

A document prepared annually which provides the advice of the JCS to the Secretary of Defense concerning R&D objectives necessary to carry out the strategy and force recommendations in the JSOP. (AFSCR 27-6)

The JRDOD supports the JLRSS and JSOP by: (1) Translating broad strategic guidance concerning operational requirements into the research and development objectives considered essential to support the strategic concepts. (2) Providing advice to the Secretary of Defense regarding the relative military importance of the research and development effort considered essential to support the strategic concept, the military objectives, and the needs of the commanders of unified and specified commands. (OPNAVINST 5000.19E)

JOINT SERVICE ACTIONS TASK GROUP (JSATG)

Special task group chartered by the JLC to review programs of interest to two or more services, identify opportunities for greater joint efforts, and recommend Commanders. The JSATG is composed of one officer from each JLC command who is physically located in and is a member of the office of each Secretariat. (AFSCR 11-1)

JOINT SERVICE OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT (JSOR)

A statement of need for the same end item of materiel for operational employment by two or more U.S military services. Proposed JSOR's usually are directed by higher authority and are prepared and processed following ROC procedures to the maximum extent practicable. (AFR 80-8)

JOINT SERVICING

That function performed by a jointly staffed and financed activity in support of two or more military Services. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, AFR 400-27, DSAM 4140.4, DOD 4500.32-R, DOD 4000.19)

A function or action performed by a jointly staffed and financed activity in support of two or more DOD components. (DOD 4000.19-M)

JOINT STAFF

1. The staff of a commander of a unified or specified command, or of a joint task force, which includes members from the several Services comprising the force. These members should be assigned in such a manner as to insure that the commander understands the tactics, techniques, capabilities, needs, and limitations of the component parts of the force. Positions on the staff should be divided so that Service representation and influence generally reflect the Service composition of the force.

2. The staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as provided for under the National Security Act of 1947, as amended. (JCS Pub 1)

JOINT STRATEGIC CAPABILITIES PLAN

A short-range current capabilities plan which translates United States national objectives and policies for the next fiscal year into terms of military objectives and strategic concepts and defines military tasks for cold, limited, and general war which are in consonance with actual United States military capabilities. (JCS Pub 1)

JOINT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES PLAN (JSOP)

An annual document prepared by the JCS which provides advice to the President and the Secretary of Defense on the military strategy and force objectives deemed necessary to attain U.S. national security objectives. (DOD 5105.38M)

A mid-range objectives plan which translates United States national objectives and policies for the time frame 5 to 8 years in the future into terms of military objectives and strategic concepts and defines basic undertakings for cold, limited, and general war which may be accomplished with the objective force levels. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

The annual mid-range plan that provides strategic and logistic guidance for the mid-range period. It covers the mid-range period commencing on M-day of the plan, 1 July, five years subsequent to the fiscal year in which the plan is scheduled for approval, and extends for five years. It serves as one of the bases for the formulation and justification of the annual departmental budget

estimates for the fiscal year beginning three years prior to the effective date of the plan. (NAVMAT P-4215)

A document prepared annually which provides the advice of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the President and the Secretary of Defense on the military strategy and force of the United States. In addition to recommendations on major forces, it includes the rationale supporting the forces and assessment of associated risks, costs and manpower estimates, and other supporting data. The JSOP is published in three volumes: I-Strategy, II-Analysis and Force Tabulations, and III-Free World Forces. (AFSCR 27-6)

JOINT TABLE OF ALLOWANCES (JTA)

A document which authorizes end items of materiel for units operated jointly by two or more military services, such as Military Assistance and Advisory Groups and Missions. (JCS Pub 1)

JOINT US MILITARY ADVISORY GROUP (JUSMAG)

Philippines and Greece. (AFM 67-1)

JOINT USE

Equipment which can be utilized to meet both an existing organization's mission and a wartime additive mission requirement. Joint use equipment is recorded on AF Form 158, coded "C," and on AF Form 366, coded "L." (AFM 67-1)

JOINT USE (JU) EQUIPMENT

Equipment authorized to support the peacetime mission which can also be considered as being available to support the additive wartime requirement. Such equipment, coded for JU according to AFM 67-1, Volume IV, Part one, will not be classified as WRM. (AFLCR 400-22)

JOINT ZONE (AIR, LAND, OR SEA)

An area established for the purpose of permitting friendly surface, air, and subsurface forces to operate simultaneously. (JCS Pub 1)

JOINT/SECRETARIAT

Composed of an 0-6 and a civilian alternate representing each of the Joint Logistics Commanders. The Secretariat represents the Commander, AFSC, on all JLC matters. The Secretariat plans and organizes JLC meetings, directs resources to accomplish studies, carries out JLC decisions, and manages day-to-day JLC activities. (AFSCR 11-1)

JON COMPLETION

The status of a permanent JON Master Record when all inducted items have been completed and on temporary JONs when the completions are equal to the JOQ. (AFLCR 66-62)

JON MASTER FILES

These files contain the master records for all job orders, temporary or permanent, serialized or nonserialized. Production data (indications and completions), JON-suffixed records, and all identification/control data. The files are:

1. Permanent JON Master (PJM)
2. Temporary JON Master (TJM)
3. Request Number Master (RNM)
4. Labor Standard Master (LSM)
5. Bill of Materials (BOM)
6. Monthly Production Count (MPC)
7. Production Transaction History (HST)
8. Sales Price Master (SPM). (AFLCR 66-62)

JON STATUS CODE

Codes assigned by G004L indicating to G004B and G072A the type of processing action required. These codes provide information to scheduling on actions taken or to be taken. Description with system operation is reflected in Chapter 2 and Attachment 3. (AFLCR 66-62)

JOURNAL

A book of original entry for recording miscellaneous and general transactions not provided for in other specific journals such as cashbooks and sales registers. (DOD 5000.8)

Any book of original entry. (DOD 5000.8)

JOURNAL VOUCHER

A "voucher" provided for the recording of certain transactions or information in place of or supplementary to the journals or registers. The journal voucher usually contains an entry or entries, explanations, references to documentary evidence supporting the entry or entries, and the signature or initials of one or more officials. (DOD 5000.8)

JUDGING

The act or process of forming an opinion or evaluation by relating past personal experiences and personally acquired academic knowledge to a current situation requiring action to be taken or a decision to be rendered. The process of judging is personal action and is not subject to prior instructions, directed changes, or ratification by others. When judging, the individual recognizes that he alone is responsible for his opinion or evaluation. (AFSCM 78-1)

JUDY

In air intercept, a code meaning I have contact and am taking over the intercept. (JCS Pub 1)

JUSTIFICATION

Refers to the process of providing supporting documentation and reasons for using a part with ALERTs written against it. (AFLCR/AFSCR 800-20)

JUSTIFICATION FOR NEGOTIATION

The facts and evidence that clearly establish that negotiation is clearly justified under one of the 17 exceptions. (NAVMAT P-4215)

-K-

KD SERVICE UNIT

A unit qualified and equipped to perform fleet evaluation of Target P/A and provide support for KD Units. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

KD UNIT

A unit qualified and equipped for independent and deployed Target P/A operations. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

KEY CONFIGURATION ELEMENT

A configuration element whose performance is critical to achievement of the item's key functional characteristics. Interface configuration identification documentation and interface configuration control is normally required for key configuration elements. (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

KEY FACILITIES LIST

A register of selected command installations and industrial facilities which are of primary importance to the support of military operations or military production programs. It is prepared under the policy direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (JCS Pub 1)

KEY FACILITY LIST

A list composed of selected critical industrial facilities, utilities, and Government-owned installations, located within the continental United States as designated by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics) and J-4, Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff. (JCS Pub 1)

KEY FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Those functional characteristics that critically affect the configuration item's satisfactory fulfillment of the operational requirements; for example, a transport aircraft's payload/range characteristics. (DOD 5010.19)

KEY ITEM

Item determined not appropriate for storage at multiple points. (AR 320-5)

KEY POINT

The part, assembly, component, alignment point, attachment fitting or area, configuration, circuit, or data contained in a military item which when destroyed cannot feasibly be repaired, improvised, or commercially procured for replacement. Key points are selected on the basis of uniqueness, application, function, or security classification and are a necessary factor in restoring a military item to design capability. (AFM 67-1)

KEY POINTS (FOR DEMILITARIZATION)

The parts, components, alignment points, attachment fittings or areas which when demilitarized cannot feasibly be repaired, restored, replaced, improvised, or commercially procured and which are necessary factors in restoring the next higher assembly to design capability. (DOD 4160.21-M)

KEY SYMBOL

In psychological operations, a simple, suggestive, repetitive element (rhythm, sign, color, etc.) which has an immediate impact on a target's audience and which creates a favorable environment for the acceptance of a psychological theme. (JCS Pub 1)

KILOTON WEAPON

A nuclear weapon, the yield of which is measured in terms of thousands of tons of trinitrotoluene explosive equivalents, producing yeilds from 1 to 999 kilotons. (JCS Pub 1)

KIND OF CONTRACT (KC)

A one-digit alphanumeric code which groups contracts into several general categories, primarily for purposes of stratification of records for output on selected products and for data summarization. (AFLCR 70-11)

KINDLING TEMPERATURE

The lowest temperature at which flames may flash across a solid combustible surface when exposed to an open flame. (AFM 127-201)

KIT LETTER DESIGNATOR

The single character which identifies and distinguishes TCTO modification kit application by affected item serial number or serial number range. The kit letter is the 13th digit of the 15 digit Kit Identification (Kit Stock Number). D057G will accept and process a maximum of 35 kit letter designators for any given modification (TCTO data code - CII number). (AFLCR 171-91)

KITS

Applied to one time modifications technical order kits. The term includes group "A" parts (attaching), and group "B" parts (major item) only if packed as kits and identified by the technical order number. (AFM 67-1)

KNOCKED DOWN

A term used to denote that an article has been taken apart so as to reduce materially the space occupied. (DSAR 4500.3)

KNOWN DEMANDS

Peacetime demands for an item over a specific period of time for which the probability of occurrence is very high, and which are in addition to the expected demand based on past demand and future strength factors. Examples of known demands are total outstanding obligations; stock needed for production, backfitting, modification, and conversion; and stock held as allowance material for equipments now in store. (BUSANDAINST 4440.39)

-L-

LABELED CARGO

Cargo of a dangerous nature such as explosives, flammable or corrosive liquids, and the like, which is designated by different colored labels to indicate the requirement for special handling and stowage. Examples of such colored labels are: Green--A label required on shipments of nonflammable gases. Red--A label required on shipments of articles of flammable character. White--A label required on shipments of acids or corrosive liquids. Yellow--A label required on shipments of flammable solids and oxidizing materials. (AR 320-5)

LABOR POOL

A centrally controlled group of workers who are assigned to particular jobs or areas when needed. (AFR 69-8)

LABOR SURPLUS AREA

A geographic area which at the time of award is classified as such by the Department of Labor and listed as such by that Department in its publication "Listing of Eligible Labor Surplus Areas Under DMP No. 1A and Executive Order 10582". (DAC 76-15)

LABOR SURPLUS AREA CONCERN

A concern that agrees to perform or cause to be performed a substantial proportion of a contract in labor surplus areas. A concern shall be deemed to perform a substantial proportion of a contract in labor surplus areas if the aggregate costs that will be incurred by the concern, or its first tier subcontractors, on account of manufacturing or production performed in labor surplus areas amount to more than 50% of the contract price. (DAC 76-15)

LABORATORIES

Defined as AFATL, AFGL, AFHRL, AFRPL, AFWL, AFWAL, RADC and AFMD/RD. Additionally, field organizations that originate and manage technology-based advanced development (for example, AFCEC and SAMSO). (AFSCR 80-19)

LABORATORY

A distinct organizational unit responsible for research and/or development leading to increased knowledge of natural phenomena, new products, techniques and/or processes. It is an investigative and creative unit headed by a director and composed of a group of individuals with allied skills and knowledge working on a related group of R&D problems. (AR 705-55)

LABORATORY DESIGNATED AREA (LDA)

A technical topic identified by HQ AFSC as requiring special management consideration that cannot readily be accomplished through established program element management procedures since the scope of the topic involves efforts in multiple organizations and program elements/ projects. (AFSCR 80-9)

LABORATORY SUPPORT STOCKS

Those stocks of supplies necessary to support RDT&E, which are required to be located within the laboratory environment to permit immediate access for continuous and uninterrupted operations. Such stocks consist of Attrition Stock, Project Stock, Component Parts/Spares, and Working Stocks. (AFSCR 67-8)

LABORATORY TEST

In special reference to missiles, a quantitative test of a subsystem or of checkout equipment carried out in a laboratory to evaluate or confirm functional and operational design. (AFM 11-1)

LAND COMBAT SYSTEM STUDY

A combat development study directed toward provision of a unifying concept for the Army at a designated time or period as it relates to major Army missions in the strategic environment forecast for the period. (AR 11-25)

LANDED TRANSPORTATION COST

The aggregate costs for inland CONUS

transportation and CONUS terminal handling (AR 55-355), plus the charges for ocean transportation (DA Pam 55-5). (AR 55-16)

LANDING

The return of an aircraft in flight to the surface (or mast). Includes "Touch and Go" (carrier or field, providing the landing gear touches the surface), "Bolter," and forced or crashed landings. (OPNAVINST P5442.2A)

LANDING AREA

1. That part of the objective area within which are conducted the landing operations of an amphibious force. It includes the beach, the approaches to the beach, the transport areas, the fire support areas, the air occupied by close supporting aircraft, and the land included in the advance inland to the initial objective.

2. Airborne- The general area used for landing troops and materiel either by airdrop or air landing. This area includes one or more drop zones or landing strips.

3. Any specially prepared or selected surface of land, water, or deck designated or used for take off and landing of aircraft. (JCS Pub 1)

LANDING CRAFT

A craft employed in amphibious operations, specifically designed for carrying troops and equipment, and for beaching, unloading, and retracting. (JCS Pub 1)

LANDING MAT

A prefabricated portable mat so designed that any number of planks (sections) may be rapidly fastened together to form surfacing for emergency runways, landing beaches, etc. (AR 320-5)

LANDING POINT

A point within a landing site where one helicopter can land. (JCS Pub 1)

LANDING ROCKET

A manned space vehicle operated to transfer passengers and cargo from a satellite or larger orbiting spacecraft to the surface of a planet. A landing rocket must be provided with means of reducing its velocity for a safe entry into the planet's atmosphere and the touchdown. (AFM 11-1)

LANDING SHIP

An assault ship which is designed for long sea voyages and for rapid unloading over and onto a beach. (JCS Pub 1)

LANDING SHIP DOCK

A ship designed to transport and launch loaded amphibious craft and/or amphibious vehicles with their crews and embarked personnel and/or equipment and to render limited docking and repair services to small ships and craft. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

LANGUAGE

A system for representing and communicating information or data between people, or between people and machines. Such a system consists of a carefully defined set of characters and rules for combining them into larger units, such as words or expressions, and rules for word arrangement or usage to achieve specific meanings. (AFM 11-1)

LAPSE RATE

The change of ambient temperature with altitude. Normally, the temperature will decrease with altitude. (AFM 127-201)

LAPSED OR CLOSED APPROPRIATION

No longer available for payment of obligations. The unliquidated obligations are transferred to the successor "M" account. This closing normally will be accomplished two years after the appropriation has expired. It may be closed prior to that date. Payments of unliquidated obligations are made against the successor "M" account. (AFM 170-7)

LARGE LOT STORAGE

A large lot is a quantity of materiel which will require 4 or more pallet columns stored to maximum height. Usually accepted as stock stored in carload or greater quantities. (AFR 69-8, AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

LARGEST SINGLE ITEM

A term used by aircraft load planners in connection with programming cargo aircraft loads. The largest single item for any deployment is that selected from the list of outsized cargo which, because of its weight, cube, or dimensions will be the most difficult to load aboard a transport aircraft, or will require a specific type of transport aircraft for its transportation. The weight, cube, and dimensions of the largest single item affects such things as: (1) allocation of transport aircraft with large enough cargo loading doors. (2) requirements for mechanical loading and off-loading equipment. (TACM 400-1)

LASER SURVIVABILITY

The capability of the system required to accomplish the designated mission in the presence of direct radiation, thermal or shock stress, thermal

perturbing, optical blinding or perturbing, long-time effects, deception or spoofing, and target designation for guidance systems. (AFR 80-38)

LASHING

Rope, wire, chain, steel strapping or special devices used to secure cargo. (DOD 4500.32-R)

The fastening or securing of a load to its carrier to prevent shifting during transit. (JCS Pub 1)

LAST-IN-FIRST-OUT

A method of pricing inventories and issues of materiel (LIFO). (DOD 5000.8)

LATE TAKEOFF

A launch which occurs 30 minutes after the scheduled takeoff time. Drones/RPVs will use the scheduled range time as scoring criteria. (AFSCR 60-2)

LATENT DEFECT

A flaw or other imperfection in an article discovered after delivery to the Government. Such defects are inherent weaknesses which are normally not detected by examination or routine test but which are present at time of manufacture. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101, AFM 67-1)

LATERAL (AFLC/AFSC FORMS 36)

Initiated and procured by an office within an AFSC field command, located at a different installation. (AFSCM 70-1)

LAUNCH AND SERVICE FACILITY

A facility built into or on the earth that consists of the missile shelter, launcher, and necessary equipment to maintain readiness, checkout, and launch the missile. (AFM 11-1)

LAUNCH PADS

The load-bearing base, apron, or platform upon which a rocket, missile, or space vehicle and its launcher rest during launching. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

LAUNCH VEHICLE

A launch vehicle developed and produced for a special limited use or a Standard Launch Vehicle modified to meet specific mission requirements and accomplished through a modification line separate from that which produces the Standard Launch Vehicle. (AFM 11-1)

LAUNCHED AS SCHEDULED

Any launch achieved as scheduled, plus or minus 30 minutes. Those units having airport facilities with civilian communities and FAA Air Traffic Controllers, with potential takeoff delays beyond direct Air Force control, are authorized to use block times instead of takeoff times. (AFSCR 60-2)

LAUNCHER

A device or installation from which a self propelled missile, such as a ballistic missile is launched. Usually it incorporates a rail, pad, or the like for launching the missile. (AFM 67-1)

LAUNCHING

That portion of missile flight between initial firing and the time when the missile reaches velocity at which it responds to normal control. (AFM 11-1)

LAUNCHING COMPLEX

A general term intended to include all support facilities within a confined area which are vital to vehicle preflight check-out and launching. (AFM 11-1)

LAUNCHING SITE

That area near or adjacent to a parent base, or other location as determined by the mission of the missile weapon system from which a strategic (ground to ground) missile is launched for its mission. (AFM 67-1)

LAYOUT

The detailed, planned arrangement of space for storage, aisles or other necessary use. (AFR 69-8)

LEACHING

Removal of one solid product from another by which it enters into solution in a liquid medium. (AFM 127-201)

LEAD COMMAND

The command selected to take sole initiative in directing and performing a lead assignment. (NAVMATINST 4710.1, AFLCR 66-36/AFSCR 66-36).

LEAD COMPONENT

The DOD Component designated by the Secretary of Defense to be responsible for management of a system acquisition involving two or more DOD Components in a joint program. (DOD 5000.1)

LEAD ORGANIZATION

The AFSC field command designated responsible for coordinating and summarizing the technical evaluation of project descriptions contained in company IR&D technical plans and arranging and conducting on-site technical reviews. (AFSC Supplement 1/AFR 80-53)

LEAD TIME

The time span from completion of provisioning until delivery of the spares/spare parts item to the using government activity, to arrive sixty days prior to Navy Support Date (NSD) of the first end article. This includes ASO and contractor administrative lead time as well as contractor production lead time. (ASOINST 4423.1)

The allowance made for the amount of time required to accomplish a specific objective. If, for example, a new base is to be operational in 1979 and the preparation and construction will take 3 years, the lead time allowance of 3 years necessitates the beginning of construction in 1976. (AFSCR 27-6)

LEAD TIME (MAP)

The estimated time which will elapse between the first of the fiscal year in which a requirement is programmed and the date on which the item will be received by the requiring activity (usually a MAP recipient country); or in the case of services, the date on which military assistance funds will be expended for the services rendered. MAP lead time for materiel end items includes the following increments:

(a) A six-month estimated lag time between 1 July and the date the current year MAP is funded.

(b) The time required to procure, or to repair and/or rehabilitate the item, including the time required to prepare and process procurement instructions, contracts, work orders, requisitions and similar documents.

(c) The time required to prepare and package for shipment.

(d) An estimated time of two months required to ship and receive. (DOD 5105.38M)

LEADER COMPANY PROCUREMENT

An extraordinary procurement technique under which the developer or sole producer of an item or system (the leader company) furnishes manufacturing assistance and know-how or otherwise enables a follower company to become a source of supply for the item or system. (NAVMAT P-4215)

LEAD-THE-FORCE (LTF)

A specified number of aircraft scheduled to accrue flight hours on an accelerated basis. The objective of accruing flying hours on these specified aircraft ahead of the main body of the force is to find defects in structures, systems, subsystems, engines, and components so that problems or failures may be identified and corrected in advance of the bulk of the force. (AFLCR 66-39)

LEAD-THE-FORCE (LTF) PLAN

A plan prepared in sufficient detail to insure that all LTF objectives are achieved with optimal expenditure of resources. (AFR 66-28)

LEAD-TIME, ADMINISTRATIVE

1. The time interval between initiation of procurement action and letting of a contract or placing of an order. (DOD 5000.8)

2. The estimated period of time, in months, from the date of release of a PR/MIPR to date of contract award. (AFLCR 57-27)

LEAD-TIME, PROCUREMENT

1. The time interval between the initiation of procurement action and the receipt into the supply system of materiel purchased as a result of such action. It is applicable to materiel to be obtained from any source outside the procuring department or by manufacture within the department. It is composed of two principal elements, administrative lead-time and production lead-time. (DOD 5000.8)

2. This is the sum of the administrative and production lead time. (AFLCR 57-27)

3. The time interval between the placement of a contract and receipt into the supply system of materiel acquired. (DOD 5000.8)

LEAD-TIME, PRODUCTION

The estimated period of time, in months, from the date of the award of the purchase order to the delivery of the first production quantity. (AFLCR 57-27)

LEAKER

A container which through mechanical maladjustment or otherwise is not hermetically sealed, permitting air to enter and product to exude. (AFR 69-8)

LEASE

An agreement for temporary transfer of the right of possession and use of a non-excess defense article or articles to a foreign government or international organization, with the transferee agreeing to pay rent to the U.S. Government and/or maintain, project, repair, or restore the article(s), subject to and under authority of Title 10 USC, Section 2667. (DOD 5105.38M)

LEAVE AND EXCUSED ABSENCES

Time spent on annual, sick, holiday, and administrative leave. Administrative leave includes all excused absences from normal duty for court duties, blood donations, early base closing, etc. Only leave or excused absences payable within military and civilian pay systems is to be included.

Paid or contributed overtime is excluded. (AFSCM 177-265)

LEAVE, ACCRUED ANNUAL

1. Annual leave to the credit of an individual available for his use or payable in a lump sum upon termination of his services. (DOD 5000.8)

2. In accounting for industrial fund activities, the accrued liability for annual leave of all civilian personnel based upon legal entitlement, diminished by factor for estimated leave which will be lost. (DOD 5000.8)

LEAVE, TERMINAL

The accrued annual leave to be paid an individual upon separation. (DOD 5000.8)

LEDGER, COST

A subsidiary ledger" containing detailed accounts for "accrued expenditures," including expenses and production or construction costs. May also include "unfunded costs." (DOD 5000.8)

LEDGER, FUND

A section of a general ledger containing "fund accounts" with respect to a specific appropr[illegible] or subdivision thereof. (DOD 5000.8)

LEDGER, GENERAL

In double-entry bookkeeping, the single record which includes the accounts which classify and summarize all financial transactions as a basis for financial reports. (DOD 5000.8)

LEDGER, PROPERTY

1. A section of a general ledger containing "financial property accounts" together with the accounts recording the over-all "Government's investment" and changes therein. (DOD 5000.8)

2. A "subsidiary ledger" containing detailed accounts of property items or dollar-summary accounts by property class. (DOD 5000.8)

LEDGER, SUBSIDIARY

In double-entry bookkeeping, a record containing accounts with detailed classifications of financial transactions, which (record) accounts in total are represented in only one summary (or controlling) account in the general ledger. For example, a cost ledger or an accounts receivable ledger. A subsidiary ledger may be maintained in the form of a register or file record. (DOD 5000.8)

LENGTH OF COLUMN

The length of roadway occupied by a column in movement including the gaps inside the column from the front of the leading vehicle to the rear of the last vehicle. (AR 310-25)

LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRY (LDC)

Excluded from the list of developed countries designed by Executive Order 11285 of June 10, 1966, for purposes of the Interest Equalization Tax, or which are considered LDC by the Eximbank for purposes of the Exim Act of 1945, as amended. (DOD 5105.38M)

LESS THAN BARGELOAD

The quantity of freight less than that required for the application of a bargeload rate. (DSAR 4500.3)

LESS THAN CARLOAD

The quantity of freight less than that required for the application of a carload rate. (AR 320-5, DSAR 4500.3)

LESS THAN RELEASE UNIT

A shipment unit that can be placed in the transportation system without prior positive clearance by a movement control authority. (DOD 4500.32-R, AR 320-5)

LESS THAN TRUCKLOAD

The quantity of freight less than that required for the application of a truckload rate. (DSAR 4500.3, AR 320-5)

LESSON LEARNED

A proven experience of value in the conduct of future programs. It is normally a conclusion drawn from evaluation of feedback information or from analysis of the performance resulting from technical and management functional activities. A lesson learned is usually recorded and eventually incorporated where applicable in regulations, technical manuals, specifications, standards, or handbooks. (AFLCR 800-10)

LETHAL MATERIAL

Material which because of its design, intended use, or composition, is capable of causing injury, death, or destruction. Lethal material consists of, but is not limited to: arms, ammunition, bombs, grenades, explosive rockets, squibs, solid fuels (JATO), poisonous and caustic acids, (whether gaseous, liquid or solid), toxic biological agents, springloaded devices such as recoil mechanisms and equilibrators, etc. (DOD 4160.21 M, AFM 67-1)

LETTER CONTRACT

A written preliminary contractual instrument that authorizes immediate commencement of manufacture of supplies or performance of services, including, but not limited to, preproduction planning and the procurement of necessary materials. (NAVMAT P-4215, DAR 3-408, DAC 67-6)

LETTER OF ADVICE

The findings and determinations of an administrative contracting officer with respect to a contractor's liability for loss, damage, destruction, or unreasonable use or consumption of government property. This letter constitutes a valid credit to the appropriate property account when properly supported and appropriately cross-referenced. (AFM 67-1)

LETTER OF AGREEMENT (LOA) (ARMY)

A jointly prepared and authenticated document in which the combat developer and materiel developer outline the basic agreements for further investigation of a potential materiel system. (AR 70-59)

LETTER OF INTENT (LOI)

An obligation instrument which can be used to protect price and availability of long lead items and for other purposes as specifically stated. LOIs are superseded by LOAs. (AFR 400-3)

LETTER OF OFFER AND ACCEPTANCE

This term is commonly used in reference to the US DOD Offer and Acceptance (DD Form 1513), which contains an offer of the sale of items or services, with estimated costs and conditions. (AFR 400-3)

LETTER OF REQUEST

A letter, message or diplomatic note requesting materiel or services through FMS. (AFR 400-3)

LETTER OF REQUIREMENT (LR) (ARMY)

An abbreviated procedure for acquisition of low value items. It is jointly prepared and authenticated by the combat developer and the materiel developer. (AR 70-59)

LEVEL

A quantity of material based on the requirement to cover issues to support demand over the lead time period. (ASOINST P4440.53)

LEVEL OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

The code that denotes the organization level that is responsible for the accomplishment of a Time Compliance Technical Order (TCTO). (AFLCR 171-91)

LEVEL OF AUTHORITY

A code that identifies the levels of authorization of a Primary Inventory Control Activity (PICA) and/or a Secondary Inventory Control Activity (SICA). The code indicates (1) Logistics Materiel Management, (2) Level of Responsibility, and (3) Basis of Categorization. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

LEVEL OF AUTHORITY (LOA) RULE 22

The degree of support received by a Secondary Inventory Control Activity (SICA) from the Lead Service Primary Inventory Control Activity (PICA) is identified by the Nonconsumable Item Materiel Support Code (NIMSC) reflected in the SICA CMD. (AFLCR 400-21)

LEVEL OF AUTHORITY (LOA) RULE 8D

A military service activity designated as the SICA for a nonconsumable item (that is, major end item, depot reparable component, nonstock funded consumable/special management items; individual items, which are managed by the military services in some combination of the above with a stock funded consumable, are also considered as a nonconsumable item) where lead service responsibility (single submitter cataloger, procurement authority, disposal authority and maintenance responsibility) has been assigned to another service. The SICA may or may not be the principal of an Interservice Supply Support Agreement with the Lead Service. The degree of support received from the lead service (PICA) is identified by the NIMSC reflected in the SICA CMD. (AFLCR 400-21)

LEVEL OF EFFORT (LOE)

Effort of a general or supportive nature which does not produce definite end products or results. (AFSCP/AFLCP 173-5)

LEVEL OF EFFORT-ORIENTED ITEMS

Items for which requirements computations are based on such factors as equipment and personnel density and time and rate of use. (AR 320-5, AFR 84-2, JCS Pub 1, DOD 4005.2)

LEVEL OF PROTECTION

The extent of preservation packaging, and packing required to protect an item of supply against specific hazards of storage, shipment, and handling. The levels of protection are Level A, Military Protection; Level B, Limited Military Protection; and Level C, Minimum Military Protection. (AR 320-5)

Preservation-packaging and packing designated level B shall be designated to protect items from physical and environmental damage during shipment, handling and storage for conditions other than those identified for level A or level C protection. (AFP 71-15)

LEVEL OF PROTECTION (LEVEL A)

The degree required for protection against most severe conditions known or anticipated during

shipment, handling and storage. Preservation packaging and packing designated Level A shall be designed for direct exposure to all extremes of climatic, terrain, operational, and transportation environments without protection other than provided by the package and pack. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

LEVEL OF PROTECTION (LEVEL B)

The degree required for protection under conditions known to be less severe than those requiring Level A, but more severe than those for which Level C is adequate. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

LEVEL OF PROTECTION (LEVEL C)

The degree required for protection under known favorable conditions during shipment, handling and limited tenure of storage. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

LEVEL OF REPAIR ANALYSIS

A term assigned to a technique which establishes (1) whether an item should be repaired; (2) at what maintenance level, i.e., organizational, intermediate, or depot; or (3) if the item should be discarded. (AFP 800-7)

LEVEL OF SUPPLY

The quantity of materiel authorized or directed to be on hand at a distribution point in order to meet the replenishable issue demands of the units and activities based thereon for supply. (DOD 4140.4)

The quantity of supplies or materials authorized or directed to be held in anticipation of future demands. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

The average overall quantity of materiel required to be in a given distribution system. It is the sum of the average of supply of all storage and distribution and the intransit levels of supply within the distribution system or within the geographic area or any portion thereof. (DOD 5000.8)

LEVEL OF SUPPORT

The support a TN is receiving is the total of all known efforts by Government and nongovernment agencies. Description of support levels:

(1) Full Support. Present support efforts that will meet the objectives stated in the TN within the time period requested by the originator.

(2) Significant Support. Present support efforts that will meet a majority of the objectives stated in the TN within the time period requested by the originator.

(3) Minor Support. Present support efforts that will meet some of the objectives stated in the TN but not necessarily within the time period requested by the originator.

(4) Planned Support. Support efforts planned for the next budget year, but known efforts are underway.

(5) No Support. No efforts planned or underway. (AFSCR 80-23, AFM 11-1).

LEVELED WORKLOAD

The adjustment of workload input quantities to achieve a balanced flow of workloads through a processing system. (AFLCM 25-3)

LEVELS OF PRESERVATION, PACKAGING AND PACKING

Military levels of preservation, packaging and packing are defined in terms of the amount of processing needed to protect supplies under stipulated conditions. There is no direct relationship between level and method of preservation, packaging or packing. Levels are determined by the conditions which the packaged item may be expected to encounter enroute to the user. Methods are determined by the physical characteristics of the specific item to be protected. The conditions mentioned in these definitions should not be considered as either describing or limiting the application of a particular level. (ONMINST 4030.1)

A term used to refer to the degree/level of protection required during shipment, handling and storage of supplies. (AFR 69-8)

LEVELS OF PROTECTION

The degree of preservation, packaging and packing required to prevent deterioration or damage to supplies and equipment, due to the hazards to which they may be subjected during shipment and storage. (MIL-STD-129C)

LEVELS OF SUPPLY

1. Requisitioning Objective.
2. Demand Level.
3. Safety Level.
4. Special Level.
5. Reorder Level (point).
6. Routine Reorder Point.
7. Priority Reorder Point.
8. Minimum Reserve Level.
9. Warning Point Level.
10. Support Level (AFM 67-1)

LEVELS OF TESTING

(1) Development Testing. Debugging of individual computer programs, using constructed test data to activate all program routines, exercise all logic paths, and test all error conditions.

(2) System Testing. A higher level test set up to validate the interfaces and interaction of individual

programs which have been linked to form a computer system. It is also intended to verify external system interfaces and ensure all system functions are done correctly and within specified accuracy, timing, and resource constraints.

(3) Production Testing. Using the system with live data under operational conditions. This level of testing is intended to give final verification (before implementation) that the software product is complete; the system can be operated independently on its own documentation; and it fully satisfies computer operations and the user's requirements when placed in a production environment. Production testing must be completed before the system can be officially implemented. (AFLCR 171-86)

LIABILITIES

Amounts owed under obligations for goods and services received and other assets acquired; includes accruals of amounts earned but not yet due and progress payments due on contracts. Excludes "contracts and orders outstanding". (DOD 5000.8)

LIABILITIES, ACCRUED

Obligations, not due, arising from a more or less continuous flow of services or benefits being received on account. Obligations usually increase commensurately with the lapse of time, but no part is due and payable until after a given future date (e.g., wages, interest, rent, and taxes). (DOD 5000.8)

LIABILITIES, CONTINGENT

A possible but not certain liability, depending upon some uncertain future event, based upon a contract or other financial undertaking. In Department of Defense, represented largely by contract-repricing and quantity-variance clauses. In business, includes liability under a guaranty, endorsement of a negotiable instrument, etc. (DOD 5000.8)

LIABILITIES, CURRENT

Term used principally to identify and designate liabilities, the liquidation or payment of which reasonably may be expected to require the use of existing resources properly classifiable as "current assets" or the creation of other liabilities; sometimes applied to those debts due and payable in less than one year. (DOD 5000.8)

LIABILITY

A debt or other legal obligation and cost which must be liquidated by payment, renewed or refunded at some future date. (AR 310-25)

LIABILITY, FIXED (LONG-TERM)

A liability which is not to be liquidated for a relatively long period of time. Sometimes a policy is adopted eliminating from this category any liability becoming due and payable within one year. (DOD 5000.8)

LIABILITY, PECUNIARY

The statutory obligation of an individual to reimburse the government for loss or improper application of funds or property arising from his failure to exercise assigned responsibilities. (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1)

LIBRARIES

The portion of a compiler which describes the characteristics of a specific automated tester and its programming language and defines the codes to be generated for each programming statement. All compilers do not contain a separately identifiable library. (AFLCR 66-27)

LIBRARY MATERIAL

Reference books, newspapers, periodicals, and pamphlets as well as file reference cards utilized in overseas dependents school libraries for student and teacher needs. (Encl 1 DSAR 4140.61/AR 352-4/NAVSUPINST 4400.80/AFR 67-22)

LICENSE

Authority to do a specified act or acts upon the land of the licensor without possessing or acquiring any estate therein. (AR 780-5)

Formal permission to store explosives or munitions outside the sited established explosives storage area. (AFR 27-100, Attachment 1)

LICENSE OR PERMIT

A privilege, revocable at will, to use the property of the licensor for a specified purpose and period of time. Generally, a permit is the proper instrument when the use of real property of another Federal agency is involved; in other cases a license is used. (AFR 67-4)

LICENSED OR PERMITTED STORAGE SPACE

Space used by a Government agency, other than the Military Services or an agency of the Department of Defense, under a right of exclusive use granted by the licensor. A license or permit is a privilege, revocable at will, to use the property of a licensor for a specified period of time. See also gross storage space, gross space used for storage operations. (AR 310-25)

LICENSEE

One or more individuals, partnerships, companies,

corporations or associations authorized by a licensor to use his proprietary design rights, manufacturing methods, or patents in the manufacture of articles offered for sale. (MIL-STD-130B)

LICENSOR

An individual, company, partnership, corporation, or association holding proprietary design rights, manufacturing methods, or patents which enters into a written agreement whereby these rights, methods, or patents may be used by other individuals, companies, partnerships, corporations, associations, or the Government. (MIL-STD-130B)

LIFE CHARACTERISTICS

Failure rates plotted as a function of the measure of life (cycles, time, miles, events, etc. as applicable.) (MIL-STD-721B)

LIFE CYCLE

The life cycle embraces all phases through which an item passes from conception through disposition. (AR 11-25)

The total life span of an end item commencing with the concept formulation phase and extending through the operational phase up to its removal from the DOD inventory and ultimate disposal, to include inventories of other nations participating in the Security Assistance Program. (AFR 78-13)

The term used in this Instruction, incorporates conceptual, initial, preoperational, operational, and disposal phases, and other stages, as necessary on special occasions, but does not include tactical employment of the agent or weapon system. (DOD 4120.13)

LIFE CYCLE COST

The total cost of an item or system over its full life. It includes the cost of development, production, ownership (operation, maintenance, support, etc.) and, where applicable, disposal (see AFR 800-11). (AFR 80-14)

LIFE CYCLE SURVIVABILITY

A comprehensive program which ensures that USAF systems and equipment will meet or exceed the specified hardness requirements through both the production and operational phases. A Life Cycle Survivability Program has two subcategories: hardness assurance in the production phase, including assembly and checkout, and hardness maintenance, including hardness surveillance, to ensure that changes in employment concepts, deterioration of system components, or other operational considerations do not degrade system survivability. (AFR 80-38)

LIFE OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

That quantity of an item of supply required to sustain operations throughout a weapon(s) support period. (FASONIST P5600.2E)

LIFE OF TYPE

Spare parts support for the period of time the equipment is expected/scheduled to remain operational. (AFR 400-3)

LIFE OF TYPE BUY

A one-time procurement, when all other alternatives have been exhausted for a quantity of an item no longer to be produced. Procurement quantity will be based upon demand and/or engineering estimates of mortality, sufficient to support the applicable equipment until phased out of the system. (AFR 78-13)

LIFE SUPPORT

That area of human factors which applies scientific knowledge to items requiring special attention or provisions for health promotion, biomedical aspects of safety, protection, sustenance, escape, stress, survival, and recovery of personnel. (MIL-STD-721B/NAVMATINST 4000.20)

Protection and sustenance for living organisms in extreme environments. (AFM 11-1)

LIFE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (LSE)

Individual items worn by, attached to, used by, or provided for aircrew and passengers to maintain life, health, function, and safety during flight and to provide for escape, survival, and recovery. (AFLCR/AFSCR 800-23)

LIFE SUPPORT RESEARCH

Life support research is applied research in the life sciences to protect and sustain functional personnel in flight and ground operations. Portions of life support concern logistical criteria and hazards such as atmospheric composition, pressure, temperature, noxious environments, provision of food and water, rest, disposal of waste, and closed ecological systems. Another portion concerns biomechanical criteria and hazards such as acceleration, subgravity and zerogravity, acoustic energy and escape and survival. It also includes visual assurance, crew selection criteria, health promotion principles, bioinstrumentation, and test animals. It involves biomedical engineering, human engineering, occupational medicine, industrial hygiene, toxicology, and aerospace medicine. (AFM 11-1)

LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM (LSS)

The aggregate of life support subsystems and equipment that support aircrew members and their passengers. Attachment 1 identifies the three major subsystems and equipment comprising the LSS. (AFLCR/AFSCR 800-20)

LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM PROGRAM

A management entity established to provide management of the life support system, subsystems, equipment, techniques, and processes through all phases of manned aeronautical systems acquisition life cycle. (AFLCR/AFSCR 800-20)

LIFE-OF-TYPE-BUYS

Support items procured by the Government at the most favorable time, cost-wise, to cover the remaining life expectancy of the end item. Such procurements are made at a time when the economics of production will provide optimum savings to the Government. Life-of-type buys are indicated when the projected life expectancy of the end item will probably exceed the period during which support item production facilities and tools are in existence. (AR 710-26/NAVSUP Pub 452 Revision/AFR 67-96/MCO P4400.51A/DSAR 4140.47)

LIFE, ACTUARIAL EXPECTANCY (ALE)

Average length of time (usually operating time) that a new or newly overhauled item can be expected to remain in serviceable condition prior to failure due to usage or removal for maximum time, according to actuarial computations. A theoretical, computed average life span of an item. It is obtained, basically, by operating and failing on paper a group of 100 new items using previously computed failure rates. This process is carried out until none of the 100 are left. The average life attained per item is then computed. This is defined as the Actuarial Item Life (AIL). The actuarial item life is not used in failure prediction, but is useful for comparing rates, for detecting changes from one period to another, and similar uses. (AFLCR 171-12)

LIFE, INDICATED ACTUARIAL EXPECTED (IAEL)

An approximation of the actuarial life expectancy which would be computed from failure rates provided the rates are developed from data for this period alone. (AFLCR 171-12)

LIFTOFF

The initial motion of a space vehicle or missile as it rises from the launcher. (JCS Pub 1)

LIGHT AND BULKY

Articles which have a low weight per cubic foot of space occupied. Such articles are usually made subject to the provisions of Rule 34 of the rail classifications. (DSAR 4500.3)

LIGHTER

The portage means by which personnel and cargo discharged from ships off-shore is carried to and in some cases beyond the air. (AR 310-25)

LIGHTERAGE

A charge for hauling freight on flat-bottomed boats usually across harbors or to ocean-going vessels. (DSAR 4500.3)

LIMITATION, ADMINISTRATIVE

A limitation imposed within an administrative agency upon the use of an appropriation or other fund (or "fund subdivision") having the same effect as a "fund subdivision" in the control of obligations and expenditures. (DOD 5000.8)

LIMITATION, APPORTIONMENT

A maximum amount established in connection with an apportionment of an appropriated or other fund, for obligations which may be incurred during a fiscal period, or by quarters of a fiscal year, for a specified purpose. (DOD 5000.8)

LIMITATION, APPROPRIATION

A statutory limitation within an appropriation which cannot be exceeded for obligation or expenditure for the object or purpose specified. (DOD 5000.8)

LIMITATION, OBLIGATION

A maximum amount established for obligations which may be incurred during a fiscal period for a specified purpose, pursuant to a statutory requirement, apportionment action, or an administrative determination. A fund subdivision is an obligation limitation, but any fund subdivision presently might have a number of subordinate obligation limitations. Moreover, if required by law, one obligation limitation might cover common elements of cost under two or more appropriations or fund subdivisions. (DOD 7040.2 DOD 5000.8)

LIMITATION, QUARTERLY OBLIGATION

An apportionment or funding limitation on the amount of obligations which may be incurred through each quarter of the fiscal year, within an apportionment or funding limitation for the fiscal year as a whole. Generally applicable under one-year, but not no-year, appropriations. (DOD 5000.8)

LIMITATION, SPECIAL

A statutory limitation which cannot be exceeded for obligation or expenditure for a specified object or purpose, but for which the charges are required to be made to two or more appropriations. (DOD 5000.8)

LIMITATION, STATUTORY

A statutory restriction which establishes the maximum amount which may be used under an appropriation (or more than one appropriation) for a specified purpose. (DOD 5000.8)

LIMITED MILITARY PACK

The degree of packing which will afford adequate protection against damage during multiple shipments. These packs are designed to be shipped and handled under cover and stored in warehouses or other structures having equivalent protection from weather. (DOD 4100.14)

LIMITED PRODUCTION

The initial, low rate production of a system in limited quantity to be used in operational test and evaluation for verification of production engineering and design maturity and to establish a production base prior to a decision to proceed with production. (DOD 5000.1)

LIMITED PRODUCTION TYPE

An item under development, commercially available or available from other Government agencies for which an urgent operational requirement exists and for which no other existing item is adequate; which appears to fulfill an approved qualitative materiel requirement or other Department of the Army approved requirements, and to be promising enough operationally to warrant initiating procurement and/or production for troop issue prior to completion of development and/or test or adoption as a standard item. (AR 320-5)

LIMITED RIGHTS

Rights to use, duplicate, or disclose technical data in whole or in part, by or for the Government, with the express limitation that such technical data shall not, without the written permission of the party furnishing such technical data, be (a) released or disclosed in whole or in part outside the Government, (b) used in whole or in part by the Government for manufacture, or in the case of computer software documentation, for reproduction of the computer software, or (c) used by a party other than the Government, except for:

1. emergency repair or overhaul work only, by or for the Government, where the item or process concerned is not otherwise reasonably available to enable timely performance of the work, provided that the release or disclosure thereof outside the Government shall be made subject to a prohibition against further use, release or disclosure; or

2. release to a foreign government, as the interest of the United States may require, only for information or evaluation within such government or for emergency repair or overhaul work by or for such government under the conditions of (1) above. (DAC 76-9)

LIMITED STANDARD ARTICLE

An item which is not as satisfactory as a standard type, but is a usable substitute therefore, and is either in use or available for issue to meet supply demands. (AR 320-5)

LIMITED STANDARD ITEM

An item of supply determined by standardization action as authorized for procurement only to support in-Service military materiel requirements. (JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1, AR 320-5)

An item of supply which is determined to be obsolescent to the current practice of medicine, replaced by an item of changed design or specification, or otherwise determined to be unsuitable for central procurement. Limited standard items will be issued by depots and bases until all stocks are exhausted. (AFM 67-1)

An item of supply authorized for procurement only to support inservice materiel applications which require other than designated standard items. (AFM 67-1)

LIMITED STANDARD TYPE

Items which are not acceptable for United States Army operational requirements and will not, therefore, be counted as assets against operational requirements. Items in this category will be limited to: a. Those which are not acceptable to meet operational requirements, but which are useful in training. b. Those which are not acceptable to meet operational requirements of the United States Army but which are being retained to meet peculiar requirements other than those in a. above. (AR 320-5)

LIMITED STORAGE

Storage classification for supplies intended for withdrawal within 90 days, allowing for the possibility of the least protected storage condition authorized for the specific material. (AR 320-5)

LIMITED WAR

Armed conflict short of general war, exclusive of incidents, involving the overt engagement of the military forces of two or more nations; involving no nuclear attack of CONUS; requiring the full combat use of the Approved Forces (except those forces designated for nuclear retaliation and continental air defense in a general war); and continuing without abatement for an indefinite period of time. (AFR 84-2)

Armed conflict short of Nuclear War, exclusive of incidents, involving the overt engagement of U.S. General Purpose Forces versus the military forces of one or more other nations. (DOD 4005.1, DOD 4005.2)

LIMITING QUALITY

Limiting quality (LQ) is the maximum defective in product quality, or the worst product quality that the consumer is willing to accept at a specified probability of occurrence. (Source: Handbook H53) (AFLCR 74-13)

LINE AUTHORITY

DOD officials in the direct chain of authority from the Secretary of Defense to the program manager and excluding staffs. (DOD 5000.1)

LINE CONDITIONING

This is the application of passive techniques such as line loading and unloading, multiple and bridged tap removals, isolation of noise sources, wire gauge selection, and drying and splice improvements. These are normally accomplished with AFCSE-I or command O&M funds. (AFR 100-18)

LINE ISSUE

Transfer of material from depot supply direct to the production shops. (AFLCR 66-34)

LINE ITEM

A single line entry on a reporting form or sales document which indicates a quantity of property located at any one activity having the same description, condition code, and unit cost. (DOD 4160.21-M)

1. A complete descriptive entry on any document, including quantity, unit of issue, stock or part number and all data necessary to positively identify a specific article.

2. A row of numerical facts in a statistical table. (AFM 67-1)

A quantity of property having the same description, condition code and unit cost, which should be listed as a single line item entry on an inventory schedule. (DSAM 8130.1

An entry on a document reflecting all data necessary to identify positively a specific article and the quantity thereof. (ONMINST 5000.3)

LINE ITEM DUE DELIVERY

Total of all line items, regardless of being marked complete, which contain a delivery schedule date prior or equal to the processing date. This also includes items scheduled for delivery subsequent to the processing date when an early shipment has been processed. (AFLCR 70-11)

LINE ITEM NUMBER

A number assigned to a generic nomenclature, by U.S. Army technical committee action, for the purpose of identifying the line on which the official generic nomenclature is listed. The line item number is used as a tool for sorting items into sequence. It is also used in supply management for consolidating assets, requirements, and other data for all Federally stocknumbered items to which it is related. (AR 320-5)

A six-digit alphanumeric identification of a generic nomenclature and of the line on which the generic nomenclature is listed in SB 700-20 and in Army equipment authorization documents. This LINE is used to treat collectively all Federal stock numbered items possessing the functional capability expressed by the generic nomenclature. (SB 700-40)

LINE ITEM VALUE (FOR REPORTING PURPOSES)

Quantity of a line multiplied by the standard price. (DOD 4160.21-M)

LINE REPLACEABLE UNIT (LRU)

An item that is normally removed and replaced as a single unit to correct a deficiency or malfunction on a weapon or support system and item of equipment. Such items have a distinctive stock number for which spares are locally authorized to support the removal and replacement action. These items are repair cycle assets subject to DIFM controls (T.O. 00-20-3) and may be disassembled into separate components during shop processing. The components (Shop Replaceable Units (SRU's)) may also be repair cycle assets subject to DIFM controls if they are processed separately and spares are locally authorized and maintained to support intermediate level repair of the LRU. (AFM 400-1)

Any assembly which can be removed as a unit from the system at the operating location. This may include avionics, hydraulics, pneumatics, and other recoverable parts. The models presented here view an engine as an LRU and some of the examples may use the terms LRU and engine interchangeably. (AFLCP 57-13)

LINE UPGRADING

This is any outside plant effort (bridged tap removal, bonding, line balance, loading and so forth, as well as correcting shorts, grounds, and open circuits) toward improving telephone trunk and drop cables to achieve a standard transmission specification. (AFR 100-18)

LINEAR CONTROL

A control that is operated with a linear motion (i.e., in or out, up or down, or right or left). (NAVSHIPS 94324)

LINEAR PROGRAMMING

A technique for solving certain kinds of problems involving many variables where a best value or set of values is to be found. This technique is not to be confused with computer programming, although problems using the technique may be programmed on a computer. It is a mathematical method used to determine the best use of limited resources to achieve a desired result when the limitations on the resources are expressed by simultaneous linear relations (x=a+by). Linear programming is applicable to problems involving resource allocations and scheduling. (AFP 800-7)

LINE-HAUL

Transportation of freight over the tracks of a railroad or over the routes of a trucking company, airline, or steamship company from point of origin to the destination excluding local pickup, delivery, and switching. (DOD 4500.32-R)

In highway transportation, a type of haul involving long trips over the road wherein the proportion of running time is high in relation to time consumed in loading and unloading. Line hauls usually are evaluated on the basis of ton miles forward per day. In rail transportation, this term applies to the movement or carriage of material over tracks of a carrier from one point to another, but excluding switching service. (AR 220-5)

LINE-ITEM ENGINEERING CLEARANCE

An engineering clearance given to a specific item in a specification or on an engineering drawing covering different type items (for example, wheels or a brake assembly of a landing gear assembly). Line-item engineering clearances are given for special engineering reasons such as safety factors. (AFLCR/AFSCR 67-12)

LINES OF COMMUNICATION (LOGISTICS)

All the routes, land, water, and air, which show the proper location for loads to be transported and which pertains to check lists, balance records, and clearances for weight and balance. (JCS Pub 1)

All the routes, land, water, and air, which connect an operating military force with one or more bases of operations, and along which supplies and reinforcements move. (JCS Pub 1)

LINK ON

A term describing an internal ACMMS transaction whose function is to relate an item within the configuration master file thereby causing this item and any of its components to become a part of its NHA. The link on is one of the major file restructuring tools available in D057G, and is originated by the AFLC Form 884, depot code LK. (AFLCR 171-91)

LIQUID PROPELLANT ROCKET

A rocket employing liquid propellant fed under pressure from tanks into the combustion chamber of the rocket engine. (AFM 11-1)

LIQUID PROPELLANTS

Includes liquid and gaseous substances used for propulsion or operation of missile, rockets, and other related devices. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

LIQUIDATION

The transfer of all the assets of an entity. (DOD 5000.8)

The settlement of a liability or obligation, in whole or in part, by payment or adjustment. (DOD 5000.8)

LIST OF MATERIAL

A tabulation of all parts, assemblies and bulk materials applicable to the item for which the list was p[illegible] (MIL-STD-30)

LIST OF MODIFICATIONS (LOM)

A list of all tentative and firm Class V modifications yet to be accomplished, except Military Assistance Program (MAP) modifications that will be accomplished during rehabilitation. Each modification is listed by mission, design, and series of the system or equipment involved with the status column coded to identify the latest classification, i.e., "T" for tentative and "F" for firm. HQ USAF publishes the LOM quarterly. (AFR 57-4)

LISTING

A computer printout used primarily by the Cost Accounting Office for editing, auditing or otherwise verifying the results of the accounting period's job order register and cost history files, updating and intermediate processing. (AFSCM 177-265)

LIVE TESTING

The testing of a rocket engine or aerospace vehicle by actually launching it. (AFM 11-1)

LOAD CATEGORY

Categorization of payload as passenger, general cargo, or outsized cargo. (AFM 11-1)

LOAD DESIGNATOR

The symbol assigned to a specified load of Air Force cargo or passengers. The load designator remains with a specified load regardless of any substitution of aircraft. (AFM 11-1)

LOAD MANIFEST (Air)

A document specifying in detail the payload expressed in terms of passengers and/or freight carried in one aircraft for a specific destination. (AR 320-5)

LOADED TO CAPACITY

This terms refers to the extent to which a vehicle is loaded with freight. 1. A vehicle loaded to its weight carrying capacity. 2. A vehicle loaded with that quantity which so fills the vehicle that no more like freight in the shipping form tendered can be loaded in or on the vehicle. (DSAR 4500.3)

LOAD SPREADER

Material used to distribute the weight of a load over a given floor area to avoid exceeding designed stress. (JCS Pub 1)

LOADING

The process of putting troops, equipment, and supplies into ships, aircraft, trains, road transport, or other means of conveyance. (JCS Pub 1)

LOADING CHART (AIRCRAFT)

Any one of a series of charts carried in an aircraft which shows the proper location for loads to be transported and which pertains to check lists, balance records, and clearances for weight and balance. (JCS Pub 1)

LOADING DOCKS

Facilities at ground level or elevated structures designed and installed for transferring explosives between motor vehicles, rail cars and/or cargo-type aircraft. (AFM 11-1)

LOADING LIMIT

The weight of materiel that may safely be stored per square foot of floor space. (AFM 67-1)

LOADING PLAN

All of the individually prepared documents which, taken together, present in detail all instructions for the arrangement of personnel and the loading of equipment for one or more units or other special grouping of personnel or materiel moving by highway, water, rail, or air transportation. (JCS Pub 1)

LOADING PLATFORM

A flat surface to facilitate loading, usually erected alongside a warehouse at the approximate level of a car or truck floor, sometimes of the portable trailer type. (AFR 69-8)

LOADING POINT

A point where one aircraft can be loaded. (JCS Pub 1)

LOAN

An agreement for temporary transfer of the right of possession and use of a defense article or articles not acquired with Military Assistance funds to a foreign government or international organization, at no rental charge to the transferee, with the transferor U.S. Military Department being reimbursed from MAP funds subject to and under authority of the Foreign Assistance Act, Section 503. (DOD 5105.38M)

A sum of money lent or borrowed for a period of time, repayable with or without interest, as evidenced by a promissory note or other agreement. (DOD 5000.8)

LOAN AIRCRAFT

Aircraft loaned to non-Navy organizations for non-Navy purposes. A lease may or may not be required to cover the loan. NOTE: Aircraft which are in the Navy inventory but not in the physical custody of the Navy are either on "bailment" or on "loan". "Bailment" indicates usage by the bailee for the Navy, while "loan" indicates usage by the lessee for the lessee. (OPNAVINST 5442.2)

LOAN GUARANTEED

In Defense, a loan by a financing institution to a contractor, for which repayment is guaranteed in a stated percentage, by a military department or other authorized Federal Government agency, pursuant to the Defense Production Act, made for the purpose of facilitating performance of a government contract(s). (DOD 5000.8)

LOAN PROPERTY

That property that local organizations request on a loan basis through the medium of an AFLC Form 244, Material Request/Turn-In/Custody Receipt. (AFLCR 66-53)

LOAN RECEIVABLE

An amount representing an advance or advances

made on the basis of a loan agreement which has not been repaid, but which may not necessarily be due. (DOD 5000.8)

LOCAL ADMINISTERED CONTRACTS

Contracts retained for administration by the purchasing office according to DAR 20-703. (AFLCR 70-11)

LOCAL APPROVAL AUTHORITY

The authority exercised by delegated AFSC field activity personnel to approve forward financing requests. The local AFSC commander/laboratory director is delegated this authority. Commanders may redelegate the authority to only their deputy, the comptroller, or deputy comptroller; laboratory directors to their deputy or the director of laboratory plans and operations. (AFSCR 172-9)

LOCAL AREA SCREENING

Screening accomplished through circularization of excess personal property information by the owning military department within a radius of 100 miles of the holding activity. (AFM 67-1)

Screening accomplished through circularization of listings of non-reportable property to local military and/or Federal civilian agencies located within the DCASR geographical limits. (DSAM 8130.1, DOD 4160.21.M)

LOCAL CONTRACTING

The process of obtaining personnel, services, supplies, and equipment from local or indigenous sources. (JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

LOCAL CURRENCY

The official currency of the foreign country. (DOD 5105.38M)

MAP-owned currencies indigenous to countries other than the U.S. and available pursuant to Section 104(c) of Public Law 480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended) and Section 402 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, to finance MAP common defense requirements without charge to MAP appropriated funds or to MAP program ceilings. (AFR 400-2)

LOCAL FAIR MARKET PRICES

The price per unit charged by the nearest commercial dealer for an equivalent product less taxes, duties, and fees, to be used for certain types of sales provided that this price is higher than the standard price plus subcharges. (AFM 67-1)

LOCAL MANUFACTURE (LM)

The fabrication of items at either the depot or intermediate maintenance level. Fabrication (LM) of depot or intermediate maintenance coded items may be conducted at either level, regardless of the coding. For example: An F-4C high pressure hydraulic hose coded for LM by depot maintenance can be manufactured at the intermediate level if necessary equipment, tools and/or technical capability exists. Likewise, an item can be locally manufactured at the depot maintenance level, if coded for intermediate level maintenance, if the base maintenance activity does not possess the necessary capabilities/facilities. (AFM 67-1)

LOCAL PURCHASE

The purchase of supplies and equipment in the continental United States (CONUS) by an installation such as a post, camp, station, or depot for use of that installation or its satellites, or the purchase of supplies or equipment in an area outside of the CONUS and Hawaii by and for the U.S. military command located in that area. (AR 700-12)

The authorized procurement with appropriated funds, of designated material, supplies or services by an installation for its own use or the use of logistically supported activity, directly from commercial suppliers. (AFM 66-17)

The acquisition of a decentralized item from sources outside the DOD. (These sources may also be outside the immediate geographical area of the purchasing installation.) AFR 67-27, AR 20-5, AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1)

Policies and procedures governing local purchase of normally central procured items under emergency conditions are contained in AFM 67-1, Volume I, Part one, Chapter 8 and DAR 3-607. (AFLCR 66-53)

The authorized purchase of materials, supplies and services by an installation for its own use or the use of an installation or activity logistically supported by it. Local purchase is not limited to the immediate geographical area in which the purchasing installation is located. (DAC 76-17)

LOCAL PURCHASE ITEMS

Items authorized to be purchased individually by an activity for its own use or for the use of other activities not provided for under central purchase. These purchases need not necessarily be made in the area or region in which the purchasing activity is located. (DOD 4100.31)

LOCAL STANDARD (STANDARD MEASUREMENT)

A standard locally developed for use. (DLAM 4155.1-AR 750-26 NAVSUP PUB 5011 MCO P4870.45B)

LOCAL STORAGE

Storage of unwanted radioactive material, on temporary basis only, at places other than the Army radioactive material disposal facility. (AR 755-15)

LOCALITY OR LOCAL AREA

A geographical area within which a supported installation can be provided facilities or services in any functional area easier and more economically than by establishing or maintaining a like capability of its own. (DSAM 4140.4)

LOCATION

1. Audit- A verification of all the data reflected on the location record.

2. Survey- A survey conducted at predetermined intervals to insure that the location of the supplies is in agreement with the location shown on the locator record. (AFR 69-8)

LOCATION AUDIT PROGRAM

The location audit program consists of actions excluding quantity checks required to assure compatibility between assets in storage and locator records and between location records and accountable records. This program is accomplished in two phases:

1. Location Survey. A physical verification, other than actual count, between actual assets and recorded as to location, identity, condition, and unit of issue.

2. Location Audit Reconciliation. A match between valid location records and the accountable records, in order to identify and correct situations where items are in physical storage but not on record, on record but not in storage, or where common elements of data (other than quantity) do not match. Research of mismatches, including special inventories when required, result in corrective action. (DOD 4140.35, AFM 67-1)

LOCATION AUDIT RECONCILIATION (LAR)

The actions taken to insure compatibility between the corrected locator record and the item record. (AFM 67-1)

LOCATION AUDIT RECONCILIATION (LAR) PHASE

The location audit reconciliation phase accepts LAR records on tape and processes them through computer runs described in Chapter 3 for matching against the related warehouse locator records. The warehouse locator records are accepted and processed through computer runs described in Chapter 3 for matching against the LAR records. This matching process produces a no master record D103 interrogation request card and control list, a no locator D103 interrogation request card and control list, a no master record (no assets) D103 interrogation request card and control list, a miscellaneous error list, and related LAR statistics. (AFLCR 171-94)

LOCATION RECORD AUDIT

A match between valid location records, excluding quantity, to identify and correct situations where items are in physical storage but not recorded on accountable records, or on record but not in storage, or when storage item data (National Stock Number, unit of issue, condition code, ownership code, security/pilferage code, or shelf-life code) does not match. The audit includes research of mismatches and scheduling special inventories if required. (AR 310-25)

LOCATION RECORD AUDIT ACCURACY

The measure of the results of the location record audit. Record accuracy is stated as a percentage obtained by computing the ratio of the number of locator records with errors to the total number of accountable stock records (National Stock Numbers) compared. Only one error will be charged per stock number audited. (AR 310-25)

LOCATION RECORD AUDIT CORRECTION

The term used to denote changes to location records when elements of data on the location record have been determined, by the location audit, to be in error. (AR 310-25)

LOCATION RECORD ESTABLISH

The term used to denote the recording of locations when assets are physically found in storage and no locator record exists. Also, when recorded locator data disagrees with materiel in either location or Federal Stock Number elements. (AR 310-25, DOD 4140.35)

LOCATION SURVEY

A survey conducted at predetermined intervals to insure that the location of the supplies is in agreement with the location shown on the locator card. (AR 320-5)

The actions taken to insure compatibility between the locator record and the physical assets. (AFM 67-1)

A physical verification, other than actual count, between actual assets and recorded location data to insure all assets are properly recorded as to location, stock number, condition code, unit of issue, security/pilferage code, and shelf-life code. (AR 310-25)

LOCATION SURVEY ACCEPTABLE ACCURACY LEVEL

A specified percentage of accuracy established as an acceptable standard for evaluation of the location survey. (AR 310-25)

LOCATION SURVEY ACCURACY

The measure of the results of the location survey. Only one error will be charged per location surveyed. Location data corrections, deletions, and additions are the types of discrepancy data to be used in computing accuracy. The total errors are measured as a ratio of the locations surveyed expressed as a percentage factor. (AR 310-25)

LOCATION SURVEY RECORD CORRECTION

The term used to denote changes to the locator record when physical assets differ on other than National Stock Number and location elements, i.e., unit of issue or condition. These actions are a result of the location survey program. (AR 310-25)

LOCATOR CARD

A form on which storage locations are recorded, which shows the exact location of supplies stored within a storage activity. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101, AFM 67-1)

LOCATOR RECORD

A form or format on which storage locations are recorded and which by means of the location designator provides the exact storage location by item of material in storage. The locator record may be on ADPE memory, magnetic tape, PCAM cards, listings, or printouts. (AFR 69-8)

LOCATOR RECORD ACCURACY

This is a measure of the results of the location survey conducted as a part of the location audit program. Discrepancies are classified as locator record kills, locator record establishes, and changes to elements of recorded data: condition code, unit of issue. Only one error is charged when locator kill, or locator establish, or locator record correction is required for the same location. In such cases, where the FSN of recorded data and actual assets differ, it will be classified as a locator establish action only. The total of these discrepancies are measured as a ratio of locations surveyed. (DOD 4140.35)

LOCATOR RECORD CORRECTION

The term used to denote changes to the locator record when physical asset identification characteristics differ on other than FSN and location element: i.e., unit of issue (U/I), condition, etc. These actions are as a result of the location audit program. (DOD 4140.35)

LOCATOR RECORD KILLED/DELETED

The term used to denote the removal or change of a locator record when the recorded location disagrees with materiel in FSN or location data elements, or when there is a recorded location but no physical assets unless the location is being held open for new receipts. These actions are as a result of the location survey. (DOD 4140.35)

LOCATOR SYSTEM

The type of system used for establishing and maintaining locator records on material in storage, i.e., mechanical, manual, real time, sequential, centralized, decentralized, etc. (AFR 69-8)

LOG BOOK

A detailed service record maintained for each individual aircraft. (OPNAVINST P5442.2A, NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

LOGAIR

Long term contract airlift service within continental United States for the movement of cargo in support of the logistics systems of the military Services (primarily the Army and Air Force) and Department of Defense agencies. (JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1, AR 320-5)

The AFLC controlled scheduled airlift program operating between AFLC activites, MAC aerial ports and other designated points. (AFM 67-1)

An Air Force Logistics Command network for the exclusive use of transmitting ballistic missiles logistical data via electrical media. (AFM 11-1)

LOGISTIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

Those aspects of operations which deal with: (1) research, development, test and evaluation; (2) acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation and disposition of materiel; (3) movement and evacuation of personnel; (4) medical services, including aeromedical evacuation; (5) communications services; (6) acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; and (7) other logistic and administrative services. It comprises planning, management; and execution of responsibilities. (AFR 400-27, AFM 11-1, DOD 4000.19)

LOGISTIC ASSISTANCE

A generic term used to denote types of assistance between and within military commands both in peace and war. (JCS Pub 1)

LOGISTIC CONCEPT

A plan or idea of how to build up or support a military force, i.e., to provide supplies, equipment, transportation, maintenance, etc. (AFM 67-1)

LOGISTIC CONTROL

The responsibility or authority for applying and transporting material, equipment, or personnel. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

LOGISTIC DOCTRINE

The creed derived from the body of principles applicable to the determination of requirements for, and the acquisition, distribution, maintenance, and disposal of logistic resources and services integral to a military capability. (AR 310-25)

LOGISTIC ELEMENT MANAGER

Bureau, Systems Commands and other designated organizations responsible for the management of a specific logistic support element such as test and support equipment, spare and repair parts, personnel, or facilities. (NAVMATINST 4000.20)

LOGISTIC ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION

An appraisal resulting from an orderly examination of the logistic factors influencing contemplated courses of action to provide conclusions concerning the degree and manner of that influence. (AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1)

LOGISTIC IMPLICATIONS TEST

An analysis of the major logistic aspects of a joint strategic war plan and the consideration of the logistic implications resultant therefrom as they may limit the acceptability of the plan. The logistic analysis and consideration are conducted concurrently with the development of the strategic plan. The objective is to establish whether the logistic requirements generated by the plan are in balance with availabilities, and to set forth those logistic implications which should be weighed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in their consideration of the plan. (AR 320-5, AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1)

LOGISTIC MATERIAL SUPPORT COORDINATION CONFERENCE

A conference to determine responsibility for initial time phasing of complete support for the aircraft including the airframe, engine, GFE, components, tools, ground handling and test equipment and vendor equipments. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

LOGISTIC PLANNING

Logistic planning is the determining of the logistic posture to be established for support of a weapon/support system program based upon prescribed mission objectives to be achieved. (AFM 11-1, AFP 800-7)

LOGISTIC PROCESS

A task or group of interrelated logistics tasks designed to produce a desired result independent of the organizational arrangement employed. (AFM 400-2)

LOGISTIC PROGRAM CODE

A ten character alphanumeric code which uniformly identifies logistic systems, commodities, special or support type programs within AFLC. (AFLCM 400-2 Vol IX)

LOGISTIC REASSIGNMENTS (LR)

Transfer of management responsibility from one Inventory Manager to another Inventory Manager. (DOD 4140.32-M)

The transfer of materiel management responsibilities from one materiel manager to another materiel manager. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

LOGISTIC RESOURCES

The support personnel and material required by an item to ensure its mission performance. It includes such things as tools, test equipment, repair parts, facilities, technical manuals, and administrative supply procedures necessary to assure the availability of these resources when needed. (AFP 800-7)

LOGISTIC SERVICES OR LOGISTICAL SERVICES

Activities of a logistical support nature, not necessarily involving supply of materiel. a. The term includes services involving: (1) Acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation or disposition of materiel. (2) Use, construction (other than Military Construction Program), maintenance, or operation of facilities, including utilities, custodial services, fire and police protection (3) Other logistic support similar or related to these, such as laundry, messing, and local bus and taxi service. b. The term specifically excludes services involving: (1) Administration, hospitalization, or medical treatment of personnel. (2) Hospital or medical facilities. (3) Research, development, test and evaluation of materiel. (DSAM 4140.4)

LOGISTIC SUPPORT

Those aspects of military operations which deal with: (1) design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation and disposition of materiel; (2) movement of personnel; (3) medical services including aeromedical evacuation; (4) communications services; (5) research, development, test and evaluation; (6) use,

construction (other than Military Construction Program), maintenance or operation of facilities, including utilities, custodian services, fire and police protection; and (7) acquisition or furnishing of other logistic and administration services. (As used in connection with the Retail Interservice Logistic Support Program, this term specifically excludes: (1) Administration or hospitalization of personnel, (2) Hospital or other medical facilities, (3) Research, development, test or evaluation of materiel). (DOD 4000.1)

Program aircraft, in non-operating status, which are actively engaged in normal progress through Standard Service Life. This includes periods of "idleness" considered to be normal requirements (e.g., operational pool aircraft for replacement of aircraft losses, Overhaul backlog to ensure steady input, etc.) Also includes whatever Special Rework becomes necessary or desirable during the service life of aircraft. (OPNAVINST P5442.2A)

Provision of adequate materiel and services to a military force to assure successful accomplishment of assigned missions. (AR 310-25)

LOGISTIC SUPPORT ANALYSIS (LSA)

A process by which the logistic support necessary for a new system/equipment is identified. It includes the determination and establishment of logistic support design constraints, consideration of those constraints in the design of the "hardware" portion of the system, and analysis of design to validate the logistic support feasibility of the design, and to identify and document the logistic support resources which must be provided, as a part of the system/equipment, to the operating forces. Analytical techniques used to determine limited aspects of logistic support requirements are a part of the overall LSA process. (An example would be Operational Sequential Diagramming used to determine operator tasks, task times, and skills.) (AFP 800-7)

LOGISTIC SUPPORT BASE

The base responsible for providing logistical support and services to an authorized overseas dependent school established under the DOD Dependents Schools System. (AFM 67-1)

LOGISTIC SUPPORT ELEMENTS

Constituent parts of a support system. The principal elements are the maintenance plan, support and test equipment, facilities, training, technical data, personnel, supply support, transportation and handling equipment, and logistic support resource funds. (AFP 800-7)

LOGISTIC SUPPORT (MEDICAL)

Medical care, treatment, hospitalization, evacuation, furnishing of medical services, supplies, materiel, and adjuncts thereto. (JCS Pub 1)

LOGISTIC SUPPORT MANAGEMENT

The comprehensive process by which this command provides system/item/services support to authorized customer activities throughout the world. It encompasses all items and services managed by the system, all items and services managed by materiel management aggregation, all materiel and services managed by FSC, management and operation of physical facilities, and management of special capabilities, such as GEEIA, 2802d Inertial Guidance and Calibration Group, and the Military Aircraft Storage and Disposition Center. It also includes the management planning which precedes and is essential to the orderly transition and integration of the systems management aggregations, items, facilities, services, and associated techniques. (AFLCR 400-1)

LOGISTIC SUPPORT MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

Information used for the analysis and reporting of actions taken or required to be taken in developing or executing logistic support plans. (AFP 800-7)

LOGISTIC SUPPORT PLAN

A plan for the maintenance, logistics support personnel, technical logistic data and information, support equipment, spares and repair parts, facilities, and contract maintenance throughout the life cycle of a system or equipment. (NAVMAT P-4215)

LOGISTIC SUPPORT RESOURCE FUNDS

The money required for the identification, acquisition, and management of logistic resources. (AFP 800-7)

LOGISTIC SUPPORT SERVICES

Support activities not only involving supply of material but including:

a. Acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, or disposition of materiel.

b. Use, construction (other than the MCP) maintenance, or operation of facilities, including utilities, custodial services, and fire and police protection.

c. Other logistic support including laundry, messing, local bus, and taxi service.

d. Air Force maintenance of other DOD cognizance items and related publications.

e. Printing and duplicating services at Air Force field printing plants. (AFSCR 170-9)

LOGISTIC TRANSFER

A reassignment of logistic management functions between DSCs which, when assets are involved, results in a decrease to the inventory control record of one DSC and a corresponding increase to the inventory control record of another DSC with no overall change to the Defense Stock Fund. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

LOGISTICAL COMMAND

An Army organization consisting of a headquarters and headquarters company designed to exercise command functions in the execution of the mission of a section, a territorial subdivision of a section, or with suitable augmentation, a small communications zone. (AR 320-5)

LOGISTICAL REASSIGNMENT (LR)

The transfer of materiel management responsibilities from one materiel manager to another materiel manager. (DOD 4140.27-M)

LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

Provision of adequate materiel and services to a military force to assure successful accomplishment of assigned missions. (AR 320-5)

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 materiel; b. movement, evacuation, and hospitalization of personnel; c. acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; and d. acquisition or furnishing of services. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5, AFP 800-7)

(Materiel and Services.) The functional fields of military operations concerned with: (1) Materiel requirements; (2) production planning and scheduling; (3) acquisition, inventory management, storage, maintenance, distribution and disposal of materiel, supplies, tools, and equipment; (4) transportation, telecommunications, petroleum, and other logistical services; (5) supply cataloging, standardization, and quality control; (6) commercial and industrial activities and facilities including industrial equipment; (7) vulnerability of resources to attack damage. (DOD 5000.8)

The phase of military operations involving procurement, delivery, storage, shipment, and scheduling of military supplies, including personnel. (AFLCM 72-2)

The determination of initial and follow-on requirements and the procurement, storage, transportation, distribution, maintenance, quality control, and disposal of materiel and related services for the military forces. (AFLCR 400-15)

LOGISTICS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

Those aspects of operations which deal with: (1) research, development, test and evaluation; (2) acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation and disposition of materiel; (3) movement and evacuation of personnel; (4) medical services, including aeromedical evacuation; (5) communications services; (6) acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; and (7) other logistic and administrative services. It comprises planning, management, and execution of responsibilities. (DOD 5000.8)

LOGISTICS ANNEX

A brief description of the logistics considerations essential to program planning and decisions at Milestones I, II and III. (DOD 5000.1, DOD 4160.21-M)

LOGISTICS ASSESSMENT

An evaluation of: a. The logistic support required to support particular military operations in a theater of operations, country or area. b. The actual and/or potential logistics support available for the conduct of military operations either within the theater, country or area, or located elsewhere. (JCS Pub 1)

LOGISTICS DETACHMENT

An AFLC organization consisting essentially of a Materiel Improvement Team and a Resident Provisioning Team located at or in the vicinity of a contractor's facility. It is composed of qualified materiel management personnel necessary to minimize the time span between discovery and correction of deficiencies in selected systems/equipment revealed during the operational phase and to perform initial provisioning/source coding functions in accordance with AFSCM 65-2/AFLCM 65-3 during the acquisition phase. (AFSCR 23-37)

LOGISTICS OVER THE SHORE OPERATIONS

The loading and unloading of ships without the benefit of fixed port facilities, in friendly or

nondefended territory, and, in time of war, during phases of theater development in which there is no opposition by the enemy. (JCS Pub 1)

LOGISTICS PROGRAM

A mission assigned to an AFLC activity in accordance with AFLCR 23-30, which requires the activity to perform a defined range of functions for a system, commodity, or support activity. Normally extended and accepted in terms of system management (SM) or item management (IM), Federal Class Management (FCM), specialized repair activity (SRA), or special project. (AFLCR 400-15)

LOGISTICS PROGRAM DOCUMENT

A formal communication which reflects the approved, time-phased, quantitative expression of the scope and activity of significant actions required to discharge each system, commodity, or support responsibility. (AFLCR 400-15)

LOGISTICS REASSIGNMENT

Transfer of management responsibility from one inventory manager to another. Logistics Reassignment may be made by FSC or by item. (NAVSUPINST 4440.99)

LOGISTICS RESEARCH

As used in this regulation, logistics research is defined as applied research and encompasses efforts directed toward the practical application of knowledge of natural phenomena and environment in all fields of science to an existing or anticipated logistics requirement. (AFLCR 400-20)

LOGISTICS STUDY

A formal and objective effort to identify and evaluate logistics problems and develop feasible alternative solutions, along with an assessment of the expected consequences from adopting each alternative. A study is characterized by a clear definition and scope of a problem, the systematic identification of requirements for data, facts, and information related to the problem, the application of analytical processes to develop alternative solutions, and the implementation and evaluation of the solution selected. Some studies will result in new or changed management policies; others will result in changes in management techniques and procedures. Studies include:

1. Surveys or consultant services undertaken in response to identified management problems or issues.
2. Cost analyses.
3. Management surveys.
4. Investigation of new or old methods, experiences, procedures, or techniques in real or simulated logistics environments.
5. Efforts directed toward developing logistics doctrine, concepts, and policy, or to improving segments of the logistics function.
6. Logistics inputs to product improvements. (AFLCR 400-20)

LOGISTICS SUPPORT

The supply and maintenance of materiel essential to proper operation of a system in the force. (DOD 5000.1)

LOGISTICS SUPPORT COSTS

Costs associated with supporting an item, to include (when obtainable) costs of base labor, base materiel, costs to replace condemnations, transportation and shipping costs for nonbase reparable items, technology repair center costs, and others when the cost is quantifiable and meaningful for effectiveness analysis. (AFLCR 400-16)

LOGISTICS SUPPORTABILITY

How well the composite of support considerations necessary to achieve the effective and economical support of a system or equipment for its life cycle meets stated quantitative and qualitative requirements. This includes integrated logistics support (ILS) and logistics related O&S cost considerations. (AFR 80-14)

LOGISTICS SUPPORTABILITY EVALUATION TEAM (LSET)

An AFTEC or MAJCOM OT&E test team activity assigned overall responsibility for preparing a unified assessment of logistics supportability. The LSET is normally chaired by the AFLC Special Assistant for Integrated Logistics and includes representation from the MAJCOMs and other activities having logistics interest. (AFR 80-14)

LOGISTICS SYSTEM

A group of related and sequential actions (or processes) and communications (or documents) required and/or used to accomplish one or more elements of the AFLC mission (AFR 23-2) or to provide support in the accomplishment of the mission. This includes both operational and management functions. The term "logistics system" encompasses such terms as data system, automated data system, management system, business system, and similar terms. In general, any group of actions (or processes) performed repetitively, as differentiated from nonrecurring special projects, is considered to be a logistics system (or subsystem). (AFLCM 400-4)

A complex of related procedures, processes, and

methods required and used to perform an element of the AFLC mission (AFR 23-2). This includes the procedures, processes, and methods of operation and management of the logistics mission functions and those required in their support (e.g., manpower, funding, data processing). The term "logistics system" encompasses such terms as "data system," "automated data system," "management system," "business system," and similar terms. (AFLCR 400-5)

LONG LEAD ITEM

An item for which the contractor (because of the period of time required to obtain it and to meet the contractual end item delivery schedule) considers it essential to have a firm order from the Government prior to scheduled provisioning, to permit concurrent delivery of this item with the end item. (AFR 400-3)

LONG LEAD TIME ITEMS

Those items which, because of their complexity of design, complicated manufacturing processes, or limited production capacity, may cause production or procurement cycles which would preclude timely and adequate delivery, if not ordered prior to the source coding meeting. (AFLCM 65-3, TM 38-715, ASOINST 4423.1)

LONG LIFE ITEM

An item with an average service life of over 20 years, generally. (AR 320-5)

LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT FORECAST

Guidance for long range developments in relation to military policies, objectives, plans and programs. (AR 320-5)

LONG RANGE SUPPORT

That which usually extends beyond the current fiscal year due to project size, special budgeting requirements, contractual accomplishment, etc. (AFLCR 66-34)

LONG SUPPLY

That portion of the total quantity of an item which exceeds the peacetime force material requirement and the mobilization reserve material requirement is long supply. (AFLCR 80-2)

LONG TERM CONTRACT FOR AIRLIFT SERVICE

A contract between an air carrier and any department of the DOD for air transportation between points in the United States covering a period of at least 90 days. It also includes amendments to such contracts. (DSAR 4500.3) (NAVEXOS P-1500)

LONG-RANGE OBJECTIVES, STATEMENT OF

Basic guidance leading to the achievement of balanced long-range (ten to fifteen years hence) ship, aircraft, and weapons goals attainable under specific (self-imposed) fiscal assumptions. Based on the LRR, it is used solely for internal Navy guidance. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

LONG-RANGE REQUIREMENTS (LRR) FOR THE U.S. NAVY

A statement of the naval force levels required in the long-range period to fulfill the Navy's responsibilities. No limitations, except that the rule of reasonableness is set on funds. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

LONG-SUPPLY ASSETS

Equipment and materiel in the Government inventory which is not required to meet operational needs through the budget year. This term embraces assets authorized for retention to meet future needs as well as those excess to foreseeable Air Force needs. (AFLCR 80-2)

LOOSE ISSUE STOCK

Supplies removed from original containers for issue in small quantities. (AR 320-5)

LORAN

A long-range radio-navigation position fixing system using the time difference of reception of pulse type transmissions from two or more fixed stations. (JCS Pub 1)

LOSING CLASS

The commodity class from which item(s) are being transferred. (AFM 67-1)

LOSING INVENTORY MANAGER (LIM)

The Inventory Manager responsible for relinquishing wholesale materiel management functions. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

LOSING STORAGE UNIT

The storage unit from which item(s) are being transferred. (AFM 67-1)

LOSS

The absence of property shown as present by the property records or covering documents. Loss does not necessarily indicate the physical removal of property. (AFM 67-1)

The release from ownership and responsibility for an aerospace vehicle, by a unit. (AFR 65-110)

LOSS, CONTRACT TERMINATION

The amount of expenditures under a terminated product contract (including progress payments and payments in settlement) in excess of the costs

reasonably assignable to property received. (DOD 5000.8)

LOSS, OPERATING

The excess of "operating costs" over "revenues." (DOD 5000.8)

The amount of costs identified with operating programs, functions, or activities which, as subsequently determined, have no value in operations, or having a measurable value less than cost, the excess costs represent losses. (DOD 5000.8)

LOSS, PROPERTY (OBSOLESCENT INVENTORY)

In Defense property accounting, the amount of items written off due to deterioration, shrinkage, fire, theft, unrecovered damages, and shortages in transit, and similar losses. Should also include items written off due to obsolescence, disposals, and donations, but such losses are sometimes separately stated. (DOD 5000.8)

LOSS, UNREALIZED

The estimated loss which may be sustained in the disposal of real estate, securities, or other assets which are held for sale. (DOD 5000.8)

LOST SHIPMENT

Reported short shipment never subsequently found. (AR 310-25)

LOT

A specific quantity of material manufactured under identical conditions, and assigned an identifying lot number for use, technical, manufacturing, production, and supply purposes. (DOD 5000.8)

Specifically, a quantity of material all of which was manufactured under identical conditions, and assigned an identifying lot number. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

Quantity of supplies of the same general classification, such as subsistence, clothing or equipment received and stored at any one time. (AR 320-5)

An aggregation of documents, records, articles, or actions from which a sample will be selected for review due to common characteristics. All characteristics for which a lot is tested must be common to all units within the lot for evaluation of the lot. (AFSCM 78-1)

A collection of units of a product bearing identification and treated as a unique entity from which a sample is to be drawn and inspected to determine conformance with acceptability criteria. (AFLCR 74-13)

LOT DEFECTIVE RANGE

The lowest and highest lot percent defective rates within which the true lot defective rate will fall. This range is computed from the lot size, sample size, sample defective rate, and percentage of confidence (assurance/probability) desired; however, it has no fixed ratio to the sample defective rate. The lot defective range can be determined from numerous statistical sampling tables available and this precludes any need for one to understand the complex mathematical formulas involved in order to use statistical sampling procedures. (AFSCM 78-1)

LOT DEFECTIVE RATE

The ratio of the number of defectives in the lot to the total number of items in the lot expressed as a percentage. (AFSCM 78-1)

LOT INTEGRITY

The perpetual segregation of ammunition by lot number, whether in a storage environment or at the firing site, throughout the life cycle. (AR 310-25)

LOT NUMBER

Identification number assigned to a particular quantity or lot of materiel, such as ammunition, from a single manufacturer. (AR 320-5)

LOT SIZE

The number of units of product in a lot (Source MILSTD-105). (AFLCR 74-13)

LOTTING

The physical arrangement of property for sale taking into consideration the type, condition, and value of the property and the commercial market practices commonly followed for that property. (DOD 4160.21-M)

LOW DOLLAR VALUE ITEM

An end item or repair part for which the value of total demand on continental United States depots for the next year is forecast at $2,500 or less. (AR 310-25)

LOW FREQUENCY PREDICTABLE OPERATIONS

Work operations may be uneconomical to preplan. When these operations are not planned, they are not included in the preprinted workcards but will be handscribed on the AFLC Form 173. The items to be considered in this area must be explicit to the degree that conflict will not develop when determination between low frequency and "over and above" is made; they must be clearly stated in the work specification and be transmitted to inspection requirements in the work package. Items to be negotiated should not come as a complete

surprise unless through error or misinterpretation (figure 1). (AFLCR 65-17)

LOW LIMIT

Refers to the reorder level when stock position signals the need to initiate replenishment action. (NAVSUP MAN)

LOW MORTALITY REPAIR PART

A repair part for which the anticipated or actual number of failures is less than 30 per 100 end items per year. (AR 700-18)

LOW VELOCITY DROP

A drop procedure in which the drop velocity does not exceed 30 feet per second. (JCS Pub 1)

The delivery of personnel, supplies, or equipment from aircraft in flight, utilizing sufficient parachute retardation to prevent injury or damage upon ground impact. (JCS Pub 1)

LOWEST OVERALL COST

The aggregate of all costs which are known or can reasonably be estimated in connection with a shipment, transportation rate(s); accessorial, drayage, storage in transit, packing and crating, unpacking, and port handling costs. (DOD 4500.32-R)

LOW-ORDER DETONATION

A partial or slow explosion, usually accidental. (AFM 11-1)

LUBRICATION ORDER

Primary approved medium for the publication of mandatory lubrication instructions on all equipment which required lubrication by organizational maintenance. (AR 320-5)

LUMBER

Includes rough or graded wood products derived from logs which shall have been sawed or planed at least to the extent of showing saw marks on the four longitudinal surfaces of each piece, but which have not been further manufactured. (AR 55-9/NAVSUPINST 4600.79/AFR 75-10/MCO 4610.31)

LUNAR BASE

A projected installation on the surface of the Moon for use as a base in scientific or military operations. (AFM 11-1)

LUNAR PAYLOAD

The payload of a lunar probe, consisting chiefly of instruments for detecting and reporting conditions encountered. The payload of a vehicle that landed on the Moon would not include the rockets required for the return launch unless data was to be obtained from such return launch. (AFM 11-1)

LUNAR PROBE

A probe for exploring and reporting on conditions on or about the Moon. (AFM 11-1)

-M-

M APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

The successor account which contains the unliquidated obligations of lapsed appropriation accounts. (AFM 170-7)

MACH NUMBER

The ratio of a velocity of a body to that of sound in the same medium. (AFM 127-201)

MACHINE ORIENTED LANGUAGE

A system for expressing information which is intelligible to a specific machine; e.g., a computer or class of computers. Such a language may include instructions which define and direct machine operations, and information to be recorded by or acted upon by these machine operations. (AFM 11-1)

A language designed for interpretation and use by a machine without translation. (AFM 11-1)

The set of instructions expressed in the number system basic to a computer, together with symbolic operation codes with absolute addresses, relative addresses, or symbolic addresses. (AFM 11-1)

MACHINE TOOLS

Those items of production equipment (costing over $500 each) which are power-driven, nonportable machines used for cutting, abrading, grinding, shaping, or forming metal. (DOD 5000.8)

MACHINE-HOUR

Operation equal to that of one machine for one hour. (DOD 5000.8)

MAGAZINE

Magazines are of two general types-igloo (earth-covered) and above ground (nonearth-covered).

a. Igloo Magazine. Earth-covered, concrete, archtype igloo magazines or steel arch, earth-mounded igloo (multiple steel arch spaces in a common earth mounding) magazines meeting requirements of approved definitive drawings (or similar acceptable contractors' facilities).

b. Nonstandard Igloo Magazine. Igloo-type magazine constructed with steel or wood (instead of concrete) arches and steel, wood, or concrete end walls. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

MAGAZINE AREA

Area specifically designed and set aside for the storage of explosives or ammunition. (AR 320-5)

MAGAZINE SPACE

The area in a covered structure, above or below ground, constructed for the storage of ammunition and explosives. This space is classified for reporting purposes as "nonwarehouse space." It comprises the following types: a. Igloo-Area in an earth-covered structure of concrete and/or steel designed for the storage of ammunition and explosives. b. Above ground magazine space-area in a warehouse-type structure designed for the storage of ammunition and explosives or loaded or inert ammunition components. (AR 320-5, AR 780-62)

Any building or structure, except an operating building, used for the storage of explosives, ammunition, or loaded ammunition components. (DOD 4145.23)

MAGNETIC CARD TYPEWRITER (MCT)

A device that links a typewriter keyboard with a magnetic media recorder (cassette tape or magnetic card) that automatically types (playback) final hard copy. A Communicating Magnetic Card Typewriter (CMCT) provides features for communicating with a computer or another magnetic media typewriter via the magnetic media or keyboard. (AFSCR 70-13)

MAGNETIC TAPE

A tape or ribbon of any material impregnated or coated with magnetic or other material on which information may be placed in the form of magnetically polarized spots. (JCS Pub 1)

MAIN AISLE

A passageway wide enough to permit the easy flow of equipment, supplies, and personnel; generally runs the length of the building. (AFR 69-8)

MAIN OPERATING SQUADRON

A missile squadron, selected from within a group of missile squadrons, at which insurance type items will be stored. This squadron will usually be selected because of its location in relation to other squadrons in a given area. (AFM 67-1)

MAIN STAGE

In a single stage rocket vehicle powered by one or more engines, the period when fullthrust (at or above 90%) is attained. (AFM 11-1)

In a multi-stage rocket, the stage that develops the greatest amount of thrust, with or without boosters. (AFM 11-1)

A sustainer engine, considered as a stage after booster engines have fallen away. (AFM 11-1)

MAIN SUPPLY ROUTE

The route or routes designated within an area of operations upon which the bulk of traffic flows in support of military operations. Main supply routes are normally given a high priority on maintenance and traffic controls. (AR 320-5)

MAINTAINABILITY

A characteristic of design and installation expressed as the probability that an item will be restored to a specified condition within a given period of time when the maintenance is performed using prescribed procedures and resources. System maintainability may also be expressed in such terms as Mean-Time-to-Repair, Maintenance Manhours per Flying Hour, or Mean Down-Time (see AFR 80-5). (AFR 80-14)

MAINTAINABILITY ENGINEERING

The application of scientific knowledge and engineering skills to the development of items of Army equipment so as to provide an inherent ability to be maintained (i.e., the possession of favorable maintenance characteristics). Maintainability engineering must be integrated with the other elements of "systems engineering" so as to provide the necessary effectiveness considering all costs over the entire life cycle of the item. (AR 705-50)

A management discipline which requires research, education, and information exchange and emphasis in all phases of system life, starting with the conceptual phase. (AFSCR 80-9)

MAINTAINABILITY EVALUATION

A continuous evaluation conducted by the Air Force on new, updated, or modified systems/subsystems, equipment to evaluate the adequacy of maintainability as specified in the design, and to continually recommend the corrective changes necessary to attain essential maintainability requirements. (AFR 66-29)

MAINTAINABILITY REQUIREMENT

A comprehensive statement of required characteristics or design constraints, expressed in quantitative terms to be incorporated in system, subsystem, and equipment design. (AFR 66-29)

MAINTAINABILITY SPECIFICATION

A general specification which: (1) States the required over-all maintainability program requirements for all systems and equipment; and (2) Contains a general description of the maintainability requirements, including procedures

for determining whether these requirements have been met. (AFR 66-29)

MAINTAINABLE DEMONSTRATION

A test which demonstrates the degree of achievement of specified quantitative maintainability (M) requirements. (MIL-STD-421)

MAINTENANCE

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. (DOD 5000.8)

Those functions associated with the repair facility that determines, prevents or corrects physical damage or malfunctioning as may be required to restore motor vehicles to a safe and serviceable condition. (DOD 4500.7)

The function of retaining materiel in, or restoring it to, a serviceable condition. Its phases include servicing, repair, modification, modernization, overhaul, rebuild, test, reclamation, inspection and condition determination, and the initial provisioning of support items. (OPNAVINST P5442.2A, DOD 3232.1)

All actions necessary for retaining material in or restoring it to a serviceable condition. Maintenance includes servicing, repair, modification, modernization, overhaul, inspection, condition determination, corrosion control, and initial provisioning of support items. (AFR 66-29)

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 used effectively for its designated purpose. Includes work undertaken to prevent damage to a facility which otherwise would be more costly to restore. (AFR 85-6)

All actions necessary for retaining an item in or restoring it to a specified condition. (AR 705-50)

Keeping equipment in an operational status, restoring it to a serviceable condition, or updating and upgrading its functional use by modification. (AFSCR 66-7)

MAINTENANCE ACTION

Any corrective or preventive action taken to maintain equipment or material in a satisfactory condition. This action will consume manhours or material or both. (OPNAV 43P2)

MAINTENANCE ACTIONS

Those physical tasks that make up maintenance production. (AFR 66-14)

MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY

Any organization (activity or unit) of the Naval Establishment assigned the mission, task, or functional responsibility of performing aircraft upkeep or rework. Use of the term refers to organizations and personnel occupying aircraft maintenance facilities and using aircraft maintenance material, but does not include reference to the facilities or materials themselves. Aircraft maintenance activities are classified as to levels of maintenance performed. The highest level which a particular activity is responsible for performing is established as that activity's classification. This classification does not necessarily mean that the activity involved is responsible for all lower levels of Maintenance. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION CHART

A chart format, prepared and placed in appropriate equipment technical manuals, indicating maintenance operations applicable to an end item, component, assembly, or module, and which prescribes the maintenance echelons authorized to accomplish specific maintenance operations. (AR 310-25)

MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE

The definitive lists of personnel, material or facilities required to perform specified levels of aircraft maintenance. There will be three (3) broad categories: personnel, material and facility allowances. These allowances may be an integral part of over-all allowances of certain activities with missions, tasks and functional responsibilities other than aircraft maintenance, but they will be identified therein as maintenance allowances. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE AND SERVICES EQUIPMENT

An item of mobile equipment with an end-item acquisition cost of $500 or more which is used to accomplish post engineering work. (AR 420-83)

MAINTENANCE AND SUPPLY FACILITY MANAGEMENT

The process by which designated functional elements of AFLC operate industrial type facilities to receive, store, distribute, maintain, repair, and dispose of materiel. (AFLCR 400-1)

MAINTENANCE AREA

A general locality in which are grouped a number of maintenance activities for the purpose of retaining or restoring materiel to a serviceable condition. (AR 320-5, AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1)

MAINTENANCE ASSISTANCE AND INSTRUCTION TEAM

This program provides a means whereby technical expertise can be furnished individual unit commanders to help them identify and solve equipment maintenance problems which are contributing to the inability of their units to meet materiel readiness standards. (AR 310-25)

MAINTENANCE AVAILABILITY

Applied to aircraft, aircraft equipment and aircraft support equipment in an operating status and not reserved for operation or flight. This does not necessarily indicate aircraft or equipments are not available for operation or flight, but does indicate a period that may be used to perform upkeep or rework. When utilized for this purpose, the aircraft or equipment are "down" for maintenance. "Down" refers to aircraft or equipment not available for operation or flight until additional upkeep, or rework is completed. When applied to progressive maintenance, maintenance availability indicates a period of time that any portion of rework or upkeep may be scheduled which can be completed during that period. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE BRANCH

That part of an activity which is responsible for the activity's Aircraft Maintenance Functions, or that part of an Aircraft Maintenance Division which is responsible for a specific part of the division's functions. The Shore Establishment Stations which are responsible only for Hangar and Line Maintenance will have Maintenance Branches of Flight Divisions of Operations or Air Departments. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE CALIBRATION

That measurement operation performed by direct or general support maintenance organizations using calibrated test and measuring equipment to detect and correct errors in the accuracy of diagnostic equipment being checked to standards prescribed by applicable DA technical publications. (AR 750-25)

That operation performed using calibrated test and measuring equipment to detect and/or adjust any variation in other test and measuring equipment. (AR 320-5)

MAINTENANCE CAPABILITIES

Consists of those resources, namely: facilities, tools, test equipment, drawings, technical publications, trained maintenance personnel, engineering support, and an assured availability of repair parts, required to modify and retain Material in or restore Material to serviceable condition. (MIL-STD-721)

MAINTENANCE CAPABILITY

Those resources—facilities, tools, test equipment, drawings, technical publications, trained maintenance personnel, engineering support, and an assured availability of spare parts—required to modify, retain materiel in, or restore materiel to serviceable condition. (AFR 66-17, DOD 4151.1)

Availability of those maintenance resources (facilities, tools, test equipment, drawings, technical publications, trained maintenance personnel, engineering support and spare parts) needed to carry out maintenance. (AFR 66-14)

Consists of those resources which support organizational maintenance such as: inspection, test, repair, modification, alteration, modernization, conversion, overhaul, reclamation, or rebuild of parts, assemblies, subassemblies, components and end items. (AFLCR 78-3)

MAINTENANCE CAPACITY

Is the quantitative expression of maintenance capability. (DOD 4151.1, AFR 66-17)

A measure of maintenance capability, usually expressed as the amount of direct labor man-hours that can be applied within an industrial shop, or other entity during a 40-hour week (one shift and 5 days). (AFR 66-14)

A quantitative measure of maintenance capability usually expressed as the amount of direct labor man-hours that can be applied within a specific industrial shop, or other entity, during a forty-hour week (one shift - five days). (DOD 4151.1)

MAINTENANCE CATEGORIES

A designation within a system of maintenance of material which is based on the extent of capabilities, facilities and skills required for the operation. Categories of maintenance are organizational maintenance, direct support maintenance, general support maintenance and depot maintenance. (AR 320-5)

MAINTENANCE CHECK

To ensure a component or system functions correctly or is correctly assembled or locked. (Where appropriate, make a comparison of measurement of time, pressure, temperature,

dimensions or other quantity, with a known figure for that measurement.) (US equivalent servicing check). (AR 310-25)

MAINTENANCE CLASSIFICATION

The basic method which will be used in the Naval Establishment to classify Aircraft Maintenance Activities, Personnel, Material, Facilities, Functions, Responsibilities, etc.; in order to give a specific meaning to each and provide the means to relate each directly to the other. Aircraft Maintenance Activities. Personnel, Materiel, Facilities, Responsibilities, Functions, etc., will be classified to recognize the requirements of Aircraft Maintenance Levels. The Maintenance elements may be further classified as necessary, i.e., to the Aircraft or Equipment Type, Class, Subclass or Model to which they apply. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE CODE 3

A code assigned to spares and repair parts, within the appropriate stock control and distribution system, which, for lack of proper tools, test equipment, etc., are used only by major overhaul activities. (AFLCR 57-27)

MAINTENANCE CODES

Codes assigned to support items during the provisioning process to indicate to maintenance and supply personnel the maintenance levels authorized to remove and replace, repair, overhaul, assemble, inspect and test, and to condemn items.

Codes assigned to support items to indicate the maintenance levels authorized to perform the required maintenance functions. (AR 700-82/OPNAVINST 4410.2/AFR 66-45/MCO 4400.120/DSAR 4100.6)

MAINTENANCE CODING

Application of the approved IMC criteria by the ICPs to all National Stock Numbered Items which enter FSC Classes subject to IMC after initial IMC has been accomplished. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

MAINTENANCE COMMAND

The organization responsible for the maintenance of a facility or equipment. (AFR 100-18)

MAINTENANCE COMPLEX

A composite of a chief of maintenance and allied staff functions, and maintenance organization and its facilities used to control, manage, and perform the maintenance mission on a base or in an activity. (AFM 11-1)

MAINTENANCE CONCEPT

A description of the planned general scheme for maintenance and support of an item in the operational environment. (MIL-STD-471)

An expression of the categories and techniques of maintenance to support a weapons system or end item. It is included as part of the Qualitative Materiel Requirement (QMR) or Small Development Requirement (SDR). The maintenance concept is reflected in maintenance specifications and in the design of the item involved. (AR 750-1)

Establishment of what, when and how to inspect, repair and replace at organizational, field, and depot levels. Based on these determinations, the equipment specialists have the responsibility for establishing the support requirements of skills, spares, and repair parts, tools, test equipment, ground handling equipment, base and depot facilities, maintenance and overhaul handbooks, and maintenance and overhaul procedures. (AFLCM 66-2)

A description of maintenance considerations and constraints submitted as a part of the system acquisition process. (AFR 66-14)

A concept which describes the manner in which an end item will be maintained and supported. It indicates maintenance capabilities required of the using unit and supporting units and provides information concerning tactical employment, usually maintenance environment, mobility consideration, allowable downtime, and other operational considerations. Additionally, the technical information required to develop military and civilian occupational series codes to recognize new or change skill requirements is included. (AR 310-25)

MAINTENANCE CONTROL

Is that function of organization and field maintenance, Civil Engineers, Automotive Shops, etc., responsible for planning scheduling, coordinating, and controlling the accomplishment of maintenance tasks generated on base. (AFM 66-17)

MAINTENANCE CONTROL BOARD

The display of the Planned Maintenance Schedules; i.e., the Cycle Schedule, current Quarter Schedule, and the subsequent Quarter Schedule. (OPNAV 43P2)

MAINTENANCE COST RATIO

The ratio of the cost of maintenance for a given unit of time to the initial item cost. (MIL-STD-778)

MAINTENANCE COST SYSTEM (MCS) MANAGER

The individual in Accounting and Finance responsible for the Maintenance Cost System. (AFM 171-380)

MAINTENANCE DATA

That information received from reporting units on certain specified records, pertaining to maintenance actions. (TM 38-750-2)

MAINTENANCE DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM

A Maintenance and Material Management Control and Information System, which includes Maintenance Data Reporting among other things. (COMNAVAIRPACINST 4700.6)

Is a basic element of the 3-M program, designed to provide a means of recording maintenance actions in substantial detail, so that a great variety of information may be retrieved concerning maintenance actions and the performance of equipment involved. (NAVSUP MAN)

MAINTENANCE DEMAND RATE (CALCULATED)

An Aviation Supply Office (ASO) Automatic Data Processing Machine (ADPM) computed rate by federal stock number (FSN) based upon the ratio of total system reported demand, less the O&R demand, to the applicable past field maintenance program (flying hours and operating plane months). (ASOINST P4400.24)

MAINTENANCE DEMAND RATE (PREDETERMINED)

An ASO estimated rate for a new or reinstated item, assigned by application, based on anticipated replacement within a specific period, e.g., 240 flying hours for maintenance of a reciprocating engine, aircraft/helicopter or an assembly related to an aircraft, helicopter engine, at field activities, other than at O&R's. (ASOINST P4400.24)

MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT

That part of an activity which is responsible for the activity's aircraft maintenance functions; also considered a maintenance activity. In the Shore Establishment, stations which are responsible for component repair, shop, hangar, and line maintenance will have Maintenance Departments. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE DEPTH

The term refers to the complexity or extensiveness of aircraft maintenance functions, e.g., the extent of disassembly, the complexity of a test, etc. Generally, the higher the level of maintenance, the greater the depth of maintenance which is encompassed. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE DETACHMENT

That part of an aircraft maintenance activity which is geographically separated from but administered by, the parent activity. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE DIVISION

That part of an activity which is responsible for the activity's aircraft maintenance functions; or that part of an aircraft maintenance department which is responsible for a specific part of that department's functions, e.g., power plant division, airframe division, etc., or VF Division, VA Division, etc. In the Shore Establishment, stations which are responsible only for shop, hangar and line maintenance will have maintenance divisions of operations or air departments. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE DOWNTIME

Two categories of downtime, of which (1) one occurs during the production period while the press is manned and scheduled to operate and (2) the other is accomplished when the press is not scheduled or manned for production. "Maintenance" includes planned maintenance, emergency repairs, and replacement of broken or damaged parts. Maintenance downtime will be reported in these two categories so that total maintenance may be accounted for, as well as percentage of press utilization, on the basis of net time available. (AFSCR 78-4)

MAINTENANCE ECHELONS

The deployment in depth or the phased movement of aircraft maintenance activities. This term has specific application only to Marine Corps Aircraft Maintenance Activities. There are three (3) maintenance echelons used by the Marine Corps, the First through the Third Echelon, which generally parallel the three (3) Department of Defense Maintenance Levels. Normally maintenance functions performed and personnel, material, and facilities required by an activity within any particular maintenance echelon will not be of greater scope than the next higher Naval Establishment Maintenance Level. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE ECHELONS, (FIRST)

Normally includes the maintenance personnel, material, and facilities necessary to perform without outside support, line and hangar maintenance necessary for up to ten (10) days of aircraft operations. Component Repair Maintenance is not normally included. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE ECHELONS, (SECOND)

Normally includes the additional maintenance personnel, material, and facilities necessary to perform, without outside support, line, hangar, shop, and component repair maintenance and that

portion of special maintenance necessary for from eleven (11) to thirty (30) days of aircraft operations. Overhaul Maintenance is not included. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE ECHELONS, (THIRD)

Includes the additional maintenance personnel, material and facilities necessary to perform, without outside support, line, hangar, shop, component repair, and special maintenance for from thirty-one (31) to ninety (90) days of aircraft operations. Overhaul Maintenance is not included. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING

That activity of equipment maintenance which develops concepts criteria and technical requirements during the conceptual and acquisition phases to be applied and maintained in a current status during the operational phase to assure timely, adequate and economic maintenance support of weapons and equipments. (DOD 4140.2)

The function of providing policy guidance to maintenance activities for the purpose of exercising technical and management review for effective maintenance programs. (DOD 5000.8)

The application of techniques, engineering skills and effort, organized to insure that the design and development of weapon systems and equipment provide adequately for their effective and economical maintenance. (JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1, AFR 66-14)

The application of scientific and technical knowledge to equipment design for maintainability; development of technical doctrine and techniques and provision of policy guidance for maintenance and development activities. (AR 750-1, AR 320-5)

The developing of maintenance concept, criteria, and technical requirements--during the conceptual and definition phases-- to be applied and maintained in the operational phase, to insure timely, adequate, and economic maintenance support of systems and equipment. (AF 66-1)

MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT

The process of planning, organizing, directing, and controlling the maintenance resources (including personnel) engaged in engineering and technical support of equipment maintenance. (AFR 66-1)

MAINTENANCE ENVIRONMENT

The climatic and operational conditions under which an item will be maintained. (MIL-STD-471)

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE LIMIT

The maximum expenditure permitted for one-time repair of an item at organizational, direct, general, or depot categories of maintenance. It includes the cost of repair parts and labor service. Unserviceable items with repair cost exceeding the maintenance expenditure limits are classified as uneconomically repairable. (AR 310-25)

MAINTENANCE FACILITY

Any building, property, or space, designed for, available to, or used by aircraft maintenance activities. Use of the term refers to shops, hangars, parking areas, etc., both afloat and ashore, used primarily for aircraft upkeep or rework purposes. Use of the term does not refer to the organizations, personnel, responsibilities, or material (except installed aircraft support equipment). Aircraft maintenance facilities are classified by the levels of maintenance they are designed for, or used to support. The highest level is established as that facility's classification. This classification does not necessarily indicate that the facility involved includes facilities for all the lower levels of maintenance. Note: The term Aircraft Maintenance Facility includes installed Aircraft Support Equipment when applied to Navy Facilities; when applied to Marine Corps Facilities, it does not. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE FACILITY MODULE

Standard design increments of aircraft maintenance facilities which permit the construction of a facility without additional design other than that of site adaptation and orientation. There will be two (2) standard modules, for use within the Naval Establishment: Intermediate and Organizational as required by the functional responsibility of the aircraft maintenance activity or activities which will be the tenant(s) of the facility involved. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE FACTOR

A factor used to indicate the number of expected failures of a repair part, expressed in number of failures per 100 end items per year. (AR 700-18)

The failure rate of an item is normally expressed as the number of failures per 100 end items for a period of 1 year. (TM 38-715)

MAINTENANCE FLOAT

End items of equipment authorized for stockage at installations or activities for replacement of unserviceable items of equipment when timely repair of the unserviceable equipment cannot be accomplished by the support maintenance activity.

Maintenance float includes both operational readiness float and repair cycle float. (AR 310-25)

MAINTENANCE FUNCTIONS

Detailed statements of the aircraft maintenance work of the various aircraft maintenance levels. Maintenance functions stem from maintenance tasks, are assigned by NAVAIRSYSCOM, and are classified as to the aircraft maintenance levels to which they apply. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

Actions on a system or system element that are necessary in order to return a failed system element to readiness (corrective maintenance functions) or to insure continuing normal system readiness (preventive maintenance functions). Corrective maintenance functions would include functions such as malfunction detection, isolation, repair/replacement, post-repair checkout, and repaired post transport and storage for any system element at any point in the system cycle. (AFSCM 375-5)

MAINTENANCE GROUND EQUIPMENT

That equipment required to restore a system or end item to operating condition. (AFM 11-1)

That AGE required to restore a system or end item to operating condition. For maintenance and management purposes, aerospace ground equipment may be grouped as powered AGE, non-powered AGE or test equipment, regardless of whether it is OGE or MGE. Powered equipment includes AGE which is either engine driven or motor driven. (T.O. 00-20-1)

That equipment necessary to restore aerospace equipment to operating condition. (AFLCM 72-2)

MAINTENANCE GROUP SUPERVISOR

The Petty Officer in charge of a maintenance group. (OPNAV 43)

MAINTENANCE IN STORAGE

The maintenance of aircraft and engines in storage needed for their continued proper preservation (TO 1-1-686) (TO 2-1-32 for engines). (AFLCR 66-46)

The work required to maintain an item in the same condition as when it was placed in storage. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

MAINTENANCE INSPECTION

The Maintenance part of the "Maintenance and Engineering Inspection" which is accomplished on early production aircraft in order to examine the maintenance suitability of the aircraft and its support equipment. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE INSTALLATION

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. Includes work undertaken to prevent damage to a facility which otherwise might be more costly to restore. (DOD 5000.8)

MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS MANUAL

A manual containing instructions for Intermediate and Organizational level servicing and maintenance of a specific model aircraft. Identifies each maintenance task to the responsible maintenance level. Issued for newer aircraft models instead of Handbook of Maintenance Instructions. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE INTERSERVICE SUPPORT MANAGEMENT OFFICE (MISMO)

Individual offices established at DARCOM, NMC, AFLC, and USMC headquarters as service representatives and focal points to provide and ensure continuity and standardization of policies and procedures within and among the services for depot maintenance interservicing. (AFLCR 400-21/DARCOMR 700-99/NAVMATINST 4790.23A/MCO P4410.22A)

MAINTENANCE INVENTORY CENTER (MIC) REPLENISHMENT

The act of replenishing MIC assets for subsequent line issue. (AFLCR 66-53)

MAINTENANCE (CREW SCHEDULING)

Scheduling within crews. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE (DETAILED SCHEDULING)

Planning, to crew or shop level, the procedure which carries out a program schedule by a specific crew, shop, or particular group of crews or shops. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE (MASTER SCHEDULING)

The development of a department, division, or section workload plan for the output needed, by programs, (aircraft, aircraft equipment, or aircraft support equipment), to meet requirements. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE (MATERIEL)

The routine recurring work required to keep a facility (plant, building, structure, ground facility, utility system, or other real property) in such condition that it may be continuously utilized, at its original or designed capacity and efficiency for its intended purpose. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

All supply and repair action taken to keep a force in condition to carry out its mission. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

All action taken to retain materiel in a serviceable condition or to restore it to serviceability. It includes inspection, testing, servicing, classification as to serviceability, repair, rebuilding, and reclamation. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

MAINTENANCE (PROGRAM SCHEDULING)

Planning the procedure for carrying out a program of the master schedule; fixing the time when operations or jobs are to be begun or completed by crews or shops. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE (SERVICE) GSE

That which is directly related to fulfilling an aircraft maintenance function (Depot, Intermediate and/or Organizational Level maintenance). This equipment normally does not fulfill any other purpose but to service or maintain aircraft systems or aircraft equipment. Usually furnished to squadrons (if meeting the qualifications for squadron organizational property) or to the Aircraft Maintenance Department/Division ashore, aviation ships afloat or to Fleet Marine Force H&MS or MARS in the case of Marine support activities. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE (SHOP SCHEDULING)

Scheduling within a shop. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE (TOUCH-UP) PAINTING

That painting, interior or exterior, required to maintain an effective and protective coating system (TO 42A-1-1). (AFR 400-44)

MAINTENANCE KIT (FLYAWAY)

An assembly of specified airplane repair parts, technical supplies, and tools, to be equitably distributed and carried by two or more airplanes, to enable an air unit, especially a squadron, to maintain its own airplanes when cut off from outside supply and maintenance for a specified period. (The specified period is usually ten (10) days more or less for Navy Squadron; thirty (30) days more or less for Air Force squadrons.) One complete Kit for a patrol squadron, for example, is carried in different bomb-bay bins, each airplane carrying parts and supplies, which if lost will not entail the loss of all items of any one type. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE LEVELS

The total Naval Establishment Maintenance Tasks divided into the number of levels required to provide the highest common denominators which can be applied to the many and varied aircraft maintenance activities of the Naval Establishment. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT

The function of providing policy guidance for maintenance activites, and of exercising technical and management review of maintenance programs. (Synonymous with Maintenance Engineering.) (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION AND CONTROL SYSTEM (MMICS)

This is the base level automated recordkeeping and reporting system used in Deputy Commander for Maintenance activities. The MMICS provides for on-line computer edit of maintenance technician data input. Records maintained in MMICS are available for immediate retrieval at the unit and are automatically reformatted for off-base reporting through the automatic digital network (AUTODIN). (AFM 400-1)

MAINTENANCE MANAGER

That individual commander, staff officer, or supervisor assigned the responsibility for managing identifiable programs of maintenance performance in accordance with the basic principles of Army management as defined in AR 1-24. (TM 38-750-1)

MAINTENANCE MATERIAL

Any material used by or intended for use by aircraft maintenance activities. (Use of the term refers to aircraft maintenance support equipment, spares and repair parts, etc. Use of the term does not refer to facilities.) (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE MODIFICATION PROGRAM

The maintenance, modification, and installation of equipment in aircraft/missile weapon systems and support equipment located in the CONUS and overseas by CFTS, as authorized by AFLCR 66-43 and AFR 66-11. This contractual maintenance is performed as a complete package based on work specifications describing a specific maintenance requirement and/or installation of time compliance technical order (TCTO) kits. (AFLCR 66-33)

MAINTENANCE PERFORMANCE DATA

Relates to the use and application of the workforce, industrial equipment, and dollars to sustain weapons and end item equipments in an operational status. (DOD 4151.12)

MAINTENANCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

A quantitative expression of the labor, materials,

and overhead that should be required to accomplish a given maintenance task(s) or operation over a specified time period. (AFR 66-50)

MAINTENANCE PLAN

The physical performance of maintenance actions and tasks of the equipment maintenance function. (AFR 66-14)

A description of the requirements and tasks to be accomplished for achieving, restoring, or maintaining the operational capability of a system, equipment or facility. The maintenance plan is normally one of the parts of the Integrated Logistic Support Plan. (AFP 800-7)

MAINTENANCE PLANNING

The design, method, or scheme for accomplishing an aircraft mission or reaching an aircraft maintenance objective or objectives. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE PRODUCTION

The physical performance of maintenance actions and tasks of the equipment maintenance function. (AFR 66-14)

That activity of equipment maintenance which involves the physical performance of those actions and tasks attendant to the equipment maintenance function for servicing, repairing, testing, overhaul, modification, calibration, modernization, conversion, inspection, etc. The accomplishment of these tasks is normally carried out at three levels comprised of organizational, intermediate and depot maintenance. (DOD 4151.12)

The physical performance of equipment maintenance and related functions of servicing, repairing, testing, overhaul modification, calibration, modernization, conversion, inspection, etc. These tasks are carried out at three levels; organizational, intermediate and depot. (AFR 66-1)

MAINTENANCE PRODUCTION ACCELERATION

Essentially the same as maintenance production compression except that: (1) Peacetime work specifications will not normally be altered, and (2) In-put to maintenance facilities will normally continue. (AFR 66-3)

MAINTENANCE PRODUCTION COMPRESSION

When a designated war mission aircraft/missile is undergoing depot-level maintenance/modification, the maintenance production schedule can be compressed to arrive at maximum production by such actions as: (1) Discontinuing in-puts to the maintenance facilities; (2) Suspending routine peacetime work requirements; (3) Reassembling the weapon accomplishing only absolutely essential safety of flight maintenance or war configuration modification; (4) Extending the workday and workweek, realigning work stations, and redistributing the labor force; and (5) Resorting to whatever cannibalization is necessary to most quickly complete the maximum number of aircraft. (AFR 66-3)

MAINTENANCE PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

The process of planning, organizing, staffing, directing, and controlling organic industrial resources engaged in the physical performance of equipment maintenance. (DOD 4151.12)

The process of managing personnel, materials, tools and equipment, facilities, technical data, and funds to carry out maintenance production. (AFR 66-1)

MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

A program prepared by AFLC to schedule contractor or depot- level maintenance and modification for aircraft/missiles/ground equipment not in the modernization program. All modification labor, maintenance labor, and locally purchased materials are funded from the O&M budget program. They include: (1) All kits, engineering, technical data, special tools, related aerospace ground equipment (AGE), and peculiar test equipment required for Class IV and V modifications. (2) All maintenance performed while the system/equipment is in the contractor or depot maintenance facility. (3) All labor, and all contractor- furnished and locally purchased type materials at contractor and depot facilities. (4) Processing costs on systems/equipment entering a facility under the program. (5) Contractor and depot teams. (6) Any modification of spare components and direct support AGE in the inventory that is necessitated by the approved modifications (AFR 27-8)

MAINTENANCE PROTOTYPING

A test and analysis of maintenance actions and procedures that is conducted on new production systems/subsystems/ equipments, to ascertain that feasibility, completeness, and practicability for accomplishment by personnel of prescribed skills under the intended environment. (AFR 66-29)

MAINTENANCE RANGE

The term refers to the number of different kinds of aircraft, aircraft equipment and aircraft support equipment to be maintained. (Generally, the higher the maintenance level the greater the maintenance range (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE RECORDS

Those records established pursuant to the provisions of the Army Equipment Record Procedures. (TM 38-750-2)

MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT

The replacement of an unserviceable item by a serviceable item. Unserviceable items, in this context, include items which are replaced due to (1) malfunctioning, and (2) having reached the end of an administratively determined removal interval for purposes of preventive maintenance or safety considerations. (DOD 4140.20)

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS REVIEW BOARD (MRRB)

Boards established at ALCs and HQ AFLC under AFLCR 66 10. (AFLCR 65-17)

A board set up at ALCs and HQ AFLC to review and approve AFLC aircraft PDM programs. (AFLCR 66-67)

MAINTENANCE RESOURCES

Consist of personnel, materials, tools and equipment, facilities, technical data, and dollars provided to carry out the equipment maintenance mission. (AFM 4151.12)

Personnel, materials, tools and equipment, test equipment, AGE, facilities, technical data, and funds to carry out equipment maintenance. (AFR 66-1)

Facilities, ground support equipment, manpower, spares, repair parts, consumables, and funds available to maintain and support an item in its operational environment. (MIL-STD-778)

The personnel, materiels, tools, equipment, facilities, technical data, and dollars to carry out the equipment maintenance mission. (AFR 66-14)

MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY

The obligation to carry forward an assigned aircraft maintenance task to a successful conclusion. With responsibility goes authority to direct and take necessary action to insure success. Also the obligation for the proper custody, care, and safe keeping of the aircraft maintenance material involved. Tasks are assigned by the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. Stemming from these tasks, the Commander, Naval Air Systems Command assigns functions. The responsibility of a specific aircraft maintenance activity is indicated by the Functional Responsibilities assigned that activity by NAVAIRSYSCOM; the facilities and material required to carry out that responsibility is indicated thereby. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE REVIEW TEAM (MRT)

An MRT will be set up to review unpredictable work cards as they occur - to determine the necessity of doing the work; decide whether the work described is a part of the negotiated work package, and if not whether it is an unpredictable or over-and-above requirement. The team will, as a minimum, have planning and quality representation with support from the PAO, as necessary. Additional skills, such as schedulers and shops personnel, may be included in the team membership. Operating instructions will be developed locally, designating team composition and the method of operation. (AFLCR 65-17)

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Planning the procedure for carrying out specific jobs or projects in a maintenance activity's maintenance program; fixing the time when operations are to be begun or completed. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE SECTION

The component part of a Marine Corps activity which is responsible for that activity's aircraft maintenance functions. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE SHOPS STOCKS

Low-dollar-value expendable items and repair parts which have a high consumption rate at general and direct support maintenance activities in support of the assigned maintenance missions. These stocks are in addition to shop supplies. (AR 320-5)

MAINTENANCE SIGNIFICANCE

The consideration of dollar value, equipment complexity, complexity of maintenance procedures, mortality of components, and criticality of safety items. (AR 750-2)

MAINTENANCE SIGNIFICANT ITEM

An item which by its application or inherent characteristics can be expected to fail or require replacement during normal operation or maintenance of the end item. (NAVSUPINST 4423.14)

MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATION

An enumeration of particulars which express in exact terms the maintenance concept essential for a new item of equipment which must be instituted during the development and production of the equipment. It is normally included as a part of the QMR or SDR. (AR 750-1, AR 320-5)

MAINTENANCE SQUADRON

That activity or unit within a Marine Air Group (MAG) which is assigned the mission of providing intermediate levels of maintenance, shop repair and/or shop, to the squadrons of the entire Group. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE STATUS

That condition of material which is in fact, or administratively classified . , unserviceable, pending completion of required servicing or repairs. (AFM 11-1, NAVAIRINST 4700.2, JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

A nonoperating condition, deliberately imposed, with adequate personnel to maintain and preserve installations, materiel, and facilities in such a condition that they may be readily restored to operable condition in a minimum time by the assignment of additional personnel and without extensive repair or overhaul. (AR 320-5, NAVAIRINST 4700.2, AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1)

MAINTENANCE SUITABILITY

Compatibility of an aircraft, its equipment or its support equipment with detail and appropriate military specifications as related to safety, installation of equipment, replacement of components, maintenance and accessibility, and adequacy of support equipment. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE SUPPORT

On-site support provided by AFLC to country bases consists of:

a. Technical assistance to advise on technical aspects of maintenance, and furnish guidance on Air Force maintenance policies and procedures.

b. Organizational and field-level maintenance assistance to perform mission essential maintenance not considered depot-level, or which is beyond the country's resources to accomplish. If a Military Assistance Advisory Group or Mission is present in the country, it certifies the requirement. (AFR 400-3)

MAINTENANCE SUPPORT INDEX

The number of Maintenance man-hours required to support each hour of Operation. (MIL-STD-721)

MAINTENANCE SUPPORT ITEM

An item, the use of which is related to a maintenance work order, and includes maintenance bench stocks since end expenditure is based on work order. (AFM 67-1)

MAINTENANCE SUPPORT PLAN

A continually updated plan initiated at the beginning of the development phase for an item of military design and at the beginning of the procurement phase for a commercial item. For the purpose of this definition, commercial items modified in any manner to meet military requirements will be considered to be items of military design. The plan provides narrative data concerning the planned use of the item and establishes a time-phased schedule of the major actions required to determine and insure timely availability of all elements required for maintenance support of the item in the field. (AR 320-5)

MAINTENANCE SUPPORT SERVICE/COST

Cost of services and plant facilities which tend to facilitate, support, and perpetuate the maintenance process but do not contribute directly to production operations; normally such services have an effect on the maintenance effort, either nationally or world-wide in scope and are performed above depot level, except as indicated below. Includes programming and planning support, maintenance technical and engineering support, technical and engineering data, and formal technical and administrative training. (AR 37-55)

MAINTENANCE SUPPORT STOCKROOMS

A maintenance support stockroom is a supply storage and issuing point within the maintenance area, providing on line supply support of projected and obligated direct parts and materiel required to accomplish the depot master, engine and aircraft repair schedules. (AFM 67-1)

MAINTENANCE TASK

Any action or actions required to preclude the occurrence of a malfunction or restore an equipment to satisfactory operating condition. (MIL-STD-778)

MAINTENANCE TEST PACKAGE

An assemblage of support elements provided prior to and utilized during engineering and service tests to validate the organizational, direct and general support maintenance capability. The maintenance test package includes all required draft equipment publications (operator through general support maintenance equipment manuals, AR 310-3); repair parts; accessories; special and common tools; test, support and ground handling equipment; multipurpose test equipment; calibration and maintenance calibration shop facilities; and personnel skill requirements. (AR 70-10)

MAINTENANCE TYPE REPAIR ITEM CODE

A one-position alphabetic code used in an AFLC ALC depot supply system to identify item repair responsibility and type repair to be afforded the item (base maintenance, depot overhaul -specialized repair activity/nonspecialized repair activity materiel repair system- items, contractual repair or not maintenance). (AFM 67-1)

MAINTENANCE TYPES

There are two basic types of aircraft maintenance performed within the Naval Establishment without distinction as to levels of maintenance: "Rework" and "Upkeep". Rework is performed only in the Shore Establishment. It may be performed on any program aircraft, aircraft equipment or aircraft support equipment. "Operating" or "Nonoperating". It is performed only by industrial type activities which are assigned the mission, task or functional responsibility of providing maintenance program support. Rework is performed with both military and civilian personnel and is managed by the Naval Air Systems Command. Contract maintenance shall be considered rework. Upkeep is performed both in the Shore Establishment and the Operating Forces. It is performed only on "operating" aircraft, aircraft equipment, or aircraft support equipment. It is performed by military type activities which are assigned aircraft or equipment or assigned the mission, task or functional responsibility of providing direct support to such activities Upkeep is normally performed with military personnel and is managed by major operating commands. NOTE: The word "Standard" as used below does not imply standardization of the work processes involved. It only identifies those particular processes which are basic to the standard service life of Navy aircraft as distinct from those processes which are not. That is, overhaul is "standard" rework because the standard service life of Navy aircraft involves alternating service tours and overhauls; it does not mean that all overhauls follow the same fixed specifications of work to be done. Actually, each aircraft undergoing standard rework will be reworked (under non-standard work specifications) only to the extent necessary to meet certain standard end-product specifications. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE UNIT

That component part of a Marine Corps activity that is responsible for a specific portion of that activity's Aircraft Maintenance Functions, e.g., Power Plant Unit, Airframe Unit, etc. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE, CORRECTIVE

The actions performed, as a result of failure, to restore an item to a specified condition. (MIL-STD-721B)

MAINTENANCE, DEFERRED

Estimated costs of materials and service which, at any given time, are needed to bring the property to a state of proper condition but which for some reason have not yet been made. (DOD 5000.8)

MAINTENANCE, DEPOT

That maintenance which is the responsibility of and performed by designated maintenance activities, to augment stocks of serviceable materiel, and to support organizational maintenance and intermediate maintenance activities by the use of more extensive shop facilities, equipment, and personnel of higher technical skill than are available at these lower levels of maintenance. It normally consists of one or more of the following: inspection, test, repair, modification, alteration, modernization, conversion, overhaul, reclamation, or rebuild of parts, assemblies, sub-assemblies, components, and end items; the emergency manufacture of nonavailable parts, and, provision of technical assistance to using activities and intermediate maintenance organizations. Depot maintenance is usually accomplished in fixed shops, shipyards, and shore based facilities. The Department of Defense term "depot maintenance" encompasses the Military Department maintenance terms of rehabilitation, depot, fifth echelon, O&R (overhaul and repair), regular overhaul, restricted availability and Classes A and B maintenance. (DOD 5000.8)

MAINTENANCE, EXTRAORDINARY

Maintenance costs" of unusually large amounts for a fiscal period, attributable usually to making good deferred maintenance. (DOD 5000.8)

"Maintenance costs" made necessary by the occurrence of an unusual happening such as a fire, flood, or explosion. (DOD 5000.8)

MAINTENANCE, ORGANIZATIONAL

Maintenance which is the responsibility of and performed by a using organization on its assigned equipment. Its phases normally consist of inspecting, servicing, lubricating, adjusting, and replacement of parts, minor assemblies, and subassemblies. (DOD 5000.8)

MAINTENANCE, PREVENTIVE

The systematic care and inspection of materiel and real property by the user for the purpose of

retaining it in serviceable condition and detecting and correcting minor incipient failures before they develop into major defects or malfunctions. (DOD 5000.8)

The actions performed in an attempt to retain an item in a specified condition by providing systematic inspection, detection and prevention of incipient failure. (MIL-STD-721B)

MAINTENANCE, SIGNIFICANT PART

Any item capable of removal from and reinstallation upon the applicable end item, or any components and assemblies thereof, at a prescribed maintenance level, provided that such item is also of logical, sensible, and economic replacement nature. (TM 38-715)

MAINTENANCE, SUPPLY

The function of sustaining materiel in a serviceable condition or restoring it to serviceability. It includes inspection, testing, servicing, classification as to serviceability, repair, rebuild, and reclamation. (DOD 5000.8)

All supply and repair action taken to keep a force in condition to carry out its mission. (DOD 5000.8)

MAINTENANCE, TYPES OF (REWORK)

The restorative or additive work performed on an aircraft, aircraft equipment, and aircraft support equipment by Aircraft Industrial Establishments (Naval Air Rework Facilities) or contractors' plants. A rework process extends from the time some of the work is started until all of the work has been completed including temporary interruptions in direct labor. Rework evaluation and test, and correction of discrepancies is determined thereby. Rework is divided into two categories: Special and Standard. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE, TYPES OF (SPECIAL UPKEEP)

The work done to aircraft equipment, aircraft, and aircraft support equipment to improve, change or restore their capability to perform specific missions or functions, by replacement, removal, addition, alteration or repair of parts of equipment or aircraft; and without particular regard to flying hours, operating hours, calendar days or operating periods. Special upkeep includes, but is not limited to, modification, repair, and unscheduled inspection, replacement or test. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE, TYPES OF (STANDARD REWORK)

Work performed on an aircraft at O&R facilities or contractor's plants after (and as a result of) completion of a prescribed period of operational service. The end-product specifications of the work will permit the aircraft to serve a full standard period of operational service before undergoing the Rework again. Standard Rework is divided into the following processes: Airline Maintenance, Analytical Rework, Overhaul, Overhaul-Conversion, Progressive Aircraft Rework, Progressive Aircraft Rework-Conversion, Progressive Aircraft Rework-Modernization, Progressive Aircraft Rework- Modification, Progressive Maintenance, and Progressive Maintenance-Conversion. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE, TYPES OF (STANDARD UPKEEP)

The periodic or scheduled work performed on aircraft, aircraft equipment, and aircraft support equipment after (and as a result of) completion of a prescribed number of flying hours, operating hours or calendar days, in accordance with prescribed inspection or replacement requirements and such that the end-product requirement of the work includes the capability of the aircraft or equipment to serve a full prescribed period of flying hours, operating hours or calendar days before undergoing upkeep again. The distinction between "Standard Upkeep" and "Special Upkeep" is: Standard Upkeep is an integral part of the prescribed operating period or service tour, such as the upkeep always done during operating periods after a prescribed number of flying hours, operating hours or calendar days (scheduled). Special Upkeep is the result of a need or desirability which may arise any time and without regard to flying hours, operating hours, calendar days or operating periods (unscheduled). Standard Upkeep includes, but is not limited to, daily, intermediate, and specified major inspection and scheduled replacement, functional or bench test. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE, TYPES OF (UPKEEP)

The preventive, restorative or additive work performed on aircraft, aircraft equipment, and aircraft support equipment by operating units and by aircraft support activities. The term upkeep applies to any method of processing aircraft required, to ensure the completion of a standard operation period of service tour, including, but not limited to, servicing, periodic inspections, functional and bench test, replacement, preservation, modification and repair. An upkeep process extends from the time some of the work is started until all of the work is completed, including temporary interruptions in direct labor and including upkeep evaluation test and correction of discrepancies determined thereby. Upkeep is divided into two

categories: Standard and Special. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAINTENANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

Support equipment directly related to fulfilling an aircraft maintenance function (Organization, Intermediate and/or Depot level maintenance) and needed or utilized in connection with operation, service, maintenance, repair and/or overhaul of an aircraft weapon system, subsystem, assembly, component, part or any combination thereof. (AFM 11-1)

MAJOR ACTIVITY

A principal functional subdivision of the Army Management Structure. Each major activity conforms with a separate Army appropriation or with one of the major subdivisions (budget programs or budget projects) of the Operations and Maintenance Appropriation. (AR 310-25)

MAJOR AIR FORCE ACTIVITY

Major commands or other activities responsible for programming, budgeting, funding and/or administering, etc. (AFM 66-18)

MAJOR AIR FORCE SERVICE CONTRACTOR

A contractor providing major support service in operating an AFSC field activity. Examples are Pan American World Airways, Inc. (PANAM) at the eastern Test Range, and the Aero Corporation at the Arnold Engineering Development Center. (AFSCM 177-265)

MAJOR AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS

Modifications, except MWOs, which have an effect on aircraft performance or structure; change the physical characteristics of the aircraft; exceed design limitations or aerodynamic characteristics, including drag, control responses, and stability; or increase noise levels in the cockpit. (AR 705-24)

MAJOR ASSEMBLY

A self-contained unit of individual identity. A completed assembly of component parts ready for operation, but utilized as a portion of, and intended for, further installation in an end item or major item. (AR 320-5)

A union of major components, as specified, to perform a specific major function in a nuclear weapon. Major assemblies are the only items designated by the "MARK-MOD-ALT" system. Some examples are weapons, fuses, radar, and power supplies. (AFM 67-1)

An item made up of component items, some of which may themselves be end items. (AFLCR 66-53)

MAJOR BENEFITING ORGANIZATION GROUP CODE

A code which designates the major benefiting organization groupings. Codes "1" through "7", respectively, will apply to the following groupings (for laboratories only):

1. DL Laboratories.
2. Interlaboratory.
3. Other HQ AFSC Programs.
4. Other AFSC Programs.
5. Other AF Programs.
6. Other DOD Programs.
7. Non-DOD Programs. (AFSCM 177-265)

MAJOR COMBINATION

A composite unit of materiel inherently complete for independent use and consisting of two or more major items. (AR 310-25)

MAJOR COMMAND

A specifically designated Army field command, directly subordinate to Headquarters, Department of the Army, established by the authority of Department of the Army. (AR 725-65)

A term referring to any one of the USAF major commands. (AFM 67-1)

MAJOR COMMAND CONTROLLED UNIT

An AF unit organized and activated by major command general order directive in accordance with the unit manning document within limitation of the command personnel allotment voucher to supplement the controlled force structure. (AFM 67-1)

MAJOR COMMAND (MAJOR CLAIMANT FOR NAVY)

An organization directly subordinate to, established by authority of, and specifically designated by the Headquarters of a DOD component. (DOD 4000.19-M)

MAJOR COMPONENT

Organizational activity of the United States Air Force of the same relative organizational stature as a major command. (AFR 76-33)

A subassembly or component of a nuclear weapon. Major components are identified by assigned numbers, such as MC-1, MC-2, etc. (AFM 67-1)

MAJOR CUSTOMER GROUPING CODE

A code "1" through "7" which indicates the major customer groupings in subparagraph a. Automatically assigned by program (for laboratories only). (AFSCM 177-265)

MAJOR DEFECT

A defect, other than critical, that could result in

failure, or materially reduce the usability of the unit of product for its intended purpose, or seriously affect the appearance where appearance is a major characteristic of the item. (MIL-STD-105C)

MAJOR DEFENSE EQUIPMENT

Any item of significant combat equipment on the United States Munitions List having a non-recurring research and development cost of more than $50 million or a total production cost of more than $200 million. Part III, Appendix A of this Manual lists items which constitute Major Defense Equipment. (DOD 5105.38M)

MAJOR END ITEM

A final combination of end products, component parts and/or materials which is ready for its intended use, e.g. ship, tank, mobile, shop, aircraft. (SECNAVINST 4423.8, AR 701-5)

A finished item complete within itself, whether a simple piece or made up of many pieces, and ready for its intended use. Often used as a cataloging term in supply. (AFM 67-1)

A major piece of equipment, including support equipment, used to aid, assist or complement a weapon system. (DOD 4151.1)

MAJOR EQUIPMENT

An end item which accomplishes a specific complete function, hereinafter referred to as equipment. Equipment depots have support responsibility for major equipments, such as SMAA for ground generators; SAAMA for batteries. (AFM 67-1)

MAJOR FORCE PROGRAM

The first breakout of the Five Year Defense Program consisting of ten major force programs organized so that a basic distinction can be made between (a) activities directly related to defense posture, on which independent decisions can be made, for example, strategic force, and (b) activities whose size and resources are essentially dependent on the size and position of the independent activities, for example, administration. (AFSCM 177-265)

MAJOR INVENTORY VARIANCE

When the total dollar value for the stock number of the item overage or shortage exceeds $200. (AR 310-25)

When the total dollar value for the stock number of the item overage or shortages exceeds $500. (DOD 4140.35)

MAJOR ITEM

A line item in the MASL identified by quantity and a unit of issue other than dollars. (AFR 400-2)

A nonexpendable item which is assigned an ERRC code of U or S requires follow-on parts support to assure maintainability and is replaced on a one-for-one basis. (AFR 100-18)

MAJOR ITEM (LINE)

A program line for which the requirement is expressed quantitatively as well as in dollars. These lines are identified in the MASL by a unit of issue other than dollars (XX). (DOD 5105.38M)

MAJOR ITEM OF EQUIPMENT

A complete assembly which is designed to perform a specific function within itself which has significant impact on mission accomplishment (for example, aircraft, heavy radar equipment, vehicles, and SE) as distinguished from an individual part or component. (AFR 400-3)

MAJOR ITEMS

Those items defined in MAP documents by quantity. (AFM 67-1)

MAJOR MATERIEL CATEGORY

The broadest materiel classification which consolidates, for management and accounting purposes, all items of supply in various groups and/or classes of the Federal Supply Classification, on the basis of their application, cognizant inventory control points, or other significant relationships in supply management. (AR 320-5, AMCR 37-9)

MAJOR MILESTONE

A significant, measurable, definitive act or event in time during the lifespan of an item or weapon/equipment system. A major milestone represents the start or completion of activities or work efforts whose accomplishment is a major step toward achievement of the acquisition and fielding objectives. (AMCR 11-27)

MAJOR ORGANIZATION

A TOE organization which consists of two or more subordinate TOE organizations and/or units, and separate companies. These organizations are identified as divisions, regiments, battalions, and separate companies. (AR 310-44)

MAJOR ORGANIZATIONAL ENTITY (MOE) RULE

Codes reflecting the relationships of an activity to an item of supply. The codes are defined in DSAH 4140.4 DIDS Materiel Management Decision Rules Table (DAPAM 700-40, GSA FSS 4140.4, and NAVSUP Pub 5556). (DOD 4160.21-M)

A composition of various alpha/numeric codes which, in addition to identifying the MOE, identifies the subcomponent of the MOE responsible for designated materiel management functions and reflects the relationship between the subcomponents of the MOE as it pertains to logistics support obtained and/or provided. (AFLCR 400-21)

The principal subdivision of Government organization under which component organizational entities are identified (e.g., Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, DSA, GSA. etc.). (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

MAJOR OVERHAUL

The overhaul of an engine performed at the expiration of the engine maximum service life period or at a point when base level repair is considered uneconomical. Operating hours are returned to zero after overhaul is completed. (AFM 400-1)

Complete rehabilitation of Air Force equipment. Normally requires the use of skills, tools, and test equipment beyond the authorized capability for organizational or intermediate maintenance functions. (AFLCR 66-67)

MAJOR PAINTING OR REPAINTING

The complete or virtually complete, surface finishing of either the interior, exterior, or both. (AFR 400-44)

MAJOR PORT

Any port with two or more berths and facilities and equipment capable of discharging 100,000 tons of cargo per month from oceangoing ships. Such ports will be designated as probable nuclear targets. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

MAJOR PROGRAMS

All programs of the military services are classified in the FYDP into 10 major DCD programs. Each of the 10 major programs represents a group or aggregation of many different types of services, systems, and activities, each having a common mission or purpose. Major programs are displayed so that the force-oriented (independent) programs are listed ahead of the support (dependent) programs. (AFSCR 27-6)

Those projects/tasks so designated by Headquarters, Department of the Army. All programs selected for Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council and/or Army Systems Acquisition Review Council review are designated as major Army programs. The Secretary of Defense designates Army programs for Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council review. Headquarters, Department of the Army may designate additional programs for Army Systems Acquisition Review Council review only. The designation of major Army programs considers: (1) Office of the Secretary of Defense designation of Decision Coordinating Paper/Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council systems; (2) Significance of the added operational capability; (3) The level of interest already expressed or anticipated (Congressional, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of the Army, or Chief of Staff, Army); (4) Overall resource impact; (5) Relationships to other programs and materiel developers; (6) Requirements for cooperation with other Department of Defense components and allied governments; (7) Development risks and system complexity. (AR 310-25)

MAJOR REPAIR

Repair work on items of materiel or equipment that needs complete overhaul or substantial replacement of parts or that require special tools. (AR 320-5)

A repair, the cost of which exceeds ten percent of the standard inventory price of the item of materiel. (DODI 7220.21)

MAJOR REPAIR GROUP CATEGORIES

Aircraft, missiles, engines, other major end items (OMEIs), and exchangeables. (AFLCR 65-17)

MAJOR SUBORDINATE COMMAND FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM

The approved official program of a major subordinate command, covering the total activities of the command over the five-year program period. (AMCR 11-4)

MAJOR SUBORDINATE COMMANDERS

ZI Army and MDW commanders and such other commanders as are designated by a major commander. (AR 725-50)

The designation assigned to NATO commanders operationally responsible to SACEUR and SACLANT for an allocated geographical area or function. (JCS Pub 1)

MAJOR SUB-SYSTEM

A major first tier component of a major system. It has similar characteristics to a major system but of lesser degree. (DOD 4105.59)

A major functional part of an aircraft which is essential to the operational completeness of the aircraft. The major subsystems are airframe, engine, electronic, armament, and photographic, hereinafter referred to as "subsystem." The subsystem depots are the depots that have support responsibility for the major subsystem; i.e., OCAMA

for B-52 airframes; WRAMA for MG-10FCS. (AFM 67-1)

MAJOR SYSTEM

One of a limited number of end-items composed of subsystems and/or other components which, for reasons of military urgency, criticality, or resource requirements, is determined by DOD as being vital to the national interest. A major system is generally characterized by technical innovation, high unit cost, large size, long lead time and great complexity. (DOD 4105.59)

MAJOR SYSTEM ACQUISITION

A system acquisition program designated by the Secretary of Defense to be of such importance and priority as to require special management attention. (DOD 5000.1)

MAJOR SYSTEMS

Council (DSARC) review and others which are critically important, complicated, expensive, controversial, or for any reason should involve top management. (AR 70-59)

MAJOR SYSTEMS ACQUISITION

An acquisition specifically designated by the Secretary of Defense/Deputy Secretary of Defense under the procedures set forth in Department of Defense Directive Number 5000.1, and such other systems as designated by the Secretaries of the Military Departments. (DAC 76-7)

MAJOR WATER TERMINAL

A water terminal with facilities for berthing numerous ships simultaneously at wharves and/or working anchorages. Major water terminals are located within sheltered coastal waters adjacent to rail, highway, air and/or inland water transportation nets, and cover a relatively large area. The scope of operation is such that it is designated as a probable nuclear target. (AR 320-5)

MAJOR WEAPON SYSTEMS ACQUISITION INVENTORY

A program cost, quantity, and funding status summary of all major systems being acquired by the Department of Defense (DOD). The inventory covers all major systems reported in the SARs and Mini-SARs for the same date or for which there were line items in the budget for that fiscal year, unless otherwise directed. (DOD 7000.3)

MAJOR WEAPONS SYSTEM OR SUBSYSTEM

One of a limited number of systems or subsystems which, for reasons of military urgency, criticality, or resource requirements, is determined by DOD as being vital to the national interest. (DOD 4105.59)

MAJOR-FORCE-ORIENTED ISSUES

Issues concerning proposals which, if approved, would have a major effect quantitatively or qualitatively, on military forces. (OPNAVINST 5000.19E)

MAKE ITEMS

Items that are to be made from raw or bulk stock or by modifying other stocked items and not purchased for stocking and issuance in finished form. (NAVSUP MAN, NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

MAKE-OR-BUY PROGRAM

That part of a contractor's written plan which identifies the major subsystems, assemblies, subassemblies, and components to be manufactured, developed, or assembled in his own facilities, and those which will be obtained elsewhere by subcontract. A "make" item is any item produced, or work performed, by the contractor or his affiliates, subsidiaries, or divisions. (DAC 76-7)

MAN MOVABLE

Items which can be towed, rolled, or skidded for short distances by an individual without mechanical assistance but which are of such size, weight, or configuration as to preclude being carried. Upper weight limit: approximately 425 pounds per individual. (JCS Pub 1)

MAN PORTABLE

Items which are designed to be carried as a component part of individual, crew served or team equipment of the dismounted soldier in conjunction with his assigned duties. Upper weight limit: approximately 30 pounds. (JCS Pub 1)

MAN SPACE

The space and weight factor used to determine the combat capacity of vehicles, craft, and transport aircraft, based on the requirements of one man with his individual equipment. He is assumed to weigh between 222-250 pounds and to occupy 13.5 cubic feet of space. (JCS Pub 1)

MANAGEMENT

A process of establishing and attaining objectives to carryout responsibilities. Management consists of those continuing actions of planning, organizing, directing, coordinating, controlling, and evaluating the use of men, money, materials, and facilities to accomplish missions and tasks. Management is inherent in command, but it does not include as extensive authority and responsibility as command. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS REPORT (MAR) FACTOR

Mission directorate personnel will establish a MAR Factor for reporting cost centers that have no earned hours. The Management Analysis Report (MAR) Factor is used to distribute cost center actual hours to DOD accounts and Logistic Program Management System (LPMS) codes. (AFLCR 177-105)

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

Includes research and development effort directed toward support of installations or operations required for general research and development use Included would be test ranges, military construction, maintenance support of laboratories operations and maintenance of test aircraft and ships. (AFM 11-1)

Includes research and development effort directed toward supporting installations or operations required for general research and development use. Included are test ranges, military construction maintenance support of laboratories, and operations and maintenance of test aircraft and ships. Cost of laboratory personnel, either in-house or contract-operated, will be assigned to appropriate projects or as a line item in the research, exploratory development or advanced developments areas. Military construction costs directly related to a major development program will be included in the appropriate element. (AR 70-59)

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT PROGRAM

The O&M of AFSC field activities. The RDT&E funds for this program are used to finance the operating costs of AFSC R&D field activities (AFM 172-1, Vol I, Chap 14/AFSC Sup 2, Para 14-3b). (AFSCR 172-9)

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT PROGRAM FUNDS

RDT&E appropriation funds used for the operation and maintenance of the R&D field activities. These funds are used as the carrier programs to initially finance the operating costs of the R&D field activities (AFM 172-1, Vol I, Para 14-3b). (AFSCR 172-2)

MANAGEMENT CODE

This code is a one-position alpha/numeric character which provides supplemental detail about a receipt, issue or adjustment transaction and the effect of the transaction on the supply/financial records. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

A two-digit code assigned to an item which warrants review in accordance with specific procedures or restrictions applicable to specific types of items. (AFM 67-1)

MANAGEMENT CODING

A system of coded data utilized in the supply distribution system to furnish direction or reply required to make supply decisions. (AR 725-50, AR 320-5)

The assignment of codes consisting of letters and/or numerals to support items to record management decisions, such as sources for resupply, prescribed levels of maintenance, item managers, and other management data. (AFR 65-2)

MANAGEMENT CONTROL NUMBER

A number, similar to a Federal Stock Number, assigned by the National Inventory Control Points under certain specific conditions for identification and accounting purposes. Consists of applicable four-digit class code number from the Federal Supply Classification plus letter to designate the assigning agency followed by a six-digit number. (AR 320-5)

An 11-character number assigned locally to an item for internal control. (AR 708-11)

MANAGEMENT CONTROL SYSTEMS

An orderly way, generally including a documented procedure, of assisting managers in defining or stating policy, objectives and requirements; assigning responsibility; achieving efficient and effective utilization of resources; periodically measuring performance; comparing that performance against stated objectives and requirements; and taking appropriate action. A management control system may encompass one, several, or all of the above areas. AR 37-200)

MANAGEMENT DATA

Consists of the statistically valid integration of all basic manpower, funds, materiel, maintenance, supply and operational data in balanced combinations necessary for arriving at sound planning, programming and decisions (TM 38-750-1)

Statistical, financial, engineering, and other types of data and/or documentation required by competent authority to be obtained from the contractor's property control system. Examples are documentation of screening and acquisition of industrial plant equipment (DAR B-307 (c)), reports of value of Government facilities and materials (DAR B-311), inventory of real property, and excess reports. Normally the requirement for maintaining records, as may be required, and preparing reports shall be placed upon the contractor by contract provisions. (AFSCM 78-1)

MANAGEMENT DATA LIST

A Federal Supply Catalog publication which provides requisitioners with those elements of management information common across the Federal System, e.g., Federal Stock Numbers (FSN), Source of Supply, Acquisition Advice Code, Quantity Unit Pack, Unit of Issue, Unit Price, Shelf-life, etc. and the military service-peculiar management control elements necessary for the preparation and processing of requisitions (DOD 4140.36)

MANAGEMENT ENGINEERING

Combines the exactness of science with the art of judgment to develop managerial tools, techniques, procedures, and methods which, when applied by a manager, will help achieve more effective operations. (AFM 11-1)

MANAGEMENT GROUPINGS

Special groupings, established for inventory management purposes, such as: aircraft inventory managers, missile inventory managers, guided aircraft rocket inventory managers, air launched ballistic missile inventory managers, engine inventory managers, nuclear ordnance inventory managers. (AFLCM 72-2)

MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS

A headquarters primarily concerned with long-range planning, programming, and budgeting of resources; the development of policy and procedures; coordination of effort, and evaluation, as opposed to the planning for, and direct control of operations. (AR 310-25)

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

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. (AMCR 11-4)

MANAGEMENT INSPECTION

An inspection to determine the proficiency and effectiveness of maintenance functions performed by units and activities; consists of an evaluation of maintenance practices and procedures, and an inspection of a percentage of all materiel in the hands of inspected units and activities. (AR 320-5)

MANAGEMENT LEVEL

A term used to make a distinction between management and operations in the flow charting of logistics systems. (AFLCR 400-5)

MANAGEMENT LEVEL CODE (MLC)

A code assigned to an item to identify the management technique being applied by the using service. Code D indicates the item is managed by the service as an end item of equipment; code E as a depot reparable component; code R as a consumable; and code U special technique is applied. (AFLCR 400-21/DARCOMR 700-99/NAVMATINST 4790.23A/MCO P4410.22A)

MANAGEMENT OF ITEMS SUBJECT TO REPAIR (MISTR)

The exchangeable item repair program. (AFLCR 66-5)

The system used for controlling the depot repair programs for exchangeable items of equipment. (AFLCR 66-67)

MANAGEMENT OF ITEMS SUBJECT TO REPAIR (MISTR) SYSTEM

The system used by AFLC to provide depot level repair of recoverable accessories and spares. The MISTR system does not include major items such as complete aircraft, missiles, airborne engines, major systems and equipment, vehicles, ground equipment, and radar. (AFR 400-3)

MANAGEMENT OFFICE

The major command or separate operating agency organization responsible for management of the command equipping program. (AFM 67-1)

MANAGEMENT OFFICES

An organization set up at the AF Acquisition Logistics Division (AFALD), Aerospace Guidance and Metrology Center (AGMC), and each air logistics center (ALC), to prescribe local procedures and ensure compliance with the Air Force and command contractor data management program. (AFLCR 310-1)

MANAGEMENT RESERVE

The algebraic difference between the contract price and the sum of all the budgeted costs. (DOD 7000.2, AR 37-200)

(Synonymous with Management Reserve Budget.) 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. (DOD 7000.2)

MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

Responsibility assigned to the command, designated to initiate, direct, supervise, and record results of actions required on any part or phase of weapon or support systems. (AFR 57-4)

MANAGEMENT REVIEW BOARD

A board of major command representatives (hereafter the "Review Board") that is responsible for:

(1) Determining and issuing uniform direction and guidance on data management matters of mutual concern.

(2) Reviewing and approving changes, deletions, additions, or revisions to the Authorized Data List. (AFR 310-1)

A board composed of major command representation to review and approve/disapprove all proposed revisions, additions, or deletions to the ADL. (AFSCM/AFLCM 310-1)

MANAGEMENT SUPPORTING DATA SYSTEM

Data systems or subsystems which maintain records and produce information, computational solutions, or data in support of management or administrative functions. Source data automation, information retrieval, data display and similar subsystems are included when directly relatable or integral to management supporting data systems. Data systems or subsystems established for training or educational purposes including advanced mathematical or similar studies are considered to be management-supporting. (AFM 11-1)

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

An integrated group of procedures, methods, policies, practices, and personnel used by a commander or other supervisor in planning, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling an organization. (AR 310-25)

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM INDICATOR (MSI)

A discrete segment of the Maintenance and Distribution Management System stated as a question. The MSIs will be used as the primary management tool in the AFLC QSEP for evaluating the existence, adequacy, and compliance with the AFLC Quality Program. (AFLCR 74-5)

MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUE

Any OSD, HQ USAF, or HQ AFSC procedure prescribed by an official document (standard or specialized publication or other directive, e.g., total package procurement) requiring management application (AFSCR 375-2)

MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES APPLICATION PLAN

A portrayal of the management concepts and techniques to be applied to a specific program or project. (AFSCR 375-2)

MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES BASELINE LIST

A listing of management techniques which are considered of particular significance and applicability to systems management and from which will be selected only the techniques or portions thereof essential for the efficient accomplishment of a particular program or project. (AFSCR 375-2)

MANAGEMENT-LEVEL CHART

A chart which portrays a logistics system by sequential illustration of the functions performed, the documents and/or communications used and their flow, the decisions made, the inputs from and outputs to other logistic systems, the fact that automated data processing is required, and the materiel that is moved by the logistics system. That sequential illustration also identifies the organizational components that collectively constitute the management level of the logistics system portrayed by the chart. (AFLCR 400-5)

MANAGEMENT/SUPERVISION

Time spent on the management of technical and support activities which contribute to the overall mission but cannot be directly related to a specific RDT&E job. Management control and planning functions are emphasized here, with the principal components being: general personnel supervision; planning for new work; long-range program planning; management analysis; program budget data preparation; program review; unsolicited proposal evaluation; conferences and briefings. Most man-hours expended by the Commander, Chief Scientist, Division and Branch Chiefs, and certain staff office personnel (plans, operations, technical operations and executive) will fall into this category. (AFSCM 177-265)

MANAGEMENT/TRANSACTION CODES

Alphabetical codes to facilitate machine operations in clarifying into receipts, issues, back orders, etc. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

MANAGEMENT, FINANCIAL

That area of management concerned with planning, administration, and control of use of resources (property, as well as funds) in monetary terms. (DOD 5000.8)

MANAGEMENT, SUPPLY

The exercise of direction and control of all phases of supply operations, including the functions of cataloging, identification, standardization, requirements determination, procurement, inspection, quality control, storage, distribution

disposal, arrangement for transportation, maintenance, mobilization planning, industrial readiness, planning and item management classification. (DOD 5000.8;

MANAGER DESIGNATOR CODE (MDC)

A two digit alpha code (any combination of the letters A-M) used primarily to route computer products to the specific base support item manager within the directorate of supply and transportation. (AFM 67-1)

A three-position code used primarily to route computer output products to the responsible IM. (AFLCR 67-5)

An alphanumeric three-position code identifying the Item Manager (IM) or System Manager (SM) having management responsibility for a stock-numbered item. (AFLCR 70-11)

A unique code identifying the item manager or system manager within the D/MM responsible for a given stock number. (AFLCR 70-11)

MANDATORY CLOTHING ITEM

Includes both the initial and mandatory clothing items and supplemental mandatory clothing items as prescribed in AFR 67-57. (AFM 67-1)

MANDATORY RECOVERABLE ITEM

A recoverable item, recovery of which is mandatory. (AR 320-5)

An item designated by official Department of Army publications as recoverable. The item selection is based upon dollar value, requirements, and essentiality. (AR 750-50)

MANDATORY STOCKAGE LIST

A list of repair parts which must be stocked in the minimum quantities indicated to support a critical equipment or system. (AR 700-18)

MANEUVER

The process of removing a weapon from its normal storage location, preparing for use, delivery to a tactical organization, loading, and flyaway, not to involve expenditure or transfer of accountability. (AFM 67-1)

MANEUVER-AREA ROAD (DEFENSE ACCESS ROAD)

A public road which is within or which connects areas, usually outside military reservation boundaries, delimited by official departmental orders for field maneuvers or exercise of military forces usually equal in strength to a ground division, and which by reason of such exercise, is susceptible to damage beyond that occasioned by normal civilian and military usage. (Small exercises can usually be accomplished within the confines of military reservations and do not require abnormal use of public roads). (AR 55-80, OPNAVINST 11210.1A, AFR 75-88/MCO 11210.2B/DLAR 4500.19)

MANIFEST (CARGO)

A detailed listing by type of all cargo loaded in any one conveyance for a discharge point. (DCD 4500.32-R)

MANIFESTED

That cargo which has been loaded aboard a vessel and listed on a manifest, irrespective of whether the vessel has completed loading or has departed. (AR 50-30)

MAN-FUNCTION

The function allocated to the human component of a system. (MIL-STD-721B)

MAN-HOUR

The effort equal to that of one person during one-hour. (DOD 5000.8)

MAN-MONTH (MAN-YEAR)

The effort equal to that of one person for one month (or year). (DOD 5000.8)

MAN-MOVABLE

Those items of supply or equipment which can be towed, rolled or skidded for short distances by the individual soldier without mechanical assistance but are of such size, weight or design configuration as to preclude their being carried by individual. Upper weight limit: approximately 425 pounds per individual Example: 55-gallon drum of gasoline. (AR 320-5)

MAN-TRANSPORTABLE

Items which are usually transported on wheeled, tracked, or air vehicles, but have integral provisions to allow periodic handling by one or more individuals for limited distances (100-500 meters). Upper weight limit: approximately 65 pounds per individual. (JCS Pub 1)

Those items of supplies or equipment that are usually transported on and operated on or off wheeled, tracked or air vehicles, but has integral provisions to allow periodic handling by one or more individuals for limited distances (100-500 meters). Upper weight limit: approximately 65 pounds per individual. Example: Davy Crockett. ENTAC Microwave Relay System. (AR 320-5)

MAN-YEAR

A unit for measuring work. It is the total effort a person is expected to expend in a 12-month period and is quantified arithmetically by multiplying the

appropriate monthly manhour availability factor by 12. For example, based on a monthly availability of 144 hours, after allowances for leave, medical, education, training, etc., military or civilian man-years should be computed using a factor of 1728 hours per year. (NOTE: In overseas areas, compute the monthly manhour availability based upon the appropriate workweek of the military, U.S. civilian or local national employees involved.) (DOD 4000.19-M)

MAN-YEARS

Direct Man-Year. A unit of work representing the productive effort of one person in one year. A direct man-year equates to 1,728 hours. This figure is consistent with Air Force manpower standards. (AFSCM 177-265)

MANUFACTURE

The production of an end item, assembly or subassembly from the application of industrial processes or technical skills to raw materials. (NAVMATINST 4850.89A)

MANUFACTURER

An individual, firm, company, or corporation engaged in the fabrication of finished or semi-finished products. (MILSTD-130B)

The actual producer of a product. (AR 320-5)

MANUFACTURER'S CODE

The five-digit Federal supply code for manufacturers assigned to manufacturers supplying items to the Government in accordance with SB 708-41. (AR 708-11)

The manufacturer's supply code identification established in Cataloging Handbooks H4-1 and H4-2, "Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers." (MIL-STD-130B)

MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

The actual manufacturer's name, registered trademark or Federal Supply Code as listed in Cataloging Handbooks H4-1 and H4-2. (MIL-STD-130B)

MANUFACTURER'S PART NUMBER

The item applied to all reference numbers that identify an item of supply; they may be actual manufacturer's part numbers. Government part (drawing, model, and type) numbers, commercial specification and standard (Government approved) numbers, or Government specification and standard numbers. (AR 708-11)

MANUFACTURING DATA

Manufacturing data are records of the processes and shop accessories used by a manufacturer in the production of an end product. (BUWEPS 4200.7)

MANUFACTURING METHODS

The manufacturing processes, techniques, and equipments that must be developed and made available for the timely, reliable, economical, quantity/quality production of material (AFR 78-4). (AFSCM 84-3)

MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY

Any action undertaken by the military departments which has as its objective the timely establishment and improvement of the manufacturing processes, techniques, or equipment required to support current and projected programs, with objectives of assuring the ability to produce, reducing leadtime, insuring economic availability of end items, reducing costs, increasing efficiency, and improving reliability. (DOD 4200.15)

MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROJECT

The evolution of manufacturing processes, techniques, and equipment by the Government or private industry to provide for timely, reliable, economical, quantity-quality production of DOD materiel. (DOD 4200.15)

MAP

Military Assistance Program financed under the Foreign Assistance Act appropriation. (AFR 400-20)

MAP ASSETS

Materiel for which title has been transferred to MAP ownership, but not to a recipient country or organization. (DOD 5105.38M)

MAP ELEMENT

An identifiable military force, unit, or activity of specific function, comprising men, equipment, facilities and other resources. (AFR 400-20)

An integrated activity, a combination of men, equipment, supplies, facilities, and other resources, which together constitute an identifiable military force, unit, activity or specific function within a Country Military Assistance Program. (DOD 5105.38M)

MAP ORDERS

The document issued by DSAA which approves and funds the delivery of defense articles or the furnishing of defense services to authorized MAP recipients. MAP orders are issued under Section 108, Pub. L. 84-208, or Section 506, Foreign Assistance Act of 1967, which authorized the military departments to incur, in applicable

appropriations, obligations in anticipation of reimbursements from the military assistance appropriation for procurement of materiel, for supply of materiel from service stocks, or for the performance of services included in the MAP. The expression order or amendment thereto initially financed with Limitation .002 funds, which can be "reserved" in the military assistance transfer appropriation accounts for reimbursing military department appropriations or working capital funds on the basis of materiel deliveries and work or services performed for MAP. Unfinanced or unfunded MAP orders may also be issued to the military departments under Section 506, which authorizes the military departments to incur obligations in anticipation of reimbursements from military assistance appropriated funds to be made available in subsequent fiscal years. (AFR 400-20)

MAP PROPERTY

All defense articles approved and funded in the Grant Aid Program and held in a MAP ownership account. (AFR 400-2)

MAP SALES AND DISPOSITION

A MAPSAD account is established to account for MAPOM materiel which has been sold under MAS or authorized for disposition (AFR 400-2)

MAP SPEDEPROJ PROCEDURES

An OASD/DSAA procedure where MAAGs or MILGPs and AFLC are authorized deviations of an uncommitted balance from one funded dollar line (XX) to another within the same country, generic code, and programs year. Annual increases to a single MAP program line is limited to $25,000 or 10 percent of the program value, whichever is greater. (AFR 400-20)

MAP-OWNED MATERIEL

Materiel contained in the approved MAP which is physically available for delivery, but which cannot be delivered to the originally designated recipient and is authorized by OSD for segregated storage until directed to a new recipient. (AFR 400-2)

MARGINALLY USEFUL ITEMS

Are normally obsolescent or nonstandard items being held for support of peacetime and mobilization requirements, but which the inventory manager has reservation as to their continued military effectiveness. (BUWEPSINST 4440.14)

MARINE EXPRESS

Cargo stowed and shipped for fastest water movement in lieu of air shipment. (AR 310-25)

MARKET CENTER

Agency established for the procurement of perishable subsistence. (AR 310-25)

MARKET RESEARCH

The systematic analysis of the methods, market areas, price trends, merchandising techiques, alternate usage data and buyer interests for the purpose of improving sales operations and resultant decrease in costs and increase in proceeds. (DOD 4160.21-M)

MARKETING

The function of directing the flow of surplus, foreign excess and exchange/sale personal property to the buyer, encompassing all related aspects of merchandising, market research, sales promotion, advertising, publicity and selling. (DOD 4160.21-M)

MARKING

Numbers, nomenclature, or symbols stamped or painted on or otherwise affixed to items or containers for identification. (AFR 71-2, AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

Numbers, nomenclature or symbols affixed to items or containers for identification and handling. (DOD 4100.14)

Application by stamping, printing, or painting of numbers, item name, Federal Stock Number, symbols, or colors on containers, tags, labels, or items for identification during shipment, handling, and storage. (This term does not include symbols used for material identification, such as color codings or repetitive symbols on metals.) (AR 700-15, DOD 4100.14)

Numbers, nomenclature, special labels or symbols affixed to items or containers for identification, handling, shipment, and storage. (AR 700-58)

Application of numbers, letters, labels, tags, symbols, or colors for handling or identification during shipment and storage. (AR 310-25)

MARKING MATERIALS

Number, nomenclature or symbol stamped, painted, or otherwise affixed to items or containers. (AFR 69-8)

MARK-MODIFICATION-ALTERATION

The basic system of the Atomic Energy Commission for nomenclature of major assemblies of nuclear weapons, which indicates the overall design of a major assembly and changes thereto. 1. MK (Mark). The designation denoting the basic over-all design of a nuclear weapon or a major assembly thereof. The word Mark, or the abbreviation MK, when followed by an Arabic

number, designates a specific type of weapon or component. 2. MOD (Modification). The designation indicating either improved functional use or a new design to nuclear weapons or major components 3. ALT (Alteration). The designation indicating a change to nuclear weapons or major assemblies, other than a mark (MK) or modification (MOD) change, and of sufficient importance to require controlled application and identification in the stockpile. (AFM 67-1)

MARKUPS

Budget estimates approved by the OSD after a joint review of Air Force, OSD, and OMB personnel The House and Senate Appropriations Committees also have "markups" of their bills. (AFSCR 27-6)

MARSHALLING

1. The process by which units participating in an amphibious or airborne operation group together or assemble when feasible or move to temporary camps in the vicinity of embarkation points, complete preparations for combat and prepare for loading.

2. The process of assembling, holding, and organizing supplies and/or equipment, especially vehicles of transportation, for onward movement. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

MMICS/ADMINISTRATIVE SUBSYSTEM (MAS)

The MMICS/Admin Subsystem on the B3500 computer. "RF" is the system code of the MMICS system, but MAS is referred to in MCS by the system code "MA". (AFM 171-380)

MANAGEMENT AND SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (MASIS)

The laboratory's Management and Scientific Information System, RCS: SYS DL(AR)7501, which provides a centralized automated data bank of R&T work unit information. It is used to report appropriate data to the Research and Technology Work Unit Information System (WUIS), RCS: DD-DR&E(AR) 636 and TCS: DD-DR&E(AR) 925, maintained at the Defense Documentation Center. (AFSCM 177-265)

MASS

A measure of quantity of matter. It is equal to weight divided by gravitational acceleration, or m=w/g. (AFM 127-201)

MASS DETONATING EXPLOSIVES

High explosives, black powder, certain propellants and pyrotechnics, and other similar explosives. They may be alone or in combination, or loaded into various types of ammunition or containers. Most of the entire quantity can explode instantaneously when a small portion is subjected to fire, to severe concussion or impact, to the impulse of an initiating agent, or to the effect of a considerable discharge of energy from without. Such an explosion will generally cause severe structural damage to adjacent objects. The explosion may propagate immediately to other items of ammunition and explosives stored near enough to, (and not adequately protected from) the initially exploding pile so quickly that two or more quantities must be considered as one for Q-D purposes. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

MASS RATIO

Initial mass of a vehicle at the instant of liftoff divided by the final mass at some point of the powered ascent or at burnout and thrust cutoff. (AFM 11-1)

The ratio of missile weight at burnout to that at launch. (AFM 127-201)

MASS-DETONATING EXPLOSIVES

High explosives, black powder, certain propellants and certain pyrotechnics, and other similar explosives, alone or in combination, or loaded into various types of ammunition or containers, most of the entire quantity of which can be expected to explode virtually instantaneously when a small portion is subjected to fire, to severe concussion or impact, to the impulse of an initiating agent, or to the effects of a considerable discharge of energy from without. Such an explosion normally will cause severe structural damage to adjacent objects, or the simultaneous explosion of other separate explosives and ammunition stored sufficiently close to the initially-exploding pile. A mass detonation, when the explosives are located on or near the surface of the ground, is normally characterized by a crater. (DOD 4145.23)

MASTER CONFIGURATION LIST

An official Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIRSYSCOM) document specifying the approved configuration of a particular aircraft model, identifying the Contractor Furnished Material (CFE) and the Government Furnished Material (GFE) items upon which procurements will be based. This document is appended to the detail specification upon NAVAIRSYSCOM award of the aircraft contract. MCL's are prepared for all aircraft in each fiscal year including Navy, Military Assistance Program, Air Force, Army, and Coast Guard. (BUSEPINST 4340.2)

MASTER CONSOLE

A console from which overall monitoring and control may be exercised, as in the "go-no-go" launch of a rocket missile. (AFM 11-1)

MASTER CONTROL FILE

A file maintained on ADPM containing all MARC "D" and "R" and certain MARC "L" repairable assemblies scheduled by ASO and NAVAIRSYSCOMREPS for repair plus MARC "E" support equipment items. The Material Control Codes for items in this file are "Q," "G," "H," and "X." (ASOINST P4400.24)

MASTER COPY

A term used to identify the original, basic or "master" flow charts for a logistics system (excludes data system documentation at the operator level). (AFLCR 400-5)

MASTER DATA FILE

A compilation of technical and catalog data maintained on ADPM for all items under the inventory control of ASO, source coded in the "P" series. (ASOINST P4400.24)

MASTER DEPOT

A base depot that is delegated responsibility for accounting for and controlling the distribution of all supplies of the class or type assigned to it for an entire theater or major section thereof. A master depot becomes the theater stock control point for the designated items. (AR 320-5)

MASTER EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT INDEX

A document published as TA 001 which provides a consolidated listing of equipment type items reflecting latest stock list data and cross-reference ASC number(s) for those equipment items prescribed in allowance documents. (AFM 67-1)

MASTER FILE

The computer tape file which is maintained in storage and is updated monthly. (AFSCM 55-425)

MASTER ITEM

A term used in reference to the item, within an interchangeability and substitution (I&S) group that has been determined through research to be the most desirable and/or satisfactory for AF use. Such items are procurable, authorized for use, and suitable for use in lieu of any other item within its group. Only one master item is designated for an I&S group. When an I&S group is comprised of two or more subgroups the term, "Primary Item," is used to identify the most desirable item of the lesser subgroup(s). For example, within an I&S group comprised of subgroups AA, AB, and AC, the term, "Primary Item," applies to the most desirable item in each of the lower subgroups; i.e., AA and AB. The term "Master Item" applies to the most desirable item in subgroup AC. (AFM 67-1)

Items which are coded in base support records as the preferred item but for which substitution of items coded interchangeable and associated to the master item will be made automatically. (AFLCR 66-34)

MASTER ITEM IDENTIFICATION CONTROL SYSTEM (MIICS)

A computerized system designed to maintain item name, user data, part number data, and standardization data on AF used items reflected in the federal files, and to insure the compatibility of AF management records and corresponding federal records to support other ADPE systems documents (AFLCM 171-64). The system also provides individual interrogation and mass data request products required by AF activities, other federal agencies and contractors for operational and managerial purposes. (AFM 67-1)

MASTER RECORD

An individual record on the master file. (AFSCM 55-425)

MASTER REPAIR LIST

A listing in Federal Stock Number (FSN) sequence of all repairable assemblies ("2R," "8R," and "2V" cognizance) including local repairable assemblies, indicating the designated overhaul point (DOP) (NAVY or commercial) and providing shipping instructions for these assemblies when they become defective. This list is published as Section C0004 of the Navy Stock List (NSL) of the Aviation Supply Office (ASO). (ASOINST 4710.8)

MASTER SAVE LIST

A consolidation of Navy and other Department of Defense (DOD) activities reclamation requirement lists, prepared by the Aviation Supply Office (ASO) and used by activities performing reclamation of aircraft, engines and components. (FASOINST 4010.5)

MATCHED PARTS

Those parts, such as special application parts, which are machine matched, or otherwise mated, and for which replacement as a matched set or pair is essential. (MIL-D-70327)

MATCHED PARTS DRAWING

A drawing depicting parts, such as special application parts, which are machine matched or

otherwise mated, and for which replacement as a matched set or pair is essential. (MIL-STD-721)

MATCHING

Refers to the process of comparing a data bank and a data file, either manually or by machine (computer) for the purpose of separately annotating corresponding matching entries. For example. PPSL may be matched against the FEDB, MPCAG data bank, or ALERT index to show which parts selected have ALERTs written against them. (AFLCR/AFSCR 800-20)

MATERIAL

Nondomestic Construction Material means a construction material other than a domestic construction material. (DAR 18-506).

Supplies which are not consumed in use and which retain their original identity during the period of use, such as weapons, machines, tools and equipment. (AFM 11-1, AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

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, and small tools and supplies which may be consumed in normal use in the performance of a contract. (DAC 76-17)

MATERIAL ANNEX AND WEAPON DICTIONARY

An annex to the Department of the Navy FYPD. Consists of two parts: Part I. entitled "Procurement Lists"; and Part II, entitled "Data Sheets." (NAVMAT P-4215)

MATERIAL COGNIZANCE

A term denoting responsibility for exercising inventory management over items or categories of material. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

The estimated number of an item in use that will require replacement during a given year due to wearout. unrepairable physical damage. enemy action, pilferage, and other causes. (AR 710-60)

MATERIAL CONDITION CODE

Is a single alphabetic character which identifies the condition of material. It provides the means of segmenting and identifying on the inventory control record the physical state of the material or actions underway to change the status of the material. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

MATERIAL CONDITION SUSPENDED (RETURNS)

Material returned from customers or users and awaiting condition classification. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

MATERIAL CONDITION-SERVICEABLE (CONDEMNED)

Material which has been determined to be unserviceable and is uneconomical to repair (includes condemned items which are radioactively contaminated). (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

MATERIAL CONDITION-SERVICEABLE (ISSUABLE WITH QUALIFICATION)

New, used, repaired, or reconditioned material which is serviceable and issuable for its intended purpose but which is restricted from issue to specific units, activities, or geographical areas by reason of its limited usefulness or short service-life expectancy. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

MATERIAL CONDITION-SERVICEABLE (PRIORITY ISSUE)

Items which are serviceable and issuable to selected customers, but which must be issued before material condition code "A" and "B" material to avoid loss as a usable a set. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

MATERIAL CONDITION-SERVICEABLE (TEST/MODIFICATION)

Serviceable material which requires test, alteration, modification, conversion, or disassembly. This does not include items which must be inspected or tested immediately prior to issue. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

MATERIAL CONDITION-SUSPENDED (IN STOCK)

Material in stock which has been suspended from issue pending condition classification or analysis, where the true condition is not known. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

MATERIAL CONDITION-SUSPENDED (IN WORK)

Material identified on inventory control records but which has been turned over to a maintenance facility or contractor for processing. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

MATERIAL CONDITION-UNSERVICEABLE (INCOMPLETE)

Material requiring additional parts or components to complete the end item prior to issue. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

MATERIAL CONDITION-UNSERVICEABLE (LIMITED RESTORATION)

Material which involves only limited expense or effort to restore to serviceable condition and which is accomplished in the storage activity where the stock is located. (AFM 67-3. AFLC Sup 1)

MATERIAL CONDITION-UNSERVICEABLE (REPARABLE)

Economically reparable material which requires repair, overhaul, or reconditioning (includes reparable items which are radioactively contaminated). (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

MATERIAL CONTROL CODE

Formerly Fraction Code. Is a single alphabetic character assigned by the inventory manager to segregate items into more manageable groupings (fast, medium or slow movers) or to relate to field activities special reporting and/or control requirements. (NAVSUP Pub 437)

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

A CNO document which annually establishes a priority order for and implements and controls in an orderly manner the accomplishment of and budgeting for alterations selected from items contained in Class Improvement Plans for active ships. (OPNAVINST 4720-2A)

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (MIP)

Projects established by the implementing command program management office to document and control the investigation and resolution of known or suspected deficiencies of new systems and equipment. (AFSCR/AFLCR 66-71)

MATERIAL IN CENYRAL DISTRIBUTION STOCKS

All material in central storage and distribution facilities which receive supplies largely in bulk and have a primary mission of distribution to local supply facilities. (NAVEXOS P1500)

MATERIAL IN USE

All material in use or in process by and in military units and activities including shop stocks of supplies, materials and parts. (NAVEXOS P1500)

All materic' in use or in process by and in civilian (industrial) activities, including shop stocks of supplies, materials, and parts. (NAVEXOS P1500)

MATERIAL LOGISTIC STUDIES

Are objective and analytic inquiries directed toward improving or planning logistics management. They include: a. Studies of material logistics systems undertaken in response to identified logistic management problems. b. Management-type surveys in the material logistic area. c. Investigation of new methods, procedures, or techniques in real or simulated logistic environment. (BUWEPS 4000.3A)

MATERIAL PIPELINE

The flow of material through the military distribution system from the point of receipt from procurement or production into the military system to the point of its final issue, in both quantitative volume and item range, as required to insure uninterrupted supply to using units and activities. (DOD 4140.4)

MATERIAL PROGRAM CODES

Within the procurement, military construction, and research, development, test, and evaluation, appropriations, the material program codes, made up of four digits, represent the major elements and subelements of a system, such as airframe, propulsion, AGE, etc. (AFM 170-7, AFSCM 375-3)

MATERIAL PROGRAMS

Statements of operations expressed in terms of hours, months, overhauls or recoveries as appropriate for the operations involved. (AFLCR 57-1)

MATERIAL RELEASE ORDER

A requisition type order issued by an accountable supply system manager (usually an inventory control point or accountable depot/stock point) directing a nonaccountable activity (usually a storage site or material drop point) within the same supply distribution complex to release and ship material. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

MATERIAL REVIEW AREAS

Those areas in a facility where materials are withheld for review by the Material Review Board. These areas will be enclosed unless otherwise authorized by the Government representative and will not be entered e' cept by persons specifically authorized by the Material Review Board (MRB). (BUWEPSINST 4355.12)

MATERIAL REVIEW BOARD (MRB)

The formal contractor-Government board established for the purpose of reviewing, evaluating, and disposing of specific nonconforming supplies or services; and for assuring the initiation and accomplishment of corrective action to preclude recurrence (MIL-STD-109). (AFR 74-15)

MATERIAL SHORTAGE

Lack of shortage, or impending lack or shortage of any raw, in process, or manufactured commodity, equipment, component, accessory, part, assembly, or product of any kind. (AFR 78-13)

MATERIAL STANDARD

A listing, developed by D/M personnel, of standard material requirements and appropriate allied information which when combined with other management system data enables development of standard costs, projections, supportability determination, etc. (AFLCR 66-53)

MATERIAL USE LOG

A control log maintained by the material expediter for shop stock that all material used is

associated to its job control number. The minimum information to be entered is job control number, requisition number, cost, and disposition of excess. AFLC Form 192E, General Purpose Data Sheet, will be utilized for the Material Use Log. No local form will be established. (AFLCR 71-4)

MATERIALS

Means any raw, in process, or manufactured commodity, equipment, components, accessory, part, assembly, or product of any kind. (BDSA NPA Reg. 2)

Property, including real property installed equipment (RPIE) support items, 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 the contract. The term includes, but is not limited to raw and processed material, parts, components. assemblies, and small tools and supplies which may be consumed in normal use in performance of the contract. (AFR 400-20)

The basic matter (such as metal, wood, plastic, fiber) from which the whole or the greater part of something physical (such as a machine tool, building, fabric) is made. (AFM 11-1)

Preservatives, bags, barriers, containers, coatings, etc., used to provide protection for an item or a group of items. (AFLC/AFSCR 71-2/DARCOM-R 700-17/NAVMATINST 4030.8/MCO 4030.8/MCO 4030.34/DLAR 4145.32)

MATERIALS CONSERVATION

The improved utilization of resources achieved by the reduction of waste and the intelligent selection and use of materials and methods. (DOD 4000.4, DOD 5000.8)

MATERIALS FOR REVIEW

The materials presented to the Material Review Board for evaluation and disposition. (BUWEPSINST 4355.12)

MATERIALS HANDLING

The movement of materials (raw materials, scrap, semifinished, and finished) to, through, and from productive processes; in warehouses and storage; and in receiving and shipping areas. (AR 320-5, AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1)

Movement of material, other than by common carrier. (AFR 69-8)

MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT

A self-propelled engine or motor driven vehicle designed to facilitate the handling of material in warehousing, loading and unloading. (DOD 4150.2)

A self-propelled item of equipment designed for lifting, moving and placing material within a warehouse or a specific area Under this category are self-propelled materials handling equipment such as gasoline, diesel, or electric- powered forklifts and trucks and similarly powered warehouse towing tractors, gasoline- or electric-powered platform lift trucks and wheeled warehouse cranes; straddle trucks; and pallet-type, gasoline and electric-powered cargo transporters. (AFM 66-12)

Mechanical devices for handling of supplies with greater ease and economy. Examples: forklift truck, roller conveyor, straddle truck. (AR 320-5)

Fork lift trucks, towing tractors, warehousing industrial cranes, straddle-carry trucks, pallet trucks, platform trucks, warehousing trailers, and conveyor systems, used in storage and handling operations. (NAVSUP Pub. 284)

Any devices, mechanically or manually operated, used for movement or handling of supplies. (AFR 69-8)

MATERIALS RESOURCES

Materials, components, and parts required to manufacture the end item for which the Air Force has procurement cognizance. (AFLCR 78-2)

MATERIAL, NONEXPENDABLE

Items which are not consumed in use and which ordinarily retain their original identity and characteristics during the period of use and subsequent reparable cycles, such as weapons, vehicles, machines, tools, and instruments (DOD 5000.8)

MATERIEL

All items necessary for the equipment, maintenance, operations and support of military activities without distinction as to their application for administrative or combat purposes. Material is a generic term which is subclassified as follows: Part (or component), Subassembly, Assembly, Equipment, and System. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

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, and small tools and supplies which may be consumed in normal use in the performance of the contract. (DAR 8-101.9)

A general term used to designate Supplies, Repair Parts and Equipment. (BUSANDA MANUAL)

All items of property (as contrasted to real property) necessary for equipping, maintaining, operating, and supporting military activities without distinction as to their application for administrative or combat purposes. (NAVSUP MAN)

Raw, crude, or partially processed items which have not yet been brought into a definite functional shape. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

Inventory on which manufacturing or processing must be done prior to sale or use. (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1)

Raw stock (crude or processed) in bulk form, procured for issue as required in fabrication and formative processes. (AFLCM 72-2)

All tangible items (including ships, tanks, self-propelled weapons, aircraft, etc., and related spares, repair parts and support equipment; but, excluding real property, installations, and utilities) necessary to equip, operate, and maintain, and support military activities without distinction as to its application for administrative or combat purposes. (AFR 66-1, DOD 3232.1, DOD 4151.1, DOD 7220.21)

All items (including ships, tanks, self-propelled weapons, aircraft, etc., and related spares, repair parts and support equipment but excluding real property, installations, and utilities) necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support military activities without distinction as to its application for administrative or combat purposes. (AFR 66-14)

Materiel consists of all tangible items (including ships, tanks, self-propelled weapons. aircraft, etc., and related spares, repair parts and support equipment; but, excluding real property, installations, and utilities) necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support military activities without distinction as to its application for administrative or combat purposes. (DOD 4151.1)

All tangible items (including ships, tanks, self-propelled weapons, aircraft, etc., and general support articles, but excluding real properties. installations and utilities) necessary for the equipment, operation, maintenance, and support of military activities, without distinction as to its application for administrative or combat purposes. (DODI 7220.21)

MATERIEL AND POWDER REPORT

Report on the performance of weapon and ammunition. (AR 320-5)

MATERIEL ANNEX

One of the detailed resource annexes to the F&FP required by OSD. It includes: (1) a Procurement List (Shopping List) for the aircraft procurement, missile procurement, and other procurement appropriations showing each item costing more than $2.0 million in any one fiscal year in the program period together with such summarizations as may be required of "other" categories comprising the total obligational authority for each year; and (2) Materiel Annex Data Sheets (DOD Format E) on major items and systems. No Materiel Annex document as such is published. The required Procurement Lists are supplemented by copies of the Weapons Dictionary (Section III, USAF F&FP) to satisfy the requirement for the aggregation of DOD Formats E. Items in the Materiel Annex may be related to several elements in the program element structure. For example; the C-124 is the basic weapon system for several program elements, but only one DOD Format E is prepared for it. The purpose of the Materiel Annex is to provide the vehicle by which OSD can subject to special control measures and scrutinize those procurement items which make up the preponderance of the Air Force budget. (AFR 27-9)

MATERIEL AVAILABILITY

The stock ready for issue as of any stated time, or for any element of the supply system, after deducting materiel ordered to be shipped. May also be computed for specified variations, as materiel availability including unserviceable stocks; or including due-in from in-transit, procurement, transfer, repair, building, and modification--less due out and reserved for use. (DOD 5000.8)

MATERIEL CATEGORY

The broadest inventory classification which consolidates for management and accounting purposes, the items in various groups and/or classes of the Federal Supply Classification on the basis of their application, cognizant inventory control points, or other significant relationships in supply management. (DOD 5000.8)

MATERIEL COGNIZANCE

A term denoting organizational responsibility for exercising supply management over items or categories of materiel. (DOD 5000.8)

Denotes responsibility for exercising supply management over items or categories of materiel. (AR 320-5, AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1)

MATERIEL CONDITION MEASUREMENTS

The condition measurements listed below shall be used to categorize the causes for materiel not being in a ready condition, to give an indication of maintenance and supply effectiveness and to provide data on multi-mission materiel that has a

limited capability. These categories apply to all materiel except ships and submarines which will be covered by the Navy Casualty Reporting (CASREPT) Systems as described in Operational Reports Manual (NWIP10-1(Series)):

1. Not Operationally Ready - Maintenance (NORM).
2. Not Operationally Ready - Supply (NORS).
3. Reduced Materiel Condition (RMC). (DOD 7730.25)

MATERIEL DEFICIENCY REPORT

A notice received by a CAO from a Government receiving or using activity that relates to an unsatisfactory condition Notices may be made by letter, message, or department/agency form. (AFR 74-15)

MATERIEL DENIAL

A notification from a distribution activity advising the originator of a materiel release order, or a referral order, of failure to ship all or part of the quantity originally ordered shipped because of lack of stock, lack of proper shelf-life, condition change or item identification, excluding disposal release orders. (DOD 4140.35)

MATERIEL DESIGN REGIONS

Areas characterized throughout by a high degree of uniformity in the stresses caused by environmental operating conditions. (AR 705-15)

MATERIEL DEVELOPER

The agency responsible for research, development, development tests, and production validation of an item (to include the system for its logistic support) which responds to Department of the Army objectives and requirements. (AR 310-25)

MATERIEL DEVELOPING AGENCY

A Department of the Army agency authorized to engage in research and development. (AR 11-25)

MATERIEL HANDLING EQUIPMENT

Aircraft palletized unit loading system. (AFM 11-1)

MATERIEL INSPECTION AND RECEIVING REPORT

A validated report of contractor furnished supplies or service inspected and/or accepted by the government. (AFM 67-1)

Shipping document used for the shipment of supplies from vendors in the continental United States to installations of the three military departments. (AR 320-5)

MATERIEL MANAGEMENT

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. (DOD 4140.36)

The exercise of direction and control of all phases of supply management, including the functions of cataloging, inventory, identification, standardization, requirements determination, procurement, inspection, quality control, storage, distribution, disposal, arrangement for transportation maintenance, mobilization planning, industrial readiness planning, and item management classification. Synonymous with materiel control, inventory control, inventory management and supply management. (DOD 4140.32-M)

A generic term signifying and encompassing the responsibilities of management related to systems, materiel management aggregations, items and Federal Supply Classes, as normally performed by the D/MM. (AFLCR 400-1)

MATERIEL MANAGEMENT AGGREGATION

A code assigned to an item, in addition to the FSN, to identify the item as being assigned for management to a specific System Manager (SM) or Item Manager (IM), regardless of the Federal Supply Classification (FSC). (AFLCM 400-2)

MATERIEL MANAGEMENT AGGREGATION CODE

An alphabetical (2-position) designator assigned to identify a materiel management aggregation. (AFLCR 400-1)

MATERIEL MANAGEMENT CODE

A two-digit code used in conjunction with a stock number to designate the IM responsibility. (AFM 67-1)

MATERIEL MANAGEMENT (JPCG/DIMM)

A policy coordinating group established by the Joint Logistics Commanders to serve as a communication link among the military logistics commands to further progress toward the objective of integrated management. (AFLCR 400-21)

MATERIEL MANAGEMENT TRANSFER

The transfer of materiel management for an item from one item manager to another item manager. (AR 701-5)

MATERIEL MANAGER

The director of organization component responsible for performing the materiel management functions for items assigned to him. Materiel Manager also applies to the General Services Administration (GSA) in the DOD supply support role. (DOD 4140.36)

MATERIEL MANAGER (Generic Term)

A general term of reference to all types of materiel managers of all services; i.e., systems managers, weapon system control points, item managers, national inventory control points, etc. When intended to relate to materiel managers within the AF supply distribution complex only, this term is entered as AF materiel manager. (AFM 67-1)

MATERIEL MODERNIZATION

Improvement, qualitatively and/or quantitatively, of equipment of the Active Army and Reserve components with items of materiel which reflect optimum application of current technology and industrial capability and result in a combat capability which equals or excels the combat capability of other nations. (AR 320-5)

MATERIEL OBJECTIVE

The mobilization reserve materiel objective less the sum of the prepositioned war reserve requirement. This term normally will apply only to Single Manager items. (AR 320-5)

MATERIEL PIPELINE

The quantity of an item required in the worldwide supply system to maintain an uninterrupted replacement flow. (AR 320-5, AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1)

The flow of materiel through the military distribution system, from the point of receipt from procurement or production into the military system to the point of its final issue, in both quantitative volume and item range, as required to insure uninterrupted supply to using units and activities. (DOD 4140.4, DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1)

MATERIEL PRIORITIES PROCUREMENT REVIEW BOARD

A Headquarters, Department of the Army general officer committee chaired by a representitive of the ACSFOR, which reviews the materiel procurement schedules proposed under various options in the Army Force Development Plan to insure that the plan contains proper quantitative and qualitative procurement to meet readiness and modernization objectives and the operational requirements of the U.S Army within reasonably attainable resource levels. (AR 11-25)

MATERIEL PROCUREMENT PROGRAM

A statement by HQ USAF of line items, categories of materiel or services for which PAs may be, or have been, written against a specific appropriation, budget program, or program category for a given program year. (AFSCM 27-1)

A statement by HQ USAF of items or categories of materiel or services to be procured under a specific appropriation area, budget program, or program category for a given program year (also called buying program or procurement program). (AFLCM 401-1)

MATERIEL PROCUREMENT PROGRAM CONTROL PLAN

A management plan which (a) establishes a control over the programming for procurement of selected items or categories of materiel and services; (b) provides the means of relating procurement requirements to fiscal resources and correlating procurement progress reporting with financial reporting; (c) furnishes a basis for reprogramming of available resources; and (d) provides data required for effective management by HQ AFLC and higher authority. (AFLCM 401-1)

MATERIEL PROCUREMENT PROGRAM STATUS REPORT

A report from field activities submitted in two parts. Part I is PCAM card by budget program activity code material program code, and, when applicable, by control symbol number. Part II is a printed report which provides: (a) the status of initiations, commitments, and obligations against the directed program; (b) revised cost estimates for procurement of items in the buying program; and (c) reprogramming recommendations, together with justification and forecast data. (AFLCM 401-1)

MATERIEL PROGRAM CODE (MPC)

A four digit code which represents the major elements of a weapon system. The MPC is used with BPAC in the accounting classification cited on accounting documents. Within the procurement and RDT&E appropriations, the MPC represents the major contractor breakout, segmentation of the system by airframe, propulsion, electronics and other, and a breakout by contract line item which is normally aeronautical vehicles, training devices, AGE, data and site activation. (AFSCM 27-1)

Management subdivision of the budget program activity code. (AFLCM 401-1)

A six-digit code which represents the major elements accounting classification cited on accounting documents. Within the Procurement and RDT&E appropriations, the MPC provides a segmentation of the system by air vehicle, airframe,

propulsion, electronics, and others, and a breakout by contract line item which is normally aeronautical vehicles, training devices, peculiar support equipment (PSE), data, and site activation. (AFSCR 27-6)

MATERIEL PROGRAMS

Statements of operations expressed in terms of hours, months, overhauls, or recoveries as appropriate for the operation involved.

1. Past Programs. Statements of actual accomplishments during a specific past period.

2. Projected Programs. Estimates of planned accomplishments during a future period. (AFLC 57-1)

MATERIEL READINESS

The availability of materiel required by a military organization to support its wartime activities or contingencies, disaster relief (flood, earthquake, etc.), or other emergencies. (JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1, AR 320-5)

MATERIEL RELEASE CONFIRMATION

A notification from a shipping activity advising the originator of a materiel release order of the positive action taken on his order, or with appropriate shipment status document identifier codes as a reply to a followup initiated by the inventory control point. (AR 329-5)

MATERIEL RELEASE DENIAL

A notification from a shipping activity advising the originator of a materiel release order of the negative (warehouse denial) action on the order. (AR 320-5, AR 725-50)

A notification from a storage site advising the originator of a materiel release order of the negative (warehouse refusal) action in the order. (AFM 67-1)

A notification from a distribution activity advising the originator of a materiel release order, or a referral order, of failure to ship all or part of the quantity originally ordered shipped because of lack of stock, lack of proper shelf life, condition change or item identification. (AR 310-25)

MATERIEL RELEASE DENIAL/ADJUSTMENT

A notification from a distribution activity advising the originator of a Materiel Release Order of (1) the negative (warehouse refusal) action or (2) adjustments to the quantity originally ordered shipped. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

MATERIEL RELEASE ORDER (MRO)

An order issued by an accountable supply distribution activity directing a non-accountable shipping activity within the same supply distribution complex to release and ship materiel. (AR 725-50, AR 320-5)

An order issued by a DSC directing a distribution activity to release and ship materiel. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

An order issued by an accountable supply system manager (usually an inventory control point or accountable depot) directing a non-accountable activity (usually a storage site or materiel drop point) within the same supply distribution complex to release and ship materiel. (AFM 67-1, DOD 4140.17-M)

MATERIEL RELEASE STATUS REQUEST

An inquiry to a shipping activity relative to a previously transmitted materiel release order. (AR 725-50, AR 320-5)

MATERIEL REPAIR SCHEDULE

The program by which repairable assets are scheduled through the depot maintenance operation returned serviceable to the Director of Supply (AFM 11-1)

MATERIEL REQUIREMENTS

Those quantities of items of equipment and supplies necessary to equip, provide a materiel pipeline, and sustain a service, formation, organization, or unit in the fulfillment of its purposes or tasks during a specified period (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

Quantitative expressions of the need for items of supply to equip organizations, accomplish mission assignments, and establish readiness positions (AFM 57-1)

MATERIEL REQUIREMENTS PROGRAM

A statement by AFLC of requirements for items or categories of materiel or services recommended for procurement under a specific budget program for a given program year. (AFLCM 401-1)

MATERIEL SHORTAGE REPORT

An Army shortage report of those items not available to meet the continental United States terminal arrival date expressed in the operation plan. (AR 320-5)

MATERIEL UTILIZATION CONTROL OFFICE (MUCO)

An organization which functions as a single point of contact to develop and implement policies and procedures for the management of long supply

assets and the control of utilization and disposition program efforts. (AFM 67-1)

The organization within the Logistics Systems Management Division, Directorate of Materiel Management (D/MM) at selected ALCs. This is the single point of contact within the ALC for the management of releasable assets and the control of utilization efforts (AFM 67-1, Vol III, Part one). (AFSCR/AFLCR 57-8)

MATERIEL-DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

That complex of facilities, installations, methods, and procedures designed to receive, store, maintain, distribute, and control the flow of military materiel between the point of receipt into the military system and the point of issue to using activities and units. (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1)

MATERIEL, CAPITAL-TYPE

All items of property, except real estate and consumable materiel necessary for the equipment, maintenance, operation, and support of military activities without distinction as to their application for purposes of combat, logistical support, or administration. (DOD 5000.8)

MATERIEL, CONSUMABLE

Materiel which after issue from stock is consumed in use or which, while having continuing life, becomes incorporated in other property, thus losing its identity when it is dropped from property accountability (for example, spare parts). Excludes major components of equipment, such as aircraft engines, ship propeller shafts, and electronic "black boxes." NOTE: It is impracticable to establish by definition a precise dividing line between consumable materiel and "capital-type" materiel with respect to components of equipment. However, any components of equipment which are susceptible to cost control upon the basis of budgeting and accounting for the cost of consumption should be considered to be consumable materiel and all other components should be considered to be capital-type materiel (DOD 5000.8)

MATERIEL, GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED

Materiel provided by the government to a contractor or comparable government production facility to be incorporated into or attached to an end product to be delivered to the Government ordering activity or which may be consumed or expended in the performance of a contract. It includes but is not limited to raw and processed materials, parts, components, assemblies, and small tools and supplies. (DOD 5000.8)

MATHEMATICAL MODEL

A numerical representation expressing properties or characteristic functional relationships between dependent and independent variables. Simulation or manipulation of the model allows the manager to identify areas that require special attention. Models are useful to define reliability, maintainability, and other characteristics that can be expressed by probability distributions. (A system block diagram, developed in connection with the mathematical model, that shows required, predicted, and mean time between failures at the system, subsystem, equipment, component, and parts levels will be helpful.) (AR 400-46)

MATURED ITEM

A Federal Stock Numbered item of supply which has been recorded in the inventory manager's official supply records for requisitioning, issue or use for a minimum period of 36 months. For logistically reassigned items the time-frame shall be 21 months after the effective transfer date of the logistic reassignment. (DOD 4140.32-M)

A DOD-managed National Stock Numbered item of supply which has been in the supply system for a period of seven years after the System Entry Date or the Reactivation Date. A GSA-managed National Stock Numbered item of supply which has been in the supply system for a period of four years after the System Entry Date or the Reactivation Date. (AFM 67-1, DOD 4140.32M)

MATURITY PERIOD

An aging period of not less than 21 or 36 months as appropriate after recordation in the inventory manager's official supply records as available for requisitioning issue or use for a minimum period of 36 months. For Logistically Reassigned items the time-frame shall be 21 months after the Effective Transfer Date of the Logistic Reassignment. (DOD 4140.32)

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CONCENTRATION (MAC)

The maximum concentration of vapor in air to which workers may be exposed for eight hours daily, five days a week, over an indefinite period without injury to health. Differs from threshold limitation value, which is an average concentration. (AFM 127-201)

MAXIMUM FILL LEVEL

The highest point to which a petroleum storage tank may be filled with product, allowing for product expansion and other safety considerations. (DOD 4140.25-M)

MAXIMUM FILL LEVEL (TANKAGE)

The point above which container must not be filled. (AFR 144-1)

MAXIMUM LEVEL OF SUPPLY

That level set to limit or restrict the demand level. The lower of the maximum or demand level is the controlling level. (AFM 67-1)

MAXIMUM OPERATING TIME

The maximum operating hours or cycles an engine is retained in service prior to overhaul (T.O. 2-1-18). (AFM 400-1)

MAXIMUM STRIKE CAPABILITY

The ability to check out and launch the total quantity of missiles (operational stockpile) in performance of the assigned mission of the missile squadron. (AFM 67-1)

MAXIMUM TIME

The mandatory removal time when an item must be removed from service and returned to a depot overhaul facility. (AFLCR 171-12)

MAXI-KIT

The rollaway CTK (maxi kit) is designed to hold about 200 handtools each in a shadowed configuration or an inlay. It is suited for large shops, phase and isochronal inspection docks, munition loading crews, flight line expedite vehicles, and similar work environments. (AFSCR 66-9)

MCP SUPPORT FACILITY

A facility which makes the mission easier to accomplish, such as administration space, hangars, roads, dormitories, etc. Often the approval of a technical facility will generate a requirement for a support facility which should be programmed in support requirements. (AFSCP 80-1)

MDS DESIGNATION

A combination of significant letters and numbers assigned to identify a specific end article or group of end articles for item application and program publication purposes. Formerly termed TMS designation. (AFLCR 57-1)

MEAL TICKET

A form used to obtain meals for authorized personnel from railroads, steamship companies, restaurants, or any concern or persons serving meals to the public which provides for subsequent reimbursement. (DOD 5000.8)

MEAN TIME BETWEEN MAINTENANCE

Total usage this time period is divided by the sum of all maintenance actions on the item. (AFLCM 66-2)

MEAN TIME BETWEEN OVERHAUL

The total usage during a time period on all items, whether failed or not, divided by those failures which required depot level maintenance. This is commonly called Flying hours per overhaul, or Usage per overhaul. A related term is flying hours per Field Maintenance which differs only in the level of maintenance required. (AFLCM 66-2)

MEAN-MAINTENANCE-TIME

The total preventive and corrective maintenance time divided by the total number of preventive and corrective maintenance actions during a specified period of time. (AFP 800-7)

MEAN-TIME-BETWEEN-FAILURES (MTBF)

The mean Operating Time between failures during which the Item performs as specified. (MIL-STD-721)

For a particular interval, the total functioning life of a population of an item divided by the total number of failures within the population during the measurement interval. The definition holds for time, cycles, miles, events, or other measure of life units. (MIL-STD-721B, AR 705-50)

For a particular interval the total measured operating time of the population of a materiel divided by the total number of failures within the population during the measured period. (AFM 11-1)

The total usage during a time period on all items divided by the total failures whether repaired in place, at field level or depot level. A different aspect of this is used in contractural reliability measures wherein the total operating time is divided by the number of failures, but the frequency of computation is based on intervals of the number of failures rather than a calendar time interval. (AFLCM 66-17)

MEAN-TIME-TO-FAILURE (MTTF)

The mean Operating Time to failure beyond which point the Item becomes expendable. (MIL-STD-721)

The mean functioning time to failure beyond which point the materiel becomes expended. (AFLCR 171-12)

MEAN-TIME-TO-FIRST-FAILURE

The mean functioning time at which the first failure occurred. The definition holds for time, cycles, miles, events and other units of life measurement. (MIL-STD-721)

MEAN-TIME-TO-REPAIR

The statistical mean of the distribution of times-to- repair. The summation of active repair times during a given period of time divided by the total number of malfunctions during the same time interval. (MIL-STD-778, AFM 11-1)

MEANTIME BETWEEN DEMANDS (MTBD)

The average number of operating hours accumulated on a unit when it is removed from the next higher assembly and replaced with a serviceable unit for supply, MTBD will be identified for engines and modules. (AFM 400-1)

MEAN, ARITHMETIC

An average of a series of quantities or values, specifically, the quotient of their sum divided by the number of items in the series Sometimes called simply, "mean." (DOD 5000.8)

MEASUREMENT CARGO

Cargo that stores more than 40 cubic feet to the ton of 2,240 pounds or weighs less than 35 pounds per cubic foot on which transportation and stevedoring charges are assessed on the basis of measurement. (AR 320-5)

MEASUREMENT STANDARD

An item of known accuracy which is established by authority as a basis for reference measurements. (AR 720-25)

MEASUREMENT TON

Measure of cubic volume of cargo. expressed in units of 40 cubic feet. It is also used to indicate the cubic capacity of a ship available for cargo. Also known as ship ton. (AR 320-5)

MEASUREMENTS

NORS is a condition status of materiel indicating that it is not operationally ready. because maintenance required to clear a NORM condition cannot be continued due to a supply shortage. Recording of NORS time shall start one hour after: (a) a supply demand has been made for an item(s) required for maintenance, (b) the item(s) is not delivered to the materiel and (c) maintenance work stoppage results. (DOD 7730.25)

RMC is a condition status of multi-mission materiel indicating mission-essential subsystem incapability because one or more are inoperative for maintenance or supply reasons. The Military Departments may further subdivide RMC into maintenance and supply categories. if desired. (DOD 7730.25)

MEASURING AND TEST EQUIPMENT

All devices used to measure, gage, test, inspect, or otherwise examine items or materiel to determine compliance with requirements. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.15B)

MECHANICAL DAMAGE

Damage resulting from any direct or indirect force which may impair the mechanical or operating function of the item. (AFP 71-4)

MECHANIZED BASE

A reporting activity having machine capability to produce SB&CRs in PCAM formats prescribed in Chapter 12, Part one, Volume II (base SB&CR procedure) (AFM 67-1)

The method for handling materiel, using powered or gravity conveyors, tow conveyors, monorail, transversing conveyor loading units, pneumatic or vacuum type systems. and operatorless tractor systems. (AFM 11-1)

As used in Chapter 12, Part one, Volume II and Chapter 12, Part one. Volume III. a reporting activity having machine capability to produce stock balance and consumption report (SB&CRs) in PCAM formats (Chapter 12, Part one. Volume II (base SB&CR procedure)). (AFM 67-1)

MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING SYSTEMS (MMHS)

Includes the composite methods and techniques for handling materials with equipment such as powered or gravity conveyors; overhead trolleys on rails; wire-guided and battery-powered driverless tractors; pneumatic tubes. automated storage/retrieval systems with associated process control equipment, etc. (AFLCR 78-4)

MECHANIZED REQUISITIONER

Any activity which has the capability to key punch or otherwise mechanically create a punched card requisition. whether or not such requisition is electrically transmitted or mailed (DD FORM 1348m). (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

MEDIAN

An average of a series of quantities or values. specifically. the quantity or value of that item which is so positioned in the series when arranged in order of numerical quantity or value that there are an equal number of items of greater magnitude and lesser magnitude. (DOD 5000.8)

MEDICAL ITEMS FOR NONMEDICAL ACTIVITIES

The base medical supply officer is responsible for providing medical materiel support to nonmedical activities. This support includes medical materiel items for which the DPSC has management

responsibility. Nonmedical activities obtain this materiel by submitting an issue request to the base medical supply officer. Normally, the nonmedical activity reimburses the base medical supply officer for the materiel issued, unless the activity is included in the financial plan of the medical facility. (AFM 67-1)

MEDICAL MATERIEL

Items approved by the Defense Medical Materiel Board as medical items and managed by the Defense Medical Supply Center regardless of the FSC classes in which the items are classified. (AR 701-5)

MEDIUM DOLLAR VALUE ITEM

An end item or repair part for which the value of total demand on CONUS depots is forecast at less than $25 000. (AR 310-25)

MEDIUM LOT STORAGE

A medium lot is generally defined as a quantity of material which will require one to three pallet stacks, stored to maximum height. Thus, the term refers to relatively small lots as distinguished from definitely large or small lots (AFR 69-8)

MEMORANDUM JOB ORDER

An account established by an organization to accumulate indirect labor hours and costs, investment costs, civilian leave used, or to gather actual costs and labor hours for the purpose of creating unit cost price lists for homogeneous products and services. (AFSCM 177-265)

MEMORANDUM JOB ORDER NUMBER

Job order numbers may be assigned to miscellaneous accounts for management analysis of the laboratory, center, or range cost structure, to validate price code cost and identify investment cost. When used, the first two digits will be "99" with the third digit a "0" for civilian used leave job orders; "5" for investment cost; "6" is currently reserved; "7" for job orders set up to track actual costs related to a unit price code; "8" for indirect costs (J87/J88); or "9" for overhead costs (J98/J99). For laboratories, the fourth digit will be "1" through "6". These codes are required for the Laboratory Resources Report and are as follows:

9981XXXX or 9991XXXX - Management or Supervision

9982XXXX or 9992XXXX - Administration

9983XXXX or 9993XXXX - Technical Support

9984XXXX or 9994XXXX - Training

9985XXXX or 9995XXXX/9905XXXX - Leave and Excused Absences

9986XXXX or 9996XXXX - Miscellaneous - Other Job order numbers used for civilian leave in JOCAS for annual, sick, and other leave will be job order numbers 99054XXX, 99055XXYY and 99056YXX respectively. Only the leave used and recognized by the civilian pay system are to be charged to these job orders. A job order number with eight "9s" will not be used. (AFSCM 177-265)

MEMORANDUM NON-ADD PROGRAM ELEMENT

A portion of a program element or aggregation separately displayed for information purposes. (DOD 7045.1)

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT/UNDERSTANDING (MOA/MOU)

The documentation of mutually agreed to statements of facts, intentions, procedures and parameters for future actions and matters of coordination. (DOD 4000.19-M)

MERCHANDISING

The employment of the most appropriate means of item identification, segregation, lotting, description, display, planning and promotion, advertising and publicity, as applicable, to dispose of personal property (DOD 4160.21-M)

METAL PRODUCTS (HEAVY)

Unboxed metal products (fabricated or unfabricated) weighing over 56 pounds per cubic foot. (AR 55-9/NAVSUPINST 4600.79/AFR 75-10/MCO 4610.31)

METAL PRODUCTS (LIGHT)

Unboxed metal products (fabricated or unfabricated) weighing 56 pounds or less per cubic foot. (AR 55-9, NAVSUPINST 4600.79/AFR 75-10/MCO 4610.31)

METALWORKING MACHINERY

A category of IPE consisting of power-driven, nonportable machines in Federal Supply Classes 3405, 3408, 3410 through 3419, and 3441 through 3449. (TM 38-260/NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870.62/DSAM 4145.9)

METHOD

The manner of performing an operation, i.e., how a thing is to be done. (AFLCR 400-5)

METHOD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT CODE

A code used to identify how or by whom the logistics program unit quantities are to be accomplished. (AFLCM 400-2)

METHOD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT (MOA)

The MOA code identifies the means by which

varying quantities of program units supporting a given logistics program are to be accomplished (attachment 2). (AFLCR 66-29)

METHOD OF RESUPPLY

Means by which a unit makes its requirements for supply known to the issuing installation. Examples: requisition, automatic, on call, status report, expenditure report, etc. (AR 320-5)

METHODS AND PROCEDURES TECHNICAL ORDER

A MPTO establishes policies and provides information and instructions on safe methods and procedures relating to such subjects as preventive maintenance, periodic inspection, and Air Force product improvement. In this way, it differs from a TM which deals with specific aircraft, missiles, and items of equipment. This type of TO is divided into two classes: (1) Those which involve policies, methods and procedures relating to maintenance management or administration. Examples are: "Functional Check Flights and Maintenance Operational Checks," "Maintenance of Air Force Equipment," and "Product Improvement." (2) Those which involve policies, methods, and procedures relating to equipment in general. Examples are: "Cleaning of Aeronautical Equipment," "Desert Aircraft Maintenance," and "Conservation of Critical Materials." (AFR 66-7)

METRIC

Multi-Echelon Technique for Recoverable Item Control. A single-indentured technique developed by RAND Corporation. (AFLCP 57-13)

METROLOGY

The science of measurement for determination of conformance to technical requirements including the development of standards and systems for absolute and relative measurements. (DOD 4155.18)

The science of measurement including the development of measurement standards and systems for absolute and relative measurements. (AFLCR 750-25)

METROLOGY AUDITS

The systematic review and evaluation by technical specialists to determine the adequacy of the contractor's system for calibration and measurement. AFR 74-15)

MEZZANINE SPACE

The area provided by the construction of intermediate or fractional story between any floor and ceiling of a building for use in storage operations. (AFM 67-1)

MANUFACTURING (MFG) CODE

Last four-digit-number of allotment number or B/M number assigned by JAMAC to a specific contractor. (AFSCM 78-325)

MICROFICHE

A sheet of film containing multiple microimages in a grid pattern. It usually contains a heading or title which can be read without magnification. (DOD 4140.22)

MICROFILM

1. A fine grain, high resolution film containing an image or images greatly reduced in size from the original.
2. The recording of microimages on film.
3. Raw film with characteristics as in paragraph a. of this subsection. (DOD 4140.22)

MICROFILM APERTURE PUNCH CARDS

A tabulating card with a rectangular hole (or aperture) die-cut into the card, and a frame of 35 mm. microfilm containing a drawing transparency mounted in the aperture. Factual information about the drawing (such as the drawing number, security classification, proprietary rights, drawing revision) is key-punched in the data field, using the EDMS (MIL-STD-804) card punching code as a guide, and interpreted. (AFR 67-28)

MICROFORM

A generic term for any form, whether film, video, tape, paper or other medium, containing miniaturized or otherwise compressed images which cannot be read without special display devices. (DOD 4140.22)

MICROGRAPHICS

The science, art and technology of document and information miniaturization and associated microform systems. (DOD 4140.22)

MICROPUBLISHING

The creation of a miniaturized image (i.e., microfilm, microfiche) which is used as a master for reproduction of multiple copies, for mass or general distribution. The current version of the Government Printing and Binding Regulations is applicable. (DOD 4140.22)

MIKE (M)

Single letter abbreviation used to designate units in thousands; e.g., 200,000 barrels equals 200M BBLS. (DOD 4140.25-M)

MILESTONE

A significant event or activity in a system, program, or project scheduled for accomplishment at a predetermined time (AFSCR 178-4)

An activity or action within the research, development, test, evaluation, production, and inservice life of a system, equipment, or effort. The milestone possesses a distinct, objectively identifiable terminal point which can be used as a means of evaluating progress in terms of an estimated time schedule. (AFM 11-1)

MILESTONE PLAN

A MILESTONE Plan consists of a series of clearly defined milestones with the scheduled (planned) completion date of each. Each milestone is a predetermined point of accomplishment which is clearly recognizable as an event which either does or does not occur at a predetermined point in time. (AFM 11-1)

MILESTONE PROGRESS REPORT

The report of achievement against a Program Management Plan. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

MILESTONE VARIANCE CHARTS

These have been in use for many years in surveillance of Air Force contracts. Milestones are selected on the basis of the significance/criticality of the event in the production process. Variance from the schedules, time for performance of the event, anticipated or actual, is noted on the chart. There is no contractual requirement for preparation of this chart but it is used as a guide in the absence of equivalent contractor's records. AFSC publication of Air Force Standard Milestone Symbols replaces symbols formerly used. (AFSCM 84-2)

MILESTONES

Recognizable points in time at which specific tasks or activities (major and minor) start or end. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

Predefined steps in a given procurement. Used to identify progress of an acquisition document toward completion of procurement actions. (AFLCR 70-11)

MILITARY AIR MOVEMENT NUMBER

Symbol assigned for purposes of identification, record, secrecy and administrative handling of movements of groups of 15 or more Department of the Army personnel who travel within the Continental limits of the United States by military aircraft. (AR 320-5)

MILITARY AIRCRAFT

Any aircraft owned by or used exclusively in the service of the armed forces of a country. (AFM 11-1)

Aircraft (manned or unmanned and missiles) designed, modified or equipped for military purposes, including but not limited to the following: gunnery, bombing, rocket or missile launching, electronic surveillance, refueling, aerial mapping, military liaison, cargo carrying or dropping, personnel dropping, military trainers, experimental aircraft, drones, lighter-than-air aircraft, and military helicopters. (JCS Pub 1)

MILITARY AIRCRAFT STORAGE AND DISPOSITION CENTER

The Air Force activity designated by DOD to accomplish centralized storage, withdrawal, reclamation, or other disposition (except sale) for the military services and, or formally agreed upon, for other agencies of the Federal Government. (AFLCR 65-31)

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND (MAC)

The single manager operating agency for designated airlift service. (JCS Pub 1, DOD 5160.10, AR 320-5)

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND (MAC) AIRCRAFT

Aircraft operated by or for MAC and financed by the Industrial Fund, including civil aircraft under charter, contract, or lease to MAC. (AFR 76-16)

MILITARY ARTICLES AND SERVICES LIST (MASL)

Catalog of materiel, services and training used in the planning and programming of Grant Aid, International Military Education and Training (IMET) and Foreign Military Sales (FMS). For Grant Aid this catalogue contains end item availability of materiel and services and for both Grant Aid and FMS it establishes a uniform level of line item detail in the automated program files of all agencies. Separate MASLs are maintained for IMET and FMS training. These catalogues disseminate course availability, price and duration of training to all concerned. (DOD 5105.38M)

MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUP (MAAG)

As used in this regulation, the United States agency responsible for administration of military assistance in a recipient country. (This may be a Joint US Military Advisory Group, Military Attache, or other designated agency.) (AFLCR 400-23)

A joint service group normally under the military command of a commander of a unified command and representing the Secretary of Defense which primarily administers the US military assistance planning programming in the host country. (AFM 67-1)

A Joint US Military Advisory Group, Military Mission, US Military Group, Office of Defense Cooperation, or other military organization responsible for security assistance and other related

DOD matters to the host country's military establishment. (AFSCR 200-5)

MILITARY ASSISTANCE ARTICLES AND SERVICES LIST

A Department of Defense publication listing source, availability, and price of items and services for use by the unified commands and Military Departments in preparing military assistance plans and programs. (JCS Pub 1)

MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANT AID TRAINING

That training provided under Military Assistance Program Grant Aid. (JCS Pub 1)

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

A term used to identify programs and military aid furnished eligible allies. (AFM 67-1)

The US program for providing military assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as distinct from economic aid and other programs authorized by the act. (AFM 67-1)

Logistics support provided to the customer country at no cost to the customer. Under the FAA the Air Force receives reimbursement from Foreign Assistance Act funds for the total cost of support provided other than excess items. Programs within MAP are annual (fiscal year) and relate to specific military assistance requirements by area and country. MAP is also commonly referred to as "Grant Aid." (AFR 400-3)

The United States program for providing military assistance to eligible foreign countries. In this regulation MAP excludes training and foreign military sales (FMS), and applies only to GA and MASF programs. GA consists of approved, funded, and directed programs for materiel and services (except training) provided without charge to eligible recipient countries. MASF is the program for providing materiel and services (except training) to Vietnam, Laos, and some third-country forces supporting Vietnam, with costs to be included in the regular appropriations for the military departments instead of in the MAP budgets. (AFLCR 400-23)

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ADDRESS DIRECTORY

A sole source directory for use of the military services/agencies, containing the addresses of freight forwarders, country representatives and/or customers in country required for releasing FMS and shipments and related documentation. (AFR 400-3)

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM GRANT AID

Military assistance rendered under the authority of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, for which the United States receives no reimbursement. (JCS Pub 1)

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM GRANT AID TRAINEES

Foreign nationals receiving training under the Grant Aid portion of Military Assistance Program training. (JCS Pub 1)

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (MAP)

The US program for providing military assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended and by the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Act of 1968, other programs authorized by these Acts. (AFSCR 177-1)

An annual program for which the United States Government receives no dollar reimbursement, showing a detailed funding program for a given fiscal year related to specific military assistance requirements by area and country, and taking into account the lead times necessary to effect the deliveries or perform the services in that program. (DOD 5105.38M)

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (MAP) PROPERTY

1. General. Includes all DOD-owned property furnished to any country or international organization on a grant aid basis, or material held in a MAP-ownership account.

2. Redistributable. Includes all MAP property no longer needed by the recipient government for purposes for which furnished.

3. Disposable. Includes that part of redistributable MAP property which is determined not to be required for redistribution within the DOD or to other U.S. Government agencies. (DOD 4160.21-M)

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM OWNED MATERIEL (MAPOM)

Materiel in the approved MAP, physically available for delivery but not deliverable to the originally designated recipient, and authorized by Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) for segregated storage until directed to a new recipient. (AFLCR 400-23)

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM PROPERTY

That materiel, equipment, and supplies (other than materiel, equipment, and supplies sold under the Foreign Military Sales Program) charged to MAP appropriations and furnished to eligible countries or transferred to authorized stockpiles under the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, or previous similar statutory authorities. (AFM 67-1)

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROPERTY SALES AND DISPOSITION

An account established to account for MAPOM materiel that has been sold under FMS, or authorized for disposition. (AFLCR 400-23)

MILITARY ASSISTANCE SALES

That portion of United States military assistance authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. This assistance differs from Military Assistance Program Grant Aid in that it is purchased by the recipient country. This assistance is for both defense articles and services (including training). (JCS Pub 1)

MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE FUNDED

All defense articles and defense services transferred to foreign countries under the authority contained in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act. (DOD 5105.38M)

MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE FUNDED PROGRAM

The program for providing materiel services and training to specified allies with costs to be included in the regular appropriations for the military departments instead of in MAP budgets. (AFM 67-1)

MILITARY AUTHORIZATION IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

The movement of a group of persons routed by the Commander, MTMTS, moving with or without organizational equipment or military impedimenta in commercial rail passenger or mixed train service between points within CONUS. (DSAR 4500.3)

A symbol and number assigned to a group of 15 or more persons, moving with or without organizational equipment or impedimenta, in commercial railway passenge. or mixed train service, between point within continental United States and points in contiguous countries. Does not include movements where authority to route and arrange for movements has been delegated to a field agency. (AR 320-5)

MILITARY CAPABILITY

The ability to execute a specified course of military action. At the highest level it is the ability to wage war or a particular element of war. At lower levels it is the ability to execute an action indirectly related to the higher level (repair, warehousing, etc.). (AFM 400-2)

MILITARY CHARACTERISTICS

Those characteristics of equipment upon which depend its ability to perform desired military functions. Military characteristics include physical and operational characteristics but not technical characteristics. (JCS Pub 1)

MILITARY CIVIC ACTION

The use of preponderantly indigenous military forces on projects useful to the local population at all levels in such fields as education, training, public works, agriculture, transportation, communications, health, sanitation, and others contributing to economic and social development, which would also serve to improve the standing of the military forces with the population. (United States forces may at times advise or engage in military civic actions in overseas areas.) (JCS Pub 1)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Supplies, equipment, and material required to accomplish approved construction projects for military establishments in oversea areas. (AR 50-30)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (MCP)

Projects included in (1) the annual (budget) program, (2) programs for four fiscal years following the budget year required as part of the DOD Five Year Force Structure and Financial Program, (3) the minor construction program, and (4) emergency construction requirements. (AFLCR 78-3)

MILITARY CURRENCY

Currency prepared by a power and declared by its military commander to be legal tender for use by civilian and/or military personnel as prescribed in the areas occupied by its forces. It should be of distinctive design to distinguish it from the official currency of the countries concerned, but may be denominated in the monetary unit of either. (JCS Pub 1)

MILITARY DATA

That portion of engineering data represented by military specifications, standards, or military approved industry specifications or standards. (AFLCR 80-5)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

One of the departments within the Department of Defense created by the National Security Act of 1947, as amended. (JCS Pub 1)

MILITARY DESIGN MOTOR VEHICLES

Vehicles designed in accordance with military specifications intended primarily for the logistic support of operational, combat, and tactical actions or the training of personnel for such operations. (AR 58-1)

MILITARY ESSENTIALITY CODES

Military essentiality is concerned with providing

relative measures of the importance of stocking one item as contrasted with another. Military essentiality codes (MECs) will be assigned to equipment/components and parts for the purpose of establishing their relative military essentiality rank. (ASOINST P4400.24)

MILITARY EXPORT SALES

All sales of defense articles and defense services made from US source to foreign governments, foreign private firms and international organizations, whether made by DOD or by US industry directly to a foreign buyer. Such sales fall into two major categories. Foreign Military Sales and Commercial Sales. (AFR 400-3)

MILITARY FORCE STRUCTURE

A quantitative, time-phased statement of the required inventory of wings, squadrons, sites, or other appropriate planning units. The force may vary from a few systems to a complete Air Force program, including all weapon and support systems. A complete identification of weapon systems, support systems, and supporting elements appears as program elements in the United States Air Force Force and Financial Program. (AFM 11-1)

MILITARY IMPEDIMENTA

Military impedimenta is defined as that equipment owned and controlled by a unit and carried on the Unit Property Books (Table of Organization and Equipment) and moving simultaneously or in conjunction with the troops. It is for use by the troops while participating in national emergencies, planned exercises, maneuvers or permanent change of station. (DSAR 4500.3)

MILITARY IMPEDIMENTA NUMBER

Number assigned by the Association of American Railroads for purposes of identification, record, secrecy and administrative handling of movements of military impedimenta in domestic freight train service. (AR 320-5)

MILITARY INTERDEPARTMENTAL PURCHASE REQUEST (MIPR)

DD Form 448 is used by the requiring Military Department to request the procurement of supplies or nonpersonal services by the procuring department or agency, and permits the procuring department or agency to authorize manufacture of the necessary supplies. (AFLCR 400-21/DARCOMR 700-99/NAVMATINST 4790.23A/MCO P4410.22A)

A purchase request executed by a requiring department as a request for materiel to be procured or supplied by the procuring department. (AFSCR 27-6)

The authorized purchase request used to effect procurement. (AR 715-19/NAVSUP PUB 479/AFR 70-20/MCO 4215.50/DSAR 4115.6)

MILITARY INTERDEPARTMENTAL PURCHASE REQUEST ACCEPTANCE

A DD Form 448-2 (Acceptance of a MIPR) executed by a procuring activity as notice to the requiring activity that a MIPR has been received and accepted for procurement action. (AR 37-27)

MILITARY ITEM

An item of equipment or material designed primarily for military offensive and/or defensive operations, and considered by the Department of Defense to be militaristic in nature, or dangerous or unsafe for public use. (ONMINST 4500.33)

An item of equipment designed primarily for military offensive or defensive operations. (DOD 4160.21-M)

MILITARY MAINTENANCE

That maintenance performed by a military department under military control utilizing government-owned or controlled facilities, tools, test equipment, spares, repair parts, and military or civilian personnel. (DOD 4151.1)

MILITARY MANUFACTURER

A military arsenal, factory, manufacturing depot, or fabricating activity producing items of a purely military nature. (AR 725-50, AR 320-5)

MILITARY MATERIEL AND MUNITIONS

Military materiel, arms, and munitions the US Government procures and controls to equip, operate, maintain, and support its military forces or the military, paramilitary, or irregular forces of its allies. It includes items developed by US private interests as a result of US Government contracts or derived from technology paid for by the US Government. This definition includes items on the US Munitions List which may be proposed for sale abroad by US private interests under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), or items specifically covered by other US Government prescribed export control regulations. This definition also includes technical data and training necessary to operate, maintain, or support specific military materiel, arms, or munitions. It does not include information to produce, coproduce, or in any other way manufacture the item. (Items under development fall under Applied Research and Development Information and Materiel). (AFSCR 200-5)

MILITARY OFFICIAL MAIL

Parcels in postal service and indorsed "MOM" entitled to rail or motor transportation between points within CONUS and to aerial ports of embarkation, thence airlift to oversea areas. (AR 55-16)

MILITARY OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The formal expression of a military need, response to which results in development or acquisition of items, equipments or systems. (DSAM 4120.3-M)

MILITARY PACK

The degree of packing which will afford adequate protection during shipment, handling, indeterminate storage and world-wide redistribution. (DOD 4100.14)

MILITARY PACKAGE

The degree of preservation and packaging which will afford protection against known conditions which are less hazardous than Level A is designed to meet. This requires a higher degree of preservation than afforded by Level C preservation and packaging. The use of Level B should be based on firmly established knowledge of the shipment and storage conditions to be encountered and a determination that monetary savings will result. (DOD 4100.14)

The degree of preservation and packaging which will afford adequate protection against corrosion, deterioration and physical damage during shipment from supply source to the first receiving activity, for immediate use or controlled humidity storage. This level may conform to supplier's commercial practice when such meets the requirements of this level. (DOD 4100.14)

MILITARY PACKAGING

The materials and methods or procedures prescribed in Federal/military specifications, standards, drawings or other authorized documents, which are designed to provide the degree of packaging protection determined necessary to prevent damage and deterioration during worldwide distribution of materiel. (DLAR 4145.7)

MILITARY PARTS CONTROL ADVISORY GROUP (MPCAG) DATA

A data bank maintained at DESC and DISC to support the screening of parts managed by those agencies. (AFLCR/AFSCR 800-20)

MILITARY POTENTIAL TEST

A test of an item, component or system for which no definitive characteristics have been established, and which is conducted under the provisions of AR 705-5 for the purpose of determining whether the materiel or equipment has military potential to satisfy a stated requirement. The MPT is normally a limited test conducted under field conditions. This test does not negate the requirement for ET or ST prior to type classification except as may be authorized and approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army. (AR 70-10)

MILITARY PRIORITY DATE (MPD)

The date on which the priority period authorized for military screening will expire and control of the property will pass to GSA. (This is not intended to imply that military screening ceases on the military priority date since this screening is continued throughout the entire disposal process until such time as final disposal action is accomplished. (DOD 4160.21-M)

MILITARY PROPERTY

Personal property peculiar to military operations which is under the cognizance of a military inventory control point. It includes weapons systems, components thereof, and related support equipment, but does not include items which are consumed in the performance of a procurement contract or incorporated in the end items produced under a contract. (DAR 13-101.7)

Government-owned personal property designed for military operations. It includes end items and integral components of military weapon 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. (DAC 76-17)

MILITARY PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

An agency of an educational institution authorized to requisition, receive, store, issue, and account for, and otherwise perform such administrative matters as may be required in connection with the utilization of AF property furnished the institution for use in conducting AFROTC activities. (AFM 67-1)

MILITARY REQUIREMENT

An established need justifying the timely allocation of resources to achieve a capability to accomplish approved military objectives, missions, or tasks. (JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

MILITARY REQUIREMENT (SYSTEM)

The demand imposed upon the System to meet an Operational need. (MIL-STD-721)

MILITARY RESOURCES

Military and civilian personnel, facilities, equipment, and supplies under the control of a Department of Defense component. (JCS Pub 1)

MILITARY SEA TRANSPORTATION SERVICE

The Single Manager Operating Agency for Sealift Service. (DOD 5160.10)

MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND (MSC)

The Single Manager Operating Agency for Sealift Service (DOD 5160.10)

MILITARY SERVICE MANAGED ITEMS

Items which are within Federal Supply Classes assigned to the Defense Supply Agency or the General Services Administration but which are retained for supply management by the Requiring Department. (DAC 76-9)

MILITARY SPECIFICATION

A procurement specification in the military series promulgated by one or more of the military agencies and used for the procurement of military supplies, equipment or services. (AR 320-5)

Documents intended primarily for use in procurement which are clear, accurate descriptions of the technical requirements for items, materials, or services, including the procedures by which it will be determined that the requirements have been met. Specifications for items and materials also contain preservation, packaging, packing, and marking requirements. (DOD 5000.8)

MILITARY SPECIFICATION MIL-P-84000

This specification is applicable for use in procurement actions where weapon systems, equipments, and components require provisioning actions. The purpose is to cause each spare parts item to be screened through Defense Logistics Service Center (DLSC) for the purpose of revealing and validating federal stock numbers. The requirements of the specification are incorporated into the PR and MIPR by inclusion of the applicable data item descriptions. (AFLC/AFSCR 57-7)

MILITARY STANDARD ITEM

A material, part, component, subassembly, or equipment reflected in military standards, which has been selected as that to which design and procurement shall be limited. (AFM 11-1)

MILITARY STANDARD REQUISITIONING AND ISSUE PROCEDURE

A uniform procedure established by the Department of Defense for use within the Department of Defense to govern requisition and issue of materiel within standardized priorities. (AFM 11-1)

A system of standard data elements, codes, forms and formats for requisition and issue of materiel, adaptable to both manual and mechanical document preparation transmission and processing. MILSTRIP is applicable to all Department of Defense activities requisitioning on wholesale distribution systems, to civil agencies requisitioning on the military or GSA distribution systems, to foreign government requisitions under the MAP program, and to contractors requisitioning government furnished materiel in connection with contracts for repair, rebuild and overhaul. (See DODM 4140.17-M). (DOD 4105.63-M)

MILITARY STANDARD TRANSPORTATION AND MOVEMENT PROCEDURES

Uniform and standard transportation data, documentation and control procedures applicable to all cargo movements in the Defense Transportation System. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

MILITARY STANDBY FARES

Standby fares are approximately 50 percent below regular fares offered to military passengers by most scheduled airlines of the United States. Military standby travel by commercial airlines is on a space-available basis (AFR 75-30)

MILITARY STRATEGY

The art and science of employing the armed forces of a nation to secure the objectives of national policy by the application of force, or the threat of force. (JCS Pub 1)

MILITARY SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION EVALUATION PROCEDURES

Department of Defense program to establish uniform Defense-wide logistics performance measurement reporting to be used in establishing time standards, point to point reporting, supply system workload factors, transportation planning guidelines, and traffic pattern analysis. (AFM 11-1)

MILITARY THEME

A military theme is based on a problem area of critical interest to the Army in which there is a lack of basic data or an inadequate understanding of fundamental phenomena. It consists of a description of the problem and possible approaches to its solution. The need for a military theme may become evident during research, development, test and evaluation programs or in any other phase in the Army materiel life cycle. (AR 70-35)

MILITARY TRAFFIC

DOD personnel and materiel to be transported. (DOD 5160.10)

Department of Defense personnel, mail, and cargo to be, or being transported. (JCS Pub 1)

MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND TERMINAL SERVICE

The Single Manager Operating Agency for Military Traffic, Land Transportation, and Common-User Ocean Terminals. (DOD 5160.10)

MILITARY UTILITY

A generic term used to describe the value of an item or system with respect to a current concept of operation. (AFR 80-14)

MILITARY UTILITY RAILWAY

Includes all railway and railway facilities, standard gage and otherwise, which are operated, maintained and/or constructed for a designated military installation by military personnel or by civilian personnel under military jurisdiction. (AR 320-5)

MILITARY WORTH

A subjective measure of the overall suitability of an item/system for use by the Army in the context of the mission the item/system is to perform, the threat it is to counter, and the environment in which it is to operate. (AR 70-10)

MILITARY-PAY CERTIFICATE

Military scrip denominated in dollars in amounts from $5 to $10. It is used for the pay of U. S. military personnel in foreign countries when so determined in Washington. It may be converted into U. S. dollars only under certain conditions when presented by personnel authorized to be in possession thereof by the Commanding Officer. Since the certificate is for use only in authorized U. S. military establishments, including the military exchange, commissaries, etc., it has no validity and is not intended to be used in transactions in the local economy of the foreign country. (DOD 5000.8)

MILITARY-TYPE PROPERTY

Personal property of the types which are unique and peculiar to DOD and which have limited commercial application. (DOD 4160.21-M)

MILSTAMP

Short title referring to the Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures. (DOD 4000.21)

Military Standard Transportation and Issue Procedure. (DOD 5105.38M)

MILSTRAP

Short title referring to the proposed Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedures. (DOD 4000.21)

MILSTRIP

Short title referring to the Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures. (DOD 4000.21)

A uniform procedure established by the Department of Defense for use within the Department of Defense to govern requisition and issue of materiel within standardized priorities. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedure. (DOD 5105.38M)

MILSTRIP REQUISITION

DD Form 1348M. This format was designed to effect worldwide compatability in requisitioning and issue of material, irrespective of service and supply source. (AFLCM 177-1)

MILVAN

Military-owned demountable container conforming to United States and international standards, operated in a centrally controlled fleet for movement of military cargo. (JCS Pub 1)

MILVAN CHASSIS

The compatible chassis to which the MILVAN is attached by coupling the lower four standard corner fittings of the container to compatible mounting blocks in the chassis, to permit road movement. (JCS Pub 1)

MINIATURIZE

To make a functioning miniature of a part or instrument. Said of telemetering instruments on parts used in an Earth satellite or missile where room is of a premium. (AFM 11-1)

MINIMIZE

A condition wherein normal message and telephone traffic is drastically reduced in order that messages connected with an actual or simulated emergency shall not be delayed. (JCS Pub 1)

MINIMUM ACCEPTANCE RELIABILITY

A contractual requirement; an achieved reliability which must be demonstrated under specified conditions (does not imply 100% testing) prior to and as a condition of acceptance or articles with operational configuration. (AFR 80-5)

MINIMUM ECONOMICAL SUSTAINING RATE

The minimum monthly rate required to produce an item on a single shift basis, without increase in

unit cost above that which would apply in maximum single shift operations. (AR 310-25)

MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT

That part of authorized allowances of Army equipment, clothing and supplies needed to preserve the integrity of a unit during movement without regard to the performance of its combat or service mission. Items common within this category will normally be carried by, or accompany troops to the port and will be placed aboard the same ship with the troops. As used in movement directives, minimum essential equipment refers to specific items of both organizational and individual clothing and equipment. (AR 320-5, AFM 11-1)

MINIMUM LEVEL OF SUPPLY

That level arbitrarily set because of absence of demand experience. When the demand level exceeds the minimum level (or at the expiration of a predetermined time period) the demand level replaces the minimum level. AFM 67-1)

MINIMUM MILITARY PACK

The degree of packing which will afford protection against damage during direct domestic shipment from the supply source to the first receiving activity for immediate use. The level in general will conform to applicable carrier rules and regulations and may be the supplier's commercial practice when such meets the requirements of this level. (DOD 4100.14)

MINIMUM QUANTITY

The quantity of the specification item which represents the smallest economic production run required to assure an adequate production test. (DSAR 4125.1)

MINIMUM RESERVE LEVEL (OF SUPPLY)

The depot distribution system stock position that restricts issue of stock to selected high priority requests. (AFM 67-1)

MINIMUM RUNWAY REQUIREMENTS

These requirements are specified without consideration for extremes of pressure altitude, wet conditions, fuel loading, aircraft configuration (external stores), or barrier requirements. The appropriate aircraft pilot's handbook performance data must be used before all takeoffs and landings, and this data will govern all flight operations and not the minimum runway criteria as established in Figure 1. (AFSC/AFLCR 55-5)

MINIMUM SUPPORT CAPABILITY

The ability to check out and launch the total quantity of missiles (operational stockpile) in performance of the assigned mission of the missile. (AFM 67-1)

MINI-KIT

The mini-kit is a small inlaid tool container that holds up to 60 tools and is designed for functionally oriented tasks such as CSD changes, engine changes and tire changes. Assign and identify each mini-kit to a specific parent CTK according to local procedures. The tool control list (TCL) contains all assigned tools that make up both maxi-and mini-kits. (AFSCR 66-9)

MINOR AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS

Those modifications required which involve only accessories or installed equipment and which do not have an effect on airworthiness or performance. (AR 705-24)

MINOR DEFECT

A defect that does not materially reduce the usability of the unit of product for its intended purpose, or is a departure from established standards having no significant bearing on the effective use or operation of the unit, or affect the appearance in a minor degree where appearance is a significant characteristic. (MIL-STD-105C)

A defect that is not likely to reduce materially the usability of the unit of product for its intended purpose, or is a departure from established standards, however, material and/or manhours must be expended to correct the defect in order to satisfy project requirements. (AFLCM 74-2)

MINOR ITEM

An expendable nonrecoverable item which is assigned EERC code C, T, or L. (AFR 100-18)

MINOR NONEXPENDABLE SUPPLIES

Nonexpendable supplies, the unit standard price of which is $25 or less. (AR 320-5)

MINOR OVERHAUL

Minor overhaul designates a specific type of repair of engines received at depot level maintenance for overhaul, when only the inspections and repairs necessary to correct the deficiencies and return the engine to serviceable status are accomplished (T.O. 2J-1-27). Operating hours are not returned to zero after minor overhaul. (AFM 400-1)

MINOR PLANT EQUIPMENT

An item of plant equipment having an acquisition cost of less than $200, and other plant equipment regardless of cost when so designated by the Government. (DAR B-120.12)

MINOR PORT

A port having facilities for the discharge of cargo from coasters or lighters only. (JCS Pub 1, AF 320-5)

MINOR REPAIR

Repair which in general permits quick return to serviceability without extensive disassembly, can be accomplished with few tools and little or no equipment and normally does not require evacuation to a rear echelon. (AR 320-5)

MINOR SECONDARY ITEM

An item which has not been classified as a principal or major secondary item. (AR 320-5)

MIPR/CONTRACT SUPPORT

The AFSC effort performed by placing a contract with industry or other agency on behalf of a government agency which supplies the required funds. It may be a unique contract effort specified by the requesting agency, or it may supplement an AFSC contract. (AFSCR 27-5)

MISCELLANEOUS (HAZARDOUS COMMODITIES)

Those other than the above which, because of their characteristics under fire conditions, create abnormal difficulties in fire extinguishment. Examples: Crude rubber and cordage fibers. (AFR 69-8)

MISFIRE

Explosive or propellant does not fire due to lack of ignition voltage after the firing switch is closed. Misfire is also defined as the improper operation of an explosive or propellant subsystem which malfunctions in a manner that does not accomplish its intended function. (AFM 127-201)

MISSILE

Any solid material which may be propelled from the site of an explosion. (DOD 4145.23)

MISSILE IN-COMMISSION RATE

The percentage of operational missiles which are in commission. (DOD 3100.1)

MISSILE (COMPLETE ROUND)

Consisting of a complete warhead section and a missile body with its associated components and propellants. (JCS Pub 1)

MISSILE LAUNCHER IN-COMMISSION RATE

The percentage of operational missile launchers which are in commission. (DOD 3100.1)

MISSILE MONTH

A missile month is equal to one operating active missile contained in the inventory for the period of one month. (AFM 400-1)

MISSILE PROPELLANTS AND RELATED ITEMS

A specifically designated group of liquid or gaseous propellants, oxidizers, pressurants and related items the use of which is predominantly in missiles. The purpose of grouping these homogeneous items is for uniform improved management both administratively and financially. (AFM 11-1)

MISSILE SYSTEM

A weapon system in which a missile constitutes the aerospace vehicle. (AFM 11-1)

MISSILE SYSTEM STOCKAGE LIST

A list of repair parts which must be stocked in the minimum quantities indicated to support a specified missile system. (AR 700-18)

MISSILE UNIT

A military unit made up of persons with the skills required to service, make ready, or launch missiles, or to train others to do so. (AFM 11-1)

MISSILRY

The art or science of designing, developing, building, launching, directing and sometimes guiding a missile; any phase or aspect of this art or science. (AFM 11-1)

MISSION

1. The task, together with the purpose, which clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason therefor.

2. In common usage, especially when applied to lower military units, a duty assigned to an individual or unit; to task.

3. The dispatching of one or more aircraft to accomplish one particular task. (JCS Pub 1)

As used herein, the term Mission encompasses Military Assistance Advisory Groups (MAAGs), Joint US Military Advisory Groups, Military Missions, Military Representatives exercising responsibility within a US Diplomatic Mission for security assistance and other related DOD matters. Defense Attaches are included in those instances where FMS responsibilities are assigned to the Attache. (AFR 400-3)

MISSION ACTIVITY

The HQ AFLC or ALC office of primary responsibility (OPR) for staff surveillance of a specific data system or subsystem. (AFLCR 171-30)

MISSION ANALYSES

In-depth analytic efforts which identify operational needs/deficiencies and technical solutions. Because the scope of mission analyzed is

generally more narrow and specific, the analyses serve as inputs to both mission and functional area overviews. (AFSCR 80-36)

MISSION AND MISSION SUPPORT RECOVERABLE ITEMS

Standard, centrally procured recoverable items, such as radars, radios, etc., usually installed in aircraft or other type weapon systems and which are coded XD1 and XD2 in the Federal Supply Catalogs and USAF Stock Lists. (AFR 67-19)

MISSION AREA

A segment of the defense mission as established by the Secretary of Defense. (DOD 5000.1)

MISSION AREA OVERVIEW

A continuing examination of operational concepts, projected threat, operational need, and potential technological solutions to satisfy identified operational deficiencies within a given mission area. Appropriate tradeoff studies and mission analyses are the key techniques used. Cost and mission effectiveness options are time phased 10 to 15 years in the future using present and programmed force capability as a baseline. (AFSCR 80-36)

MISSION ASSIGNEE

The organizational element of the Department of the Army as shown in Paragraph 5 whose mission warrants assignment of a Federal Supply Classification class (FSC class) for materiel management. (AR 701-5)

MISSION DESIGN AND SERIES AIRCRAFT OR MISSILE

Standard nomenclature designations for both aircraft and missiles to indicate the prime intended function; the sequence number of each design and the series letter indicating significant changes to the logistic support. (AFLCR 57-27)

MISSION ELEMENT

A segment of a mission area critical to the accomplishment of the mission area objectives and corresponding to a recommendation for major system capability as determined by a DOD Component. (DOD 5000.1)

MISSION ELEMENT NEED STATEMENT (MENS)

A statement prepared by a DOD Component to identify and support the need for a new or improved mission capability. The mission need may be the result of a projected deficiency or obsolesence in existing systems, a technological opportunity, or an opportunity to reduce operating cost. The MENS is submitted to the Secretary of Defense for a Milestone 0 decision. (Reference DOD Directive 5000.2) (DOD 5000.1)

MISSION EQUIPMENT

The integrated complement of configuration and items required to make a system operational, including its required structure, propulsion units, and accessory equipment, but excluding support equipment. (AFSCM 27-1)

MISSION EQUIPPED AIRCRAFT

An aircraft possessing all the Mission Essential equipment that is necessary to outfit the aircraft for a specified mission. Maintenance, personnel, weather, fuel, facilities, etc., are not to be associated with this status. Mission Equipped does not infer a degree of readiness. It merely indicates that an aircraft is outfitted to meet the specific mission for which it was assigned. (OPNAVINST 544.2B)

MISSION ESSENTIAL SUPPORT ITEM

A secondary item not otherwise authorized for stockage but required to insure continued operation of an essential major item, system, or facility which is determined to be vital to an essential defense mission, the unserviceability or failure of which would jeopardize a basic defense assignment or objective. (AR 320-5)

MISSION ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT

Those item(s) of equipment without which a weapon system, or weapon cannot be used to perform the mission assigned. (DOD 7730.25)

MISSION ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT LIST

This instruction lists, for each model, the equipment items/systems, which must be on board and in working order before an aircraft can qualify as Operationally Ready. (OPNAVINST 5442.2)

MISSION ITEM

An item which is authorized to be stocked by a depot and for which a level has been established. (AR 320-5)

MISSION LOAD

That quantity of class II and IV supplies, authorized to be on hand in support type units, or stored in depots for them, which will permit the unit to accomplish its peacetime and combat role support mission until resupply can be effected. The mission load is related to third and fourth echelon maintenance as well as the resupply of prescribed and mission loads of supported units. Mission loads in the hands of units should normally be transportable on unit vehicles. The mission load is generally computed in 15-day increments and is basically designed to satisfy combat requirements. (AR 320-5)

MISSION PORTION

That part of a logistics system which is not automated or mechanized in such a manner that it is documented in the 300-series of publications (i.e., data processing). (AFLCR 400-5)

MISSION PROGRAM

Includes all RDT&E work performed under contract with private industry, educational institutions (colleges and universities), Federal Contract Research Centers and other Government agencies. Conceptually, the mission program involves the overall AFSC goals of developing and buying weapon systems as opposed to operating and maintaining facilities. (Also included are RDT&E programs Sup 2, para 14-3a). (AFSCR 172-9)

MISSION PROGRAM FUNDS

RDT&E appropriation funds for work performed under contract with private industry, educational institutions, Federal contract research centers, and other Government agencies. Conceptually, mission program funds are for accomplishing the overall AFSC goals of developing and buying weapon systems as opposed to operating and maintaining facilities. (AFM 172-1, Vol I, Para 14-3a). (AFSCR 172-2)

MISSION PROPERTY

Property stocked and issued for use primarily in the performance of special research, production, or maintenance missions at class II installations and activities. (AR 320-5)

MISSION RELIABILITY

The probability that the materiel will give specified performance for the duration of a mission when used in the manner and for the purpose intended given that the materiel is functioning properly at the start of the mission. (MIL-STD-721)

MISSION REQUIREMENTS

Requirements for equipment and items coded XD1 and XD2 (as explained in paragraph 1a) including Government Furnished Property (GFP), that is an integral part of an article being developed, tested or evaluated. (AFR 67-19)

MISSION SUPPORT KIT (MSK)

1. Mission support kits consist of expendable supply and spare parts including aircraft spares and other unit mission equipment spares required to support a unit or a segment of a unit and to sustain continued operation during temporary duty away from home base or at places where support is not available. Mission support kits will not exceed 30 days stock which include the number of days enroute of maintenance supplies and spares required to move the unit to a temporary duty location and return to the home base. MSK items are obtained from base stock and when issued to a unit are considered a part of the base stocks.

2. Preparation and maintenance of the MSK listing will be the responsibility of the applicable major command. This responsibility will include development of spares listing, accumulation and surveillance of spares, and maintenance of records. (AFM 67-1)

MISSION ESSENTIAL AIRCRAFT/MISSILES

These are aircraft and missiles which have been designated by HQ USAF in AFR 66-7 to a primary Air Force mission. (AFR 66-3)

MISSION ESSENTIAL MATERIEL

Consists of those weapons, equipments, and systems (including spare components and support equipments) which have been determined to be vital to a primary defense mission; the unserviceability or failure of such materiel to meet design performance would jeopardize a basic defense assignment or objective. (DOD 4151.1)

That materiel assigned to strategic, tactical, general purpose, or defense forces which are to be employed by such forces to destroy the enemy or his capacity to continue war; to provide battlefield protection of personnel; to communicate under war conditions; to detect or locate the enemy; to permit contiguous combat transportation and support of men and materiel. (AR 320-5)

That materiel authorized and assigned to approved combat and combat support forces which would be immediately employed to (1) destroy the enemy or his capacity to continue war (2) provide protection of personnel (3) communicate under wartime conditions (4) detect, locate or maintain surveillance over the enemy, and (5) permit contiguous combat transportation and support of men and material. (AFR 66-1)

1. That materiel which is authorized and available to combat, combat support, combat service support, and combat readiness training forces to accomplish their assigned mission.

2. For the purpose of sizing organic industrial facilities, that Service-designated materiel authorized to combat, combat support, combat service support, and combat readiness training forces and activities, including Reserve and National Guard activities, which is required to support approved emergency and/or war plans, and where the materiel is used to:

a. destroy the enemy or his capacity to continue war;

b. provide battlefield protection of personnel;

c. communicate under war conditions;

d. detect, locate, or maintain surveillance over the enemy;

e. provide combat transportation and support of men and materiel;

f. support training functions, but is suitable for employment under emergency plans to meet purposes enumerated above. (JCS Pub 1)

MISSION-ORIENTED ITEMS

Items for which requirements computations are based upon the assessment of enemy capabilities expressed as a known or estimated quantity of total targets to be destroyed. (AFR 84-2, JCS Pub 1, DOD 4005.2)

MISSION/DESIGN/SERIES (FORMERLY TYPE/MODEL/SERIES)

The official DOD/AF designation for a weapon/support system or standard unit of hardware. (AFLCR 171-91)

MIXED FORCES

The concept of maintaining operational air systems, ballistic missiles, and space vehicle systems to carry out assigned functions. (AFM 11-1)

MMICS/STATUS SUBSYSTEM (MSS)

The MMICS/Status Subsystem on the B3500 computer. "RF" is the system code of the MMICS system, but MSS is referred to in MCS by the system code "MS". (AFM 171-380)

MOBILE DEPOT MAINTENANCE (MDM)

The accomplishment of on-site depot level maintenance by an organizational element of AFLC. This term is used predominantly in the CEM area. (AFLCR 400-1)

As explained in TO 00-25-108, this is depot-level maintenance performed by a team that travels to the installation site. (AFR 100-18)

MOBILE ELECTRIC POWER GENERATING SOURCES

All 750kw and smaller mobile, skid, wheel-mounted or portable; diesel, gasoline, multi-fuel, etc., powered engine generator sets, including those that are components of a system which are complete operational equipment assemblages capable of independently producing electric power, or follow-on power sources such as: fuel cells and thermoelectric devices, except that fuel cells and thermoelectric devices of less than 1/2kw rating and electrochemical batteries shall not be included. The fuel supply may be integral or remotely located. (DOD 4120.11)

MOBILE EQUIPMENT

Construction type equipment, power-operated, and power- drawn, or power-propelled, as differentiated from fixed or installed equipment. (AR 420-38)

MOBILE HOME

A dwelling, sometimes referred to as a house trailer, constructed or converted for use as a residence and is mobile in the sense that it can be moved (towed) from place to place on its own wheels. (AR 55-9/NAVSUPINST 4600.79/AFR 75-10/MCO 4610.31)

MOBILE PORT

Port established by Department of the Army orders, or other competent authority, the need for which is temporary and the organizations of which may be transferred intact with their equipment and supplies to another port, for the purpose of establishing a new mobile port. (AR 310-25)

MOBILE SUPPLY POINT

Consists of equipment, supplies and ammunition which have been placed on motor vehicles or on railcars and are readily available for rapid displacement in support of designated combat forces. Usually established to support a fast moving situation. (AR 320-5)

MOBILE SUPPORT GROUP (NAVAL)

Provides logistic support to ships at an anchorage; in effect, a naval base afloat although certain of its supporting elements may be located ashore. (JCS Pub 1)

MOBILE TRAINING DETACHMENT

A mobile detachment of a field training squadron or technical school controlled by Air Training Command. The unit consists of a detachment commander and technically qualified instructors capable of providing on-site specialized technical training required to support a specific system located at the station of assignment. (AFM 11-1)

MOBILE TRAINING SET

A set of system oriented trainers, training aids, special tools, test equipment, and training accessories designed for portability and use in the field. (AFM 67-1)

MOBILE TRAINING TEAM

A mobile training team consists of one or more United States personnel drawn from Service resources and sent on temporary duty to a foreign

nation to give instruction. The mission of the team is to provide by training instructor personnel, a military service of the foreign nation with a self-training capability in a particular skill. (JCS Pub 1)

MOBILE TRAINING UNIT

A set of system oriented trainers, training aids, special tools, test equipment, and training accessories designed for portability and use in the field. (AFM 11-1)

MOBILITY

A quality or capability of military forces which permits them to move from place to place while retaining the ability to fulfill their primary mission. (JCS Pub 1)

MOBILITY CONTROL CENTER

A predetermined area provided on a base as a central point from which, upon receipt of a deployment order, the air division/wing/group mobility officer can discharge his responsibilities of control, direction, and supervision of deployment functions. (TACM 400-1)

MOBILITY EQUIPMENT

Mobile air transportable equipment authorized to support peacetime operations of a unit, which upon deployment accompanies the unit to support its planned wartime or contingency mission at the deployed location. (AFM 11-1)

Items and quantities of equipment required to be moved with a unit or special activity upon deployment to an emergency or wartime station. Only combat and combat supporting type units which are scheduled to deploy in the event of emergency or wartime situations are authorized mobility equipment. Determination of items and quantities of equipment to be authorized as ME will be made by the CEMO based on applicable allowance documents, considering that equipment which is to be prepositioned as war readiness material (WRM) and/or available as JU equipment at the deployment base. (AFM 67-1)

MOBILITY SYSTEM SUPPORT RESOURCES

Those resources that are required to: a. complement the airlift and sealift forces, and/or b. perform those work functions directly related to the origination, processing, or termination of a movement requirement. (JCS Pub 1)

MOBILIZATION

The process by which the armed forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and material for active military service. (DOD 4005.2, JCS Pub 1)

The act of preparing for war or other emergencies through assembling and organizing national resources. (JCS Pub 1, DOD 4005.2)

MOBILIZATION BASE

The total of all resources available, or which can be made available, to meet foreseeable wartime needs. Such resources include the manpower and material resources and services required for the support of essential military, civilian, and survival activities; as well as the elements affecting their state of readiness, such as (but not limited to) the following: manning levels, state of training, modernization of equipment, mobilization materiel reserves and facilities, continuity of government, civil defense plans and preparedness measures, psychological preparedness of the people, international agreements, planning with industry, dispersion, and stand-by legislation and controls. (JCS Pub 1)

MOBILIZATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The mobilization construction program consists of a list of facilities to be constructed in the event of mobilization, and their relative priorities. This program is prepared from the mobilization tabulation of existing and required facilities and is based on the current mobilization plans. This program will be prepared in accordance with AR 415-25. (AR 210-22)

MOBILIZATION EXERCISE

An exercise involving, either completely or in part, the implementation of mobilization plans. (JCS Pub 1)

MOBILIZATION ITEM

An item which qualified for selection as a mobilization reserve item in accordance with specific criteria. (AR 320-5)

MOBILIZATION MATERIAL REQUIREMENT

The quantity of an item required to support completely the U.S. Forces in the effective JSOP through the period prescribed for mobilization material planning purposes. It includes the material required to equip and provide a material pipeline for the M-day forces (authorized peacetime U.S. forces, both active and reserve, on M-day minus one day) to support planned mobilization and to sustain in training, combat or noncombat operations, as applicable, all U.S. Forces in the effectiv JSOP. (OPNAV NOTICE 4080, AR 320-5)

MOBILIZATION MATERIEL PROCUREMENT CAPABILITY

The quantity of an item which can be acquired by orders placed on or after M-day from industry or from any other available source during the period prescribed for mobilization procurement planning purposes (JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1, AR 320-5)

MOBILIZATION MATERIEL REQUIREMENT ADJUSTMENT

The quantity of an item included in the mobilization materiel requirement, for the support of certain forces in the effective Joint Strategic Objectives Plan, which is also included in the peacetime force materiel requirement for the support of the same forces in the event M-day does not occur as assumed. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

MOBILIZATION PLAN

A plan for assembling and placing in a state of readiness for war the manpower and material resources of a nation. (AR 310-25)

MOBILIZATION PLANS

The mobilization plans of an installation are an integrated series of documents which present in graphic, narrative, and tabular form the proposed facilities required, siting, and method of achieving economical expansion of facilities to perform the installation's designated ultimate mobilization mission. (AR 210-22)

MOBILIZATION PRODUCTION PLANNING

Planning actions using authorized systems and measures to prepare for emergency production of essential materiel required to meet national military objectives. (AFR 84-2, AFM 11-1)

MOBILIZATION PRODUCTION REQUIREMENT

The quantity of an item, expressed as a rate, which must be produced after M-Day, to provide the materiel support necessary for a limited war. (AFR 84-2, AFM 11-1, DOD 4005.2)

MOBILIZATION PROGRAM

The document which provides the guidance necessary to effect an orderly transition by all elements of the Active Army and Army Reserve components from peacetime to mobilization-condition activities. (AMCR 11-4)

MOBILIZATION PROGRAMMING

The planning processes and documentation necessary to prepare for an orderly and rapid expansion of the Army following M-day for a partial or full mobilization. (AMCR 11-4)

MOBILIZATION RESERVE MATERIEL OBJECTIVE

That portion of the computed mobilization reserve materiel requirement which a Service or single manager recommends be stocked after considering the essentiality of the item to the over-all mission, modernization, storage characteristics, and costs of storage and maintenance. This quantity may be the same as the computed mobilization reserve materiel requirement. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-10)

MOBILIZATION RESERVE MATERIEL OBJECTIVE-ACQUISITION

That portion of the general mobilization requirement which TACOM, in agreement with military services concerned, will recommend for stockage based on essentiality of the item in the overall mission, modernization, storage characteristics, and costs of storage and maintenance. (AR 710-26/NAVSUP Pub 452 Revision/AFR 67-96/MCO P4400.51A/DSAR 4140.47)

MOBILIZATION RESERVE MATERIEL PROCUREMENT OBJECTIVE

The quantity of an item required to be procured in peacetime, in addition to the peacetime force materiel procurement objective, in order to support the effective joint strategic objectives plan. It is the quantity by which the mobilization reserve materiel objective exceeds the mobilization reserve stock. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

MOBILIZATION RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT

The quantity of an item which is required to be in military stocks on M-Day, in addition to the Peacetime Force Materiel Requirement, in order to satisfy the M-Day Materiel Requirement. (DOD 4140.2)

The quantity of an item, in addition to the M-day force materiel requirement required to be in the military supply system on M-day in order to support planned mobilization, to expand the materiel pipeline, and to sustain in training, combat, or noncombat operations, as applicable, all forces in the effective joint strategic objectives plan through the period prescribed for mobilization materiel planning purposes. It is the quantity by which the M-day materiel requirement exceeds the sum of the M-day force materiel requirement, the mobilization materiel procurement capability, and the mobilization materiel requirement adjustment. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

MOBILIZATION RESERVE STOCK

That portion of the total quantity of a particular item on hand and on order which is designated to meet the Mobilization Reserve Materiel Requirement. (DOD 4140.1)

That portion of total materiel assets which is

designated to meet the mobilization reserve materiel objective. (AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

MOBILIZATION RESERVE STOCK OBJECTIVE

The quantity of an item in addition to the "peacetime force requirements which is required to be in the military supply system on M-Day to support increased military operations during a specified post M-Day period. (AFR 84-2, DOD 4005.2)

MOBILIZATION RESERVE STOCKAGE LIST

A list of Principal and Secondary End Items, Petroleum Oil and Lubricants (POL), Subsistence (operational rations only), Clothing and Expendable Items which are to be maintained in mobilization reserve. The items are selected by the Commanding General, U.S. Continental Army Command (USCONARC) and oversea Theater Commanders and are subject to approval and publication by Headquarters, Department of the Army. (SB 700-40)

MOBILIZATION SUPPORT LEVELS

The quantity of an item over and above the MDFMR required to be in stock on M-Day to provide the level of support for U.S. Forces prescribed by the latest Secretary of Defense logistics guidance. (AR 725-65)

MOBILIZATION TABLE OF DISTRIBUTION

A table which reflects the planned mobilization mission, organizational structure and personnel requirements for those units to be authorized under tables of distribution in Armywide mobilization operating programs. (AR 310-25)

MOBILIZATION TRAINING CONSUMPTION

A quantity of materiel required for replacement of consumption by forces from D-day through the month preceding the month of planned commitment to combat. Mobilization training consumption is also computed for nondeployable forces and certain other miscellaneous forces in the post D-day period. Mobilization training consumption plus combat consumption equals post D-day consumption. (AR 310-25)

MOCK FIRING

A complete dry run of the operations connected with the firing and launch of a missile except that the engines are not actually fired, the object being to train personnel, develop procedures, and check out equipment. (AFM 11-1)

MOCK-UP

Model, built to scale, of a machine, apparatus, or weapon. It is used in studying the construction and in testing a new development or in teaching personnel how to operate the actual machine, apparatus, or weapon. Mock-ups of ships, landing craft, and aircraft are used in training personnel to load, embark, and debark. (JCS Pub 1)

A reasonably complete, full-scale facsimile (constructed of wood, metal, or plastic materials) of the weapon system specified in the prime contract detail specification. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

A mock-up is a contractually required item which will be fabricated in a scheduled period of time and which will represent an article described by a detail specification. (BUWEPSINST 4330.12)

A mock-up of an airplane, drone, missile, engine or other aeronautical article is a three dimensional representation, usually full size, made of various suitable materials. (BUWEPSINST 4330.12)

MOCK-UP BOARD INSPECTION

Inspection of a mock-up of a new weapon system that determines contractor compliance with the aircraft detail specification and other contract requirements with regard to equipment, components, and furnishings. Approval of the mock-up enables the contractor to proceed with the design of the actual system with reasonable assurance that the general arrangement and installation of equipment will not be radically modified. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

MODE

The most typical item in a series of quantities or values; that is, the quantity or value of that item which appears most frequently in the series. (DOD 5000.8)

MODE OF SHIPMENT CODE

Is a one digit alphabetic character which identifies the initial method of movement by the shipper. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

MODE OF TRANSPORT

The various modes used for a movement. For each mode there are several means of transport. They are:

a. inland surface transportation (rail road and inland waterway);

b. sea transport (coastal and ocean);

c. air transportation; and

d. pipelines. (JCS Pub 1)

MODEL ("M") TRAINER

A replica or miniature of an AF end article (not necessarily to scale) to be used for classroom instructions and experiments to be carried out in

respect to basic article in relation to terrain, bridges, buildings, aircraft, etc. (AFM 67-1)

MODERATE COMBUSTIBILITY

Materiel and their packaging, both of which will contribute fuel to fire. (AFM 67-1)

MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

A program, prepared by AFLC/AFSC and directed by HQ USAF, for a package of modifications (accomplished with modification funds) to modernize a specific system or equipment. It includes: (1) all kits, engineering service, technical data, special tools, direct support AGE, and peculiar test equipment for Class IV and V modifications. (2) All maintenance performed while the system equipment is in the contract or depot facility. (3) All labor and contractor- furnished local purchase materials at contract facilities. (5) Processing costs on systems/equipment entering facilities under the program. (6) Contractor or depot teams. (7) All modification of spare components and direct support AGE in inventory necessitated by the program. (AFR 27-8)

MODIFICATION CENTER

An installation consisting of an airfield and of facilities for modifying standard production aircraft to meet certain requirements which were not anticipated at the time of manufacture. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

MODIFICATION DIRECTIVE

Authorization (usually a completed AFSC Form 244) issued and signed by the 4950 TESTW or local CCB chairman. (AFSCR 80-33)

MODIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Detailed instructions for the alteration, one-time inspection, or modification of hardware. (AFR 66-19/AR 31070/NAVMATINST 5600.11A/MCO 5215.16/DSAR 4151.9)

MODIFICATION KIT

An assemblage of necessary materiel required to perform a desired modification. (AR 320-5)

MODIFICATION PACKAGE

A detailed description of the modification, schedule, resource estimates, drawings, and so forth (MIL-P-27732). (AFSCR 80-33)

MODIFICATION REQUEST

A preliminary description of an aircraft modification, including the objectives, containing sufficient information for the local CCB or 4950 TESTW to make a decision. (AFSCR 80-33)

MODIFICATION REQUIREMENT

A formal document published by HQ USAF approving and directing the funding and accomplishment of a modification to improve system operational capability (Class V modification). (HP 21-1)

MODIFICATION REVIEW BOARD (MRB)

HQ AFSC controlling element for modifications. (AFSCR 80-33)

MODIFICATION TABLE OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT

A table which prescribes in a single document the modification of a basic table of organization and equipment necessary to adapt it to the needs of a specific unit or type of unit. (AR 310-25)

MODIFICATION WORK ORDER

Official Department of Army publication providing authentic and uniform instructions for the alteration and modification of materiel. (AMCR 11-26)

A Department of the Army publication providing authority and instructions for the modification of Army materiel. (AR 310-25)

MODIFICATION(S)

Changes to an end-item or an item of supply for any stated purpose. (DOD 5000.8)

Any alteration, after production, to an item of materiel type classified standard-A, standard-B, or limited production, made by either Government or contractor personnel. Activities commonly known as retrofit, conversion, remanufacture, design, change, engineering change, and the like are included in the definition. (AR 320-5, AMCR 11-26)

A change in the physical configuration or in the functional characteristics of a system or equipment. (AFR 57-4)

A change in, or rework of an item beyond organizational and/or field maintenance which requires disassembly and internal changes or adjustments. This does not preclude listing as interchangeable any item which, when accompanied by a specific notation of a simple addition or removal of an external part that can be performed by organizational maintenance personnel with equipment and materials ordinarily available at their echelon, would then become interchangeable with another similar item. (AFLCM 72-2)

Specific alterations of structures or equipment or the installation of new or additional equipment. (T.O. 00-25-4)

A change in the physical configuration or in the functional characteristics of a system or equipment. (AFLCR 65-22)

Any retrofit change to previously delivered systems or equipment approved subsequent to completion of category II testing and after all updating changes have been identified, approved, and procured. (AFLCM 401-1)

Changes to previously delivered systems and equipment (including GFAE) and delivered spares required to correct deficiencies revealed after the date of completion of the Category II Test Program (including SOR deficiencies) regardless of the method of generation. (AFSCR 57-2, AFLCR 57-24)

MODIFICATION, AIRCRAFT

A chang in an airframe, component, or equipment that affects performance, ability to perform intended mission, flight safety, production, or maintenance. (DOD 5000.3)

MODIFIED DATA ITEM

A standard or approved "U" data item that meets the general requirements of the data needed but must be modified to comply with specific program requirements. This modification can only: (a) reduce the scope through deletion of words, paragraphs, or sections. (b) clarify usage where considered necessary. (c) adjust the format to meet program peculiar requirements within the intent and scope of the original data item. (AFSCM/AFLCM 310-1)

MODIFIED DATA ITEM DESCRIPTIONS

A standard or approved U-data item that meets the general requirements of the data needed but must be modified to comply with specific program requirements. Modifications are designated by an "M" and can only:

1. Reduce the scope through deletion of words, paragraphs, or sections.
2. Clarify usage where considered necessary.
3. Adjust the content to meet program unique data requirements within the intent and scope of the original data item.
4. Signify acceptance of a contractor's recommended format. (AFLCR 310-1)

MODIFIED ITEM

A data item that results from the deletion of words, paragraphs, or sections of an approved data item sheet. It retains the approval of its source. The addition of words, paragraphs, or sections of an approved data item sheet is not a modification. Such a change results in a "U" item requiring command approval. (AFR 310-1)

MODIFIED MISSION SYMBOL

A letter used to indicate the current capability of an aircraft within it is so modified that its original intended capability is no longer applicable, or when it has an added or restricted capability. (DOD 4505.6, AFR 66-11)

MOD-METRIC

A multi-echelon technique developed at AFLC for use on items of more than one indenture to explicitly consider the LRU-SRU relationship. (AFLCP 57-13)

An extension to METRIC which includes a hierarchical or indentured parts structure. This model permits two levels of parts to be considered, an assembly and its components. The objective of this model is to minimize the total expected base level backorders for the higher indentured assembly and bases subject to an investment constraint. (AFM 400-1)

MODULAR ENGINE

An engine composed of modular units. When reporting the removal or installation of modular units, the modular engine serial number is considered the end item. (AFM 400-1)

MODULAR REPAIR OR OVERHAUL

Maintenance of a defective subassembly or module in lieu of treating the complete end item as an entity for maintenance actions. (AFR 66-14)

Application of maintenance procedures and techniques that concentrate attention to a defective subassembly or module and its repair or overhaul in lieu of treating the complete assembly as an entity for all maintenance actions. (AFR 66-38)

MODULE

A combination of components, contained in one package or so arranged that together they are common to one mounting, which provides a complete function or functions to the subsystems in which they operate. (AFM 11-1)

A plug-in sub-assembly or assembly of a specific size and construction to facilitate the fabrication and wiring of a unit or component, which performs an independent function, can be repaired, tested, replaced, and stored as a separate item. This design is characteristic of new systems and sets. Examples are plug-in printed circuit cards, IF modules, preamp modules. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2A)

A part, assembly, or component which is designed to be handled as a single unit to facilitate supply and installation, operations and/or maintenance. It can be either repairable or nonrepairable (throwaway). (AR 750-1)

1. A standard or unit for measuring. 2. In building, a selected unit of measure, ranging in size

from a few inches to several feet, used as a basis for planning and standardization of building materials. 3. In automatic data processing, a program unit that is discrete and identifiable with respect to compiling, combining with other units and unloading, e.g., the input from an assembler, compiler, linkage editor, or executive routine. 4. An item, assembly, subassembly, board, card, or component which is designed as a single unit to facilitate and simplify production line techniques, transportation, supply, and maintenance processing. (AR 310-25)

Any serialized major subassembly of an engine that can be separated from it. (AFM 400-1)

MODULES

A barricaded area composed of not more than eight connected cells (revetments) with hard surface storage pads separated from one another by the prescribed barricade. A light shed-type metal roof may be used to cover individual cells. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

MOLECULAR ELECTRONICS

Processing of a segment of semi-conductor material so that it can perform the function of a complete electronic circuit. (AFM 11-1)

MOLECULAR WEIGHT

The weight of a molecule of substance equal to the sum of the atomic weights of the atoms which make up the molecule. (AFM 127-201)

MONETARY ALLOWANCES

Includes the initial monetary clothing allowance, basic maintenance allowance, standard maintenance allowance, and the special supplemental clothing allowance. (AFM 67-1)

MONETARY SAVING

The benefit, quantified in terms of dollars, that results from the application of a new, improved or intensified management action. (DOD 7720.6)

MONITOR

To watch or maintain awareness of situations, programs or projects without responsibility for direction or control. Usually performed so that adjustments may be made within area of responsibility to conform to existing or changed situations. (AFM 11-1)

MONITORING DEPOT

An AF materiel management facility which is responsible for maintaining records of status of items, follow-up action on delinquent items, and submission of reports. (AFM 67-1)

MONITORING MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY

Normally, it is the depot assigned the maintenance engineering responsibility for equipment or end item to be modified. (AFM 67-1)

MONOPROPELLANT

A compound containing all elements necessary for its combustion or decomposition, or a compatible fuel and oxidizer which may be mixed prior to injection into the combustion chamber. (AFM 127-201)

MONTE CARLO METHOD

Any procedure that involves statistical sampling techniques from a distribution of possible outcomes in obtaining a probabilistic approximation of the solution of a mathematical or physical problem. A simulation uses this method when there are sequences of statistical events that prevent one from obtaining precise mathematical answers. In such cases individual runs are often replicated to determine the range of possible outcomes. (AFP 800-7)

MONTHLY SALES INDICATOR (MSI)

This is a one-digit alpha code used in the serial number master file to enable sales each month for base assigned aircraft. (AFLCR 66-61)

A one digit alpha indicator code for use on serialized JONs. M is used for base-assigned aircraft JON records and C is used for all other records. This indicator is input to the serialized master record on AF Form 1530. Code M will cause GC04L to create a new JON each quarter and G072A will sell the accumulated hours each quarter. (AFLCR 66-62)

MONTHLY TREASURY STATEMENT, CLASSIFICATION-SYMBOL

A numerical symbol assigned to facilitate the classification of transactions reported on the daily statement of the United States Treasury. (DOD 5000.8)

MOTION SIMULATOR

A machine or installation that simulates roll, pitch, and heave, used to test and develop missiles that are to be launched from a ship at sea. (AFM 11-1)

MOTOR ROUTE ORDER

The movement of a group of persons routed by the Commander, MTMTS, in regular or chartered commercial bus service between points within CONUS. (DSAR 4500.3)

MOTOR TRANSPORT

Motor vehicles used for transporting military personnel, weapons, equipment and supplies, excluding combat vehicles such as tanks, scout cars and armored cars. (AR 320-5)

MOTOR TRANSPORT (MOTOR POOL) OFFICER

The person designated to supervise the operation and utilization of motor vehicles and the training of motor transportation personnel. (AR 58-1)

Staff officer and adviser to the commander on matters of motor transportation. (AR 310-25)

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT

An occurrence involving a motor vehicle, its operation or movement that results in damage to the vehicle, the repair of which causes expenditure of either direct labor man-hours or funds. (DOD 4500.7)

MOTOR VEHICLES

Items of equipment mounted on wheels which are designed for highway and/or land operations and which derive power from a self-contained power unit, or are designed to be towed by and used in conjuction with such self-propelled equipment. (DOD 4500.7)

Includes general purpose vehicles (commercial and military type), special purpose vehicles, materiel handling equipment, and certain aerospace ground equipment (AGE). AGE is limited to items normally maintained by the base motor vehicle maintenance section. (AFM 67-1)

MOUND

An elevation of earth having a crest at least 3 feet wide, with the earth at the natural slope on each side and with such elevation that any straight line drawn from the top of the side wall of a magazine or operating building or the top of a stack containing explosives to any part of the magazine operating building or stack to be protected will pass through the mound. The toe of the mound shall be located as near the magazine, operating building or stack as practicable. (DOD 4145.23)

MOVEMENT AUTHORIZATION DOCUMENT

A document required to effect movement of cargo in the transportation system. (AR 320-5)

MOVEMENT CAPABILITY

The capability of the shipping and receiving agencies and the transport services to effect transportation between two or more given points or areas over a stated period. (AR 320-5)

MOVEMENT CONTROL

The process of identifying, regulating flow, and monitoring shipments. (DOD 4500.32-R)

The planning, routing, scheduling, and control of personnel and supply movements over lines of communication; also an organization responsible for these functions. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

MOVEMENT CONTROL AUTHORITY

An activity responsible for designating modes and/or providing transportation routing instructions for certain shipments requiring clearance prior to movement. (AR 320-5)

MOVEMENT CONTROL OFFICER

An officer of the movement control organization responsible for the executive control of movement of military personnel and cargo by all means of transport. (JCS Pub 1)

MOVEMENT CONTROL TEAM

An operational team positioned at an enroute base which assists in the control, movement, reporting, and turn-around responsibilities of deploying tactical forces. (AFM 11-1)

MOVEMENT CREDIT

The allocation granted to one or more vehicles in order to move over a controlled route in a fixed time according to movement instructions. (JCS Pub 1)

MOVEMENT DIRECTIVE

The basic document published by the Department of the Army or the Department of the Air Force, or jointly, which authorizes a command to take action to move a designated unit from one location to another. (AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

MOVEMENT INSTRUCTIONS

Detailed instruction for the execution of a movement. They are issued by a transportation officer as an implementation of the movement programs, and represent accepted procedure to be followed by the shipper or receiver and transport services. (AR 320-5)

MOVEMENT ORDER

An order issued by a commander covering the details for a move of his command. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

MOVEMENT PLAN

The naval plan providing for the movement of the amphibious task force to the objective area. It includes information and instructions concerning departure of ships from loading points, the passage at sea and the approach to and arrival in assigned

positions in the objective area. 2. Up- to-date logistics data reflecting a summary of transportation requirements, priorities and limiting factors incident to the movement of one or more units or other special grouping of personnel by highway, marine, rail or air transportation. (AR 320-5)

MOVEMENT PRIORITY

The relative precedence given to each movement requirement. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

MOVEMENT PRIORITY DESIGNATOR

A priority assigned to the movement of materiel to the Army logistic supply system. The principal determinant in such materiel movement is importance of inventory in the overall distribution system to meet required delivery dates as designated by the materiel manager. (AR 320-5)

MOVEMENT REPORT CONTROL CENTER

The controlling agency for the entire movement report system. It has available all information relative to the movements of naval ships and other ships under naval control. (JCS Pub 1)

MOVEMENT REPORT SYSTEM

A system established to collect and make available to certain commands vital information on the status, location, and movement of flag commands, commissioned fleet units, and ships under operational control of the Navy. (JCS Pub 1)

MOVEMENT REQUIREMENT

Movement authorized or directed by appropriate tactical, logistical or administrative commander. (AR 320-5)

A stated movement mode and time-phased need for the transport of units, personnel, and/or materiel from a specified origin to a specified destination. (JCS Pub 1)

MOVEMENT RESTRICTION

A restriction temporarily placed on traffic into and/or out of areas to permit clearance of or prevention of congestion. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

MOVEMENT TABLE

A table giving detailed instructions or data for a move. When necessary, it will be qualified by the words road, rail, sea, air, etc., to signify the type of movement. Normally issued as an annex to a movement order or instruction. (JCS Pub 1)

M-DAY

The day on which mobilization is to begin. (DOD 4005.1, AFR 84-2, AFR 78-13)

M-DAY FORCE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT

The quantity of an item required (on a M-day minus one day) to equip and provide a materiel pipeline for authorized peacetime US force levels, both active and reserve. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, AFM 67-1)

M-DAY MATERIAL REQUIREMENT/ASSET POSITION

The status of M-Day Material Assets as compared to the M-day Material Requirement is a means of assessing M-day material readiness. It is the difference between M-day Material Assets and the M-day Material Requirement. (NAVEXOS P1500)

M-DAY MATERIEL ASSETS

The total quantity of an item available in the military system worldwide on M-day to support the effective joint strategic objectives plan. It considers the current worldwide inventory (serviceable and reparable) of the item, adjustments in this inventory prior to M-day of the effective joint strategic objectives plan to provide for attrition and consumption, transfers out of or into the inventory and deliveries from funded and planned procurement to M-day of the effective joint strategic objectives plan. (OPNAV NOTICE 4080, AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

M-DAY MATERIEL REQUIREMENT

The quantity of an item which is required to be in military stocks on M-Day in order to support the effective Joint Strategic Objectives Plan until deliveries to the military after M-Day are adequate. M-Day Materiel Requirement consists of the Peacetime Force Materiel Requirement plus the Mobilization Reserve Materiel Requirement. (DOD 4140.3)

The quantity of an item required to be in the military system on M-day in order to equip, provide a materiel pipeline and sustain the U.S. forces in the effective Joint Strategic Objectives Plan through the period prescribed for mobilization materiel planning purposes. It is the quantity by which the mobilization materiel requirements exceeds the mobilization materiel procurement capability and the mobilization materiel requirement adjustment. It includes the M- day force materiel requirement and the mobilization reserve materiel requirement (AR 320-5, OPNAV NOTICE 4080)

M-DAY MATERIEL STATUS

The status of M-day materiel assets, as compared to the M-day materiel requirement, is a means of assessing M-day materiel readiness. It is the difference between M-day materiel assets and the M-day materiel requirement. (AR 320-5)

MTA ISSUING OFFICER

A person authorized by the military service concerned to issue MTA documents to personnel in his military service upon presentation of valid movement order, port call notification, or other administrative authorization. (AFR 76-16)

MTDA

A document which adjusts the TDS because of a change in mission, capabilities, organization, personnel and/or equipment to meet the needs of a TDA unit. (AR 310-44)

MTOE

A table which prescribes in a single document the modification of a basic TOE necessary to adapt the mission, capabilities, organization, personnel and/or equipment to the needs of a specific unit or type of unit. (AR 310-44)

MULTI DETAIL DRAWING

A drawing depicting more than one item. (MIL-STD-7)

MULTI SHEET DRAWING

A drawing consisting of two or more sheets representing the same item. Each sheet shall be identified by the same drawing number. (MIL-STD-7)

MULTIGAGE EQUIPMENT

Railway equipment so constructed as to permit use on more than one gage of track. (AR 320-5)

MULTIMODEL PROCESSING

A machine of increased machine utilization which allows the combined processing in one matching cycle of more than one Mission/Design (Type/Model) weapon/support system. As an example, all series of the LGM25 and all series of the LGM30 could be processed in one processing cycle. (AFLCR 171-91)

MULTIPLE ASPECT EQUIPMENT

An item of issue which is composed of subsystems and/or components which are the responsibility of more than one logistics manager. (AR 750-57)

MULTIPLE BUYS

With respect to competition, more than one noncompetitive buy within a defined period. (AFLCR 70-11)

MULTIPLE ITEM ENGINEERING CLEARANCE

An engineering clearance on one AFLC/AFSC Form 1 for two or more part numbers, sizes, colors, and grades of a specific type of item having the same noun (for example, hydraulic pump, electrical wire, wirewound resistor) and covered by a single specification or engineering drawing. Engineering clearance will distinctly identify applicable items. Engineering requirements and remarks must be identical for all items cleared. (AFLCR/AFSCR 67-12)

MULTIPLE LINE ITEM NUMBER

A line item number which has six numerical digits followed by the alpha characters (ML) in the lists of reportable items. (AR 320-5)

MULTIPLE-YEAR APPROPRIATION

One which is available for incurring obligations for a definite period in excess of one fiscal year. (AFSCM 27-1, AFM 170-7)

One limiting disbursements to payment of obligations incurred during a designated period of time longer than one fiscal year. (AR 320-5)

MULTI-LEVEL CONTINUOUS SAMPLING

A procedure whereby the fraction of the item presented for inspection is increased or decreased by steps or levels, dependent upon the results of the sample inspected. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

MULTIYEAR PROCUREMENT

A method for competitive contracting for known requirements for military supplies, in quantities and total cost not in excess of planned requirements for five years, set forth in, or in support of, the Department of Defense Five Year Defense Plan even though the total funds ultimately to be obligated by the contract are not available to the contracting officer at the time of entering into the contract. (NAVMAT P-4215)

MUNITIONS

Supplies and equipment of all kinds needed by the military services for direct military purposes. (AR 310-25)

In this regulation, munitions include both live and inert conventional bombs, special weapons test shapes containing no critical components, bomblets, rockets, missiles, flares, launchers, dispensers, spray tanks, gun pods, cluster bomb units, fuzes, igniters, parachute test vehicles and related test items that are normally mounted on or in aircraft, drones, or RPVs. (AFSCR 136-3)

MUNITIONS AGENCY

The agency normally responsible for storing, maintaining, and loading munitions on aircraft and drones (for example, a munitions maintenance squadron or munitions branch). (AFSCR 136-3)

MUNITIONS LIST

Export Control List in the International Traffic in Arms Regulation (ITAR) published by the Department of State (see DOD 4160.21-M-1). (DOD 4160.21-M)

MUNITIONS VERIFICATION TEAM (MVT)

Qualified 46XXO personnel appointed to perform operations to verify draft checklists. (AFSCR 136-3)

MUTILATION

The act of making material unfit for its intended purposes by cutting, tearing, scratching, crushing, breaking, punching, shearing, burning, neutralizing, etc. (DOD 4160.21-M)

MUTUAL AID

Arrangements made at government level between one nation and one or more other nations to assist each other. (JCS Pub 1)

MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE CONTROL LISTS

Trade controls, administered by the Department of Commerce, which implement the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, as amended (AFR 400-10/AFSC Sup 1), to control exports to communist-controlled countries of technical data, materiel, equipment, and other pertinent information having strategic importance to the free world. (AFSCR 200-5)

MUTUAL SECURITY AGENCY

Agency administering assistance to foreign countries. (AFM 67-1)

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

A program administered in accordance with provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, to authorize measures in the common defense, including the furnishing of military assistance to friendly nations and international organizations in order to promote the foreign policy, security, and general welfare of the United States and to facilitate the effective participation of such nations in arrangements for individual and collective self-defense (22 U.S.C. 1811). It includes the Military Assistance Program, NATO Infrastructure Program, Defense Support Program, Development Assistance (Economic Aid), Technical Cooperation, and other foreign aid programs as recommended by the President. (AFM 67-1)

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM (FOREIGN MILITARY SALES)

Deliveries on a reimbursable or sales basis of military materiel or training assistance to eligible foreign countries, under provisions of the Mutual Security Act. (AFM 67-1)

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM (GRANT AID)

Military materiel and training assistance furnished eligible allies under the Mutual Security Act without cost to recipient. (AFM 67-1)

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM (MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUP)

A joint service group normally under the military command of a commander of a unified command and representing the Secretary of Defense which primarily administers the US military assistance planning and programming in the host country. (AFM 67-1)

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM (MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM)

The US program for providing military assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as distinct from economic aid and other programs authorized by the Act, includes the furnishing of military materiel and training assistance through grant aid or foreign military sales to eligible allies, as specified by Congress. (AFM 67-1)

MUTUAL SUPPORT

That support which units render each other against an enemy, because of their assigned tasks, their position relative to each other and to the enemy, and their inherent capabilities. (JCS Pub 1)

-N-

N RUNS

A term used to identify the EDPE programs that comprise that portion of the D057F system which produces the actuarial products. (AFLCR 171-12/AFLCM 66-17)

NAILED WOOD

A box constructed of sawed wood, assembled by fastening sides, top, and bottom to the ends with nails or screws. Standard box constructions are classified by styles as determined by the number and application of the cleats on the ends. Modification of the nailed wood box often includes application of girthwise cleats, battens, diagonal bracing members and skids to the inside or outside of the box. (AFR 69-8)

NAME OR DESK CARD

A PCAM card which has the name of the respective property accounting clerk or desk number keypunched and interpreted thereon. Transaction cards that do not affect property accounting balances may be often filed behind the card, if desired. The name or desk card will accompany balance cards when forwarded to data services. (AFM 67-1)

NAPALM

1. Powdered aluminum soap or similar compound used to gelatinize oil or gasoline for use in napalm bombs or flame throwers.

2. The resultant gelatinized substance. (JCS Pub 1)

NARCOTICS PARAPHERNALIA

Hypodermic needles and syringes and related drugs (e.g. Lactose, Mannitol) used in the illegal administration of heroin, other hard narcotics or dangerous drugs. These items will be stored in a limited access area and afforded the same degree of protection as that provided Drug Abuse Control Items. (DSAR 4145.11)

NATIONAL AGENCY

A U.S. Army agency which is assigned a logistic mission for any materiel procured for and used by the U.S. Army or other DOD departments; and which is responsible for maintenance policies, procedures management, and maintenance engineering. These agencies include: (1) U.S. Army Supply and Maintenance Command. (2) U.S. Army commodity commands and subordinate NMP. (3) The Surgeon General's Office. (4) U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command. (5) U.S. Army Security Agency. (6) U.S. Army Metrology-Calibration Center. (7) U.S. Army Maintenance Board. (8) Office, Chief of Engineers. (9) Others to be designated. (TM 38-750-2)

NATIONAL AIRCRAFT STANDARDS NUMBER

Numbers used to designate parts manufactured in accordance with specifications developed by the National Aircraft Standards Committee of the Aircraft Industries Association. The number used is always the drawing number or the applicable specification number. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

NATIONAL EMERGENCY

A condition declared by the President or the Congress by virtue of powers previously vested in them which authorizes certain emergency actions to be undertaken in the National interest. Actions to be taken may include partial or total mobilization of national resources. (JCS Pub 1)

NATIONAL FORCE COMMANDERS

Commanders of national forces assigned as separate elements of subordinate allied commands. (JCS Pub 1)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT RESERVE (NIER)

The industrial machinery and equipment held by the General Services Administration for storage and maintenance for augmentation of productive capacity or for production capacity beyond the scope of the departmental industrial equipment reserve in time of national emergency. It excludes such equipment retained as an integral part of plants or the national industrial plant reserve. (DOD 5000.8)

A reserve of industrial plant equipment to be used as follows:

1. To expand Defense supporting industries (i.e., industries other than prime Defense contractors) in time of national emergency or in anticipation thereof.

2. For loan to nonprofit educational institutions or vocational training schools.

3. For lease as may be directed by the Secretary of Defense. (TM 38-260/NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870.62 DSAM 4145.9)

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PLANT RESERVE

The production facilities held or leased or sold with recapture rights for defense production in accordance with the terms and provisions of P.L. 883-80. (DOD 5000.8)

NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure provided and financed by a (NATO, SEATO, CENTO) member in its own territory solely for its own forces (including those forces assigned to or designated for (NATO, SEATO, CENTO). (JCS Pub 1)

NATIONAL INVENTORY CONTROL POINT

An organizational unit within the supply system of a military service/DSA which is assigned the primary responsibility for the management of a group of items, either within a particular service or for the DOD as a whole. (AMCR 37-9)

An organizational segment within the overall supply system of a commodity command to which has been assigned responsibility for integrated material inventory management of a group of items. (AR 320-5)

NATIONAL ITEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (NIIN)

A nine-digit semisignificant number assigned serially without regard to name, description, or Federal Supply Classification group or class, but denoting country of origin, to each item of supply assigned an approved National Item Identification. The second part of the two-part national/NATO stock number. (AR 310-25)

The nine-digit number assigned to an individual item of supply which differentiates it from all other items of supply. It consists of the two-digit National Codification Bureau Code combined with seven other digits. (DOD 4160.21-M)

NATIONAL MAINTENANCE POINT

The designated organizational element responsible for assigned maintenance functions of an Army agency charged with materiel development, production, maintenance engineering, and management of appropriate maintenance services for all applicable assigned commodity groups. (AR 750-2)

NATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Those fundamental aims, goals,or purposes of a nation-- as opposed to the means for seeking these ends--toward which a policy is directed and efforts and resources of the nation are applied. (JCS Pub 1)

NATIONAL POLICY

A broad course of action or statements of guidance adopted by the government at the national level in pursuit of national objectives. (JCS Pub 1)

NATIONAL REFERENCE STANDARD

A type of standard in possession of and used by the National Bureau of Standards as a basic measurement reference for the United States. (AFR 74-2)

NATIONAL SECURITY

A collective term encompassing both national defense and foreign relations of the United States. Specifically, the condition provided by:

a. a military or defense advantage over any foreign nation or group of nations, or

b. a favorable foreign relations position, or

c. a defense posture capable of successfully resisting hostile or destructive action from within or without, overt or covert. (JCS Pub 1)

NATIONAL STOCK NUMBER (NSN)

Consists of an applicable four-digit class code number (NSN) plus the nine-digit national item identification number. (AFM 67-1)

The term used for the 13 digit stock number which replaces the 11 digit FSN in all United States materiel management functions. It consists of the four-digit FSC and the nine- digit NIIN. The term NATO Stock Number is also abbreviated as NSN and is used as a synonym to National Stock Number in logistics matters involving NATO Headquarters or the individual NATO or friendly countries. (DOD 4160.21-M)

A two-part number assigned to each item of supply repetitively used, purchased, stocked or distributed within the Federal Government. The first part of the number consists of the Federal Supply Classification. The second part of the number consists of a series of nine numerals and is known as the National Item Identification Number. (DOD 4140.32M)

NATIONAL STRATEGY

The art and science of developing and using the political, economic, and psychological powers of a nation, together with its armed forces, during peace and war, to secure national objectives. (JCS Pub 1)

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF INTERSTATE AND DEFENSE HIGHWAYS

A limited system of highways in the United States, 42,500 miles in extent, established by law to be so located as to connect by routes, as direct as practicable, the principal, metropolitan areas, cities, and industrial centers to serve the national defense, and to connect at suitable border points with routes of continental importance in the Dominion of Canada and the Republic of Mexico. (AR 55-80/OPNAVINST 11210.1A/AFR 75-8 /MCO 11210.2B/DLAR 4500.19)

NATIONAL/NATO STOCK NUMBER

A two-part number assigned to each item of supply repetitively used, purchased, stocked, or distributed within the Federal Government. The first part of the number consists of the applicable four-digit class code number of the Federal Supply Classification The second part of the number consists of a series of nine numerals and is known as the National Item Identification Number. The national stock number will be referred to whenever addressing United States materiel management functions. The term "NATO Stock Number" will be referred to whenever addressing materiel management functions of NATO Headquarters or individual NATO countries. (AR 310-25)

NATO CODE

Two digit number which identifies the country of origin for items manufactured by a NATO country when entering the Army Supply System. (AR 700-1)

NATO STOCK NUMBER (NSN)

A composite 13-digit number comprised of an 11-digit FSN and a two-digit nation code applied between the four-digit FSC code and the seven-digit FIIN. (AFR 72-9)

NAVAL ACTIVITY

A unit of the Department of the Navy, of distinct identity, established under an officer in command or in charge. (SECNAVINST 5450.4B). It includes organizational adjuncts established and located at remote areas by a Naval Activity to carry out assigned missions. (OPNAVINST 11010.1E)

NAVAL AERONAUTICAL MATERIAL AREA

A fleet support complex of Naval Air Activities operating under the Refined Aeronautical Support Program. (OPNAVINST 1540.2)

NAVAL AIR MAINTENANCE TRAINERS

Transportable instructional equipment units designed to provide training support for a weapons system, a specific equipment, a group of related equipment, or specialized techniques. (OPNAVINST 1540.2)

NAVAL AIR MAINTENANCE TRAINING DETACHMENT

A group of instructors equipped with Naval Air Maintenance Trainer(s) training aids, lesson guides, and training literature. (OPNAVINST 1540.2)

NAVAL AIR MAINTENANCE TRAINING GROUP

A commissioned activity under the Military Command of the Chief of Naval Air Technical Training, and under the management control of Commander, Naval Air Systems Command, responsible for providing, by means of Naval Air Maintenance Training Detachments, technical training for officers and enlisted personnel in the operation, maintenance, and repair of air weapons systems and associated equipment, and for conducting such other training as the Chief of Naval Operations may direct. (OPNAVINST 1540.2)

NAVAL AIR REWORK FACILITIES

Depot Level Naval Industrial Activities situated at Naval Air Stations have been designated as separate commands. These Naval Air Rework Facilities (formerly the O & R activities) are located at NAS Alameda, MCAS Cherry Point, NAS Jacksonville, NAS Norfolk, NAS Pensacola, NAS Quonset Point and NAS North Island. Their mission is as follows: To maintain and operate facilities for and perform a complete range of depot level rework operations on designated weapon systems, accessories, and equipment: manufacture parts and assemblies as required: provide engineering services in the development of changes of hardware design; furnish technical services on aircraft maintenance and logistic problems; and perform, upon specific request or assignment, other levels of aircraft maintenance. (OPNAVINST 1540.2)

NAVAL BASE

A naval base primarily for support of the forces afloat, contiguous to a part or anchorage, consisting of activities or facilities for which the Navy has operating responsibilities, together with interior lines of communication and the minimum surrounding area necessary for local security. (Normally, not greater than an area of 40 square miles.) (JCS Pub 1)

NAVAL DISTRICT

A geographically defined area in which one naval officer, designated commandant, is the direct representative of the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Naval Operations. The commandant has the responsibility for local naval defense and security and for the coordination of naval activities in the area. (JCS Pub 1)

NAVAL OR MARINE (AIR) BASE

An air base for support of naval or marine air units, consisting of landing strips, seaplane alighting areas, and all components of related facilities for which the Navy or Marine Corps has operating responsibilities, together with interior lines of communication and the minimum surrounding area necessary for local security. (Normally, not greater than an area of 20 square miles.) (JCS Pub 1)

NAVAL PORT CONTROL OFFICE

The authority established at a port or port complex to coordinate arrangements for logistic support and harbor services to ships under naval control and to otherwise support the naval control of shipping organization. (JCS Pub 1)

NAVAL RESEARCH REQUIREMENTS (NRR)

A NRR is a statement in general terms of the need for investigations and studies in the physical and life sciences to provide information related to a solution of specific practical problems and to obtain a fuller knowledge or understanding of the subject under study. Naval Research Requirements are published by the CNO and constitute a directive to all developing agencies to plan for and initiate appropriate projects in their areas of competency. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

NAVAL SHORE (FIELD) ACTIVITY

A naval activity on shore, established by the Secretary of the Navy, or in certain cases by the Chief of Naval Operations. (SECNAVINST 5450.4B)

NAVAL STORES

Any articles or commodities used by a naval ship or station, such as equipment, consumable supplies, clothing, petroleum, oils and lubricants, medical supplies, and ammunition. (JCS Pub 1)

NAVIGABLE STREAM

Navigable streams are considered as only those parts of streams, channels, or canals capable of

being used in their ordinary or maintained condition as highways of commerce over which trade and travel may be done in the customary modes. It does not include streams that cannot be navigated by barges, tugboats, or other large vessels unless they are used regularly and extensively for the operation of pleasure boats. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

NAVY CAPABILITIES PLANS

This plan, with its Navy Logistic Capabilities Plan (NLCP) Annex, supports the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) and covers the short-range period. (NAVMAT P-4215)

NAVY INTEGRATED COMPREHENSIVE REPAIRABLE ITEMS SCHEDULING PROGRAM (NICRISP)

It is the objective of NICRISP to: Improve the statement of requirements by bringing them closer to the scheduling period and thereby reducing processing cycle time and providing a more accurate statement of need. Create and publish a standard family name system for ASO, fleet representatives, and cognizant field activities. Create and publish an item identification code for every repairable item to facilitate line item accounting. Properly introduce expected receipts from new material contracts into the rework requirement computation. Compute rework requirements by geographic area to permit the production of those items in the area in which they are required. Rank, by priority, all rework requirements based on asset position and demand thereby advising industrial activities of the sequence in which items should be reworked. (FASOINST 4700.27)

NAVY LONG-RANGE STRATEGIC STUDIES

An appraisal of the strategic environment ten to twenty years in the future, considering the scientific and technological factors likely to affect naval warfare in this long-range period. (NAVMAT P-4215)

NAVY MANAGEMENT DATA LIST (NMDL)

The NMDL consists of 2 separate sections: 1. The Management Data List. This section includes the basic management data necessary for preparing requisitions. It is the instrument for publishing data relative to stock number changes, units of issue, unit price, shelf life, how many items are contained in a package and associated information. 2. The Fleet Ballistic Missile Weapons System Supplement. This lists material in cognizance codes 8P and 0I applicable only to Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarines. It also includes a cross reference from manufacturers' part numbers to Federal Stock Numbers in the 8P cognizance code, and is distributed only to FBM Submarine Forces. Information comparable to that which formerly appeared in PAMDS is included in the NMDL (Navy Management Data List), which has replaced the FOCSL (Fleet Oriented Consolidated Stock List) and is published by FMSO (Fleet Material Support Office). The NMDL is designed to: act as a comprehensive catalog of material in the supply system, identify an item to an FSN, or serve as a Shopping Guide. (NAVSUP Pub. 4000)

NAVY MID-RANGE OBJECTIVES (MRO)

Balanced realistic ship and aircraft force level goals derived for the eleventh fiscal year (subsequent to the year in which the MRO is approved) based on the projected long- range and mid-range strategic environment and threat, national policies and objectives, projected Navy responsibilities and tasks, technological potentials, analytical studies, and estimates of probable resources. (NAVMAT P-4215)

NAVY MID-RANGE STUDIES

Provides the basic guidance to be used in OPNAV for a five-year period commencing 1 July, five years after the end of the fiscal year in which approved. (NAVMAT P-4215)

NAVY PLANNING SYSTEM

The formal means by which the Navy documents its plans and programs. The major Navy planning documents are: a. The Navy Long Range Strategic Study. b. The Navy Mid-Range Study. c. The Navy Mid-Range Objectives. d. The Department of the Navy Program Objective. e. The Department of the Navy Effective Program Projections. f. The Navy Objectives Plan. g. The Basic Naval Establishment Plan. h. The Navy Capabilities Plan. (OPNAVINST 5000.19c)

NAVY STOCK ACCOUNT

A revolving fund established to finance a cycle of operations for which reimbursement and collections are returned for re-use in such a manner as to maintain the principal of the fund. (ASOINST 4235.13)

NAVY SUPPORT DATE

The date on which the Navy assumes full support responsibility for a weapon system. Under certain conditions this full support responsibility may exclude peculiar equipments and/or assemblies (as directed by the Naval Air Systems Command) from the Navy support responsibility for a fixed period of time. During this period, these peculiar equipments and/or assemblies remain under

contractor support. The Navy Support Date usually does occur later than three months prior to the first carrier/squadron deployment of the weapon system. (ASOINST P13000.2)

NAVY SUPPORT PLAN

A support plan derived from an analysis of the Five Year Defense Program. (NAVMAT P-4215)

NEED TO KNOW

A criterion used in security procedures which requires the custodians of classified information to establish, prior to disclosure, that the intended recipient must have access to the information to perform his official duties. (JCS Pub 1)

NEGATIVE G

The opposite of positive B. In a gravitational field, or during an acceleration, when the human body is so positioned that the force of inertia acts on it in a foot-to-head direction; i.e., the headward inertial force produced by a footward acceleration. (AFM 11-1)

NEGLIGENCE

Failure to comply with laws or regulations or failure to act as a reasonably prudent person would, under the same or similar conditions. (AFM 67-1)

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT

Any commercial paper that is capable of being assigned or transferred in the ordinary course of business or transferable by delivery with or without endorsement so that the title passes to the transferee who, if a bona fide holder without notice, is not prejudiced in his rights by any defect or flaw in the title of prior parties among themselves. Examples: Bills of exchange, promissory notes, and checks that are payable to bearer on order, (negotiable instruments by the law merchant). (DOD 5000.8)

NEGOTIATE AND NEGOTIATION

When applied to the making of purchases and contracts, refer to making purchases and contracts without formal advertising. (DAC 76-17)

NEGOTIATED CEILING PRICE

Maximum negotiated value that the Government is liable for payment to the contractor. (AFSCR 178-5)

NEGOTIATED CONTRACT

One obtained by direct agreement with a contractor without formal advertising or bids. (ONMINST 5000.3)

A purchase of sales agreement made by a government agency without normally employing techniques required by formal advertising. (AR 320-5)

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. (AFSCP/AFLCP 173-5, DOD 7000.2)

NEGOTIATED FLOW TIME

The calculated average number of calendar days determined by the engine production manager and the TRC that will be required for each type engine or module from date of input into work to the final test and availability for delivery. This is included in the project directive, DMISA, or contract. (AFLCR 65-15)

NEGOTIATED TARGET PRICE

Agreed-upon price which includes target costs and target profit. (AFSCR 178-5)

NEGOTIATION AUTHORITY CODE

Identifies the specific authority within 10 United States Code 2304(a) and Armed Services Procurement Regulations (DAR) Section III on which a given procurement action was based. (AFLCR 70-11)

NEGOTIATOR

Any employee, in addition to owners, officers, directors, or executive personnel who requires access to classified information during the negotiation of a contract or preparation of a bid or quotation pertaining to a prime or subcontract. (This category may include, but is not necessarily limited to, accountants, stenographers, clerks, engineers, draftsmen, production personnel, etc.) (AR 380-130, DOD 5220.22-R)

NET ADDITIONAL COSTS

The gross additional costs of services furnished, less the value of resources provided by the tenant. (AFSCR 170-9)

NET EXPLOSIVES WEIGHT (NEW)

The total quantity, expressed in pounds, of explosives material or high explosives equivalency in each item or round, to be used when applying quantity-distance criteria or other standards. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

NET INVENTORY ASSETS

That portion of the total materiel assets which is designated to meet the materiel inventory objective. It consists of the total materiel assets less the peacetime materiel consumption and losses through

normal appropriation and procurement leadtime periods. (JCS Pub 1)

NET OBLIGATIONS

Total obligations adjusted for increases or decreases resulting from renegotiation, termination and cancellation of contracts and from correction of errors, from discounts and other causes. (AR 320-5)

NET REQUIREMENTS

Gross requirements less applied, reapplied and allocated assets. (AFLCM 57-2)

NET STORAGE SPACE

The floor area upon which bins are erected plus the floor area upon which material can be stored. (AR 320-5)

NET WEAPON SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Total requirements of an item necessary to support operations of a Weapon System for a specified period less the total system assets to derive a requirement to be obtained from other than the Naval Aviation Supply Distribution System. (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NET WEIGHT

Weight of a ground vehicle without fuel, engine oil, coolant, or vehicle materiel, cargo, or operating personnel. (JCS Pub 1)

The net weight is the weight of an item being shipped and does not include the weight of packaging material or container (not applicable to household goods.) (DOD 4500.32-R)

The weight of the contents, not including the container (gross less tare). (AFR 69-8)

NET WORTH

The ownership interest or equity in the assets of a business; the excess of assets over liabilities of a business. (DOD 5000.8)

NEUTRAL FLIGHTCREW

A crew from neither the gaining or losing command (or the shipment of aerospace vehicle through the Traffic Management Office (TMO)). (AFR 65-110)

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Design and erection of real property facilities required by the Air Force, including the conversion, rehabilitation, alteration, and extension of existing facilities, as authorized by enabling legislation. The facilities are usually identifiable as items of the USAF Military Construction Program. New construction projects are financed under the Air Force appropriation "Military Construction, Air Force (MCAF)," or other than Air Force appropriations to which construction may be charged. (AFR 88-10)

NEW ITEM

An item which was not reported in the stock status report of the preceding cycle and which is identified by a stock number assigned by a command, an Inventory Control Point (ICP), or the Defense Logistics Services Center. (ASOINST P4400.24)

An item entering the DLA and USAF supply systems. (AFLCR 67-1)

NEW MATERIAL

Materiel procured under a DOD contract with industry will be considered new until it has been delivered, accepted and released for use. Materiel under contractual warranty will be considered new until the warranty expires. (DOD INST 7700.1)

NEW MATERIAL LABORATORY TEST (NMLT)

An ERDA testing program designed to provide data for assessing the reliability of material entering stockpile. NMLT also provides data that can be used as a baseline when compared with Stockpile Laboratory Test (SLT) data, and provides for early detection of defects. (AFLCR 65-6)

NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY (NOA)

The sum of new authorizations to incur obligations. New obligational authority includes appropriations other than appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations, authorizations to expend from debt receipts, and authorizations which continue available any unobligated balances of these authorizations which were made for current operations of the year. (AFSCR 27-6)

NEW PRODUCTION AIRCRAFT

Aircraft without regard to model or configuration that are in the first year of operational use by the fleet or training commands and not deployed aboard ships or overseas. (FASOINST 4225.1)

NEW START

A newly established C-1 activity or a reactivation, expansion, modernization, or replacement of such an activity (NOTE: Consolidation of two or more activities without increasing the over-all total amount of products or services provided is not a new start.) involving either of the following: (1) An initial or additional capital investment of $25,000 or more. (2) An annual cost of production or an addition to the annual cost of production of $50,000 or more. (AFR 26-12)

A self-contained unit that is mounted on a higher assembly or is installed in a weapon system or end item of equipment and is designed to perform a specific function such as generating electrical power, producing hydraulic or oil pressure, or to apply these sources of power for actuating doors mechanisms, flight control surfaces and the like. (T.O. 00-20-1)

A supplementary device used in conjunction with an end item contributing to the effectiveness without extending or varying the basic function. (AFLCM 72-2)

Defined as 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 first time in the investment area. (AFSCR 27-6)

NEWLY INTRODUCED AIRCRAFT

Aircraft initially introduced into the fleet, and which are in production or undergoing trials prior to Navy Support Date (NSD). (FASOINST 13000.1)

NEWLY STOCK LISTED ITEMS

An item accepted for inclusion in DOD or DSA supply catalogues. (AFM 67-1)

NEW, IMPROVED OR INTENSIFIED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

A new improved or intensified management action is any action which (1) constitutes the application of a policy, procedure, or technique which has not been applied previously by the reporting activity; (2) represents a change in a policy, procedure or technique being applied by the reporting activity; or (3) results in a broader application of a policy, procedure or technique being applied at the reporting activity. (DOD 7720.6)

NEXT HIGHER ASSEMBLY (NHA)

The term used for the particular item into which the subject component is installed and which precedes the installed component by one level of indenture in the configuration disassembly sequence. For example, a setback 3 level (item "X") is installed in its next higher assembly, setback 2 level (item "Y"). (AFLCR 171-91)

NICKNAME

A combination of two separate unclassified words which is assigned an unclassified meaning and is employed only for unclassified administrative, morale, or public information purposes. (JCS Pub 1)

NITROGEN PADDING

Filling the ullage of a closed container with nitrogen gas to prevent evaporation of the liquid and the formation of flammable mixtures. (AFM 127-201)

NO CALIBRATION REQUIRED

A designation assigned to equipments which, because of their accuracy capabilities or their design, do not require calibration. (T.O. 00-20-10-6)

NO PERIODIC INSPECTION REQUIRED (NPIR)

Equipment that, due to use, does not have established requirements for periodic inspection. (AFSCR 66-7)

NO STOCK ITEM

An item meeting the following criteria: (a) Must have been system stocked for the past two years. (b) Must have been in system wide zero balance for all stock status reporting elements for the past two years. (c) Is not on order. (d) There are no planned procurements of the item. (ASOINST P4400.24)

NO YEAR APPROPRIATION

An appropriation account which is available for incurring obligations until exhausted or the purpose for which it was designated is accomplished, without a fixed restriction as to a period of time. (AR 310-25)

NOAM SPARES

Spare parts for training weapons and operational support equipment. (AFM 67-1)

NOMENCLATURE

Set or system of official names or titles given to items of material and equipment. (AFR 69-8)

NOMINAL WEAPON

A nuclear weapon producing a yield of approximately 20 kilotons. (JCS Pub 1)

NONADJUSTMENT CYCLE

A cycle used in lieu of the initial and adjustment cycles when it is determined that only one computation is required. (AFLCR 171-51)

NONAIR TRANSPORTABLE

That which is not transportable by air by virtue of dimension, weight and/or special characteristics or restrictions. (JCS Pub 1)

NONALIGNMENT

The political attitude of a state which does not associate, or identify itself with the political ideology or objective espoused by other states, or international causes, or with the foreign policies

stemming therefrom. It does not preclude involvement, but expresses the attitude of no precommitment to a particular state (or bloc) or policy before a situation arises. (JCS Pub 1)

NONAPPLICABLE INDICATORS

Coordination Activity codes entered in the "C" card to identify those activities not required to coordinate a given PR/MIPR. (AFLCR 70-11)

NONAPPROPRIATED FUND PROPERTY

Property purchased with nonappropriated funds, by religious or moral, welfare or recreational activities. post exchanges, ships, stores, officer and noncommissioned officer clubs, and similar nonappropriated fund activities. (DOD 4160.21-M)

NONAPPROPRIATED FUNDS

Funds generated by Department of Defense military and civilian personnel and their dependents and used to augment funds appropriated by the Congress to provide a comprehensive, morale-building welfare. religious, educational, and recreational program, designed to improve the well-being of military and civilian personnel and their dependents. (JCS Pub 1)

Are monies derived from sources other than Congressional appropriations, primarily from the sale of goods and services to DOD military and civilian personnel and their dependents and used to support or provide essential morale, welfare, recreational, and certain religious and education programs. Another distinguishing characteristic of these funds is the fact that there is no accountability for them in the fiscal records of the Treasury of the United States. (DODI 7000.12)

NONAVAILABLE EQUIPMENT

Nonavailable equipment is any end item of equipment which is inoperable or has been accepted by a support maintenance activity on a work request for any reason. (TM 38-750)

NONCATALOGED ITEM

An item identified only by a narrative description, by a commercial supplier identification number (such as a catalog number, stock number, part number, serial number, drawing number), or by a management control number assigned in accordance with principles and procedures established by a military service for which a national stock number has not been assigned. (AR 710-26/NAVSUP Pub 452 Revision/AFR 67-96/MCO P4400.51A/DSAR 4140.47)

NONCATALOGED (NC) ITEM

An item that is in the process of having a NSN assigned to it and where-in a NC number has been assigned in the interim period for control purposes. (AFM 67-1)

NONCOMBAT LOSS

Noncombat loss is that loss of equipment in the hands of troops in an active theater that is not directly caused by enemy action, including wearout loss. (AR 710-60)

NONCOMPETITIVE

Spare parts obtained from a sole source, except that, for the purpose of the Breakout Program, it does not include sole source items bought direct from the manufacturer. (AR 715-22)

NONCOMPLEX ITEMS

An item having quality characteristics for which simple measurements and test of the end item is sufficient to determine conformance to contract requirements. (AFR 74-15)

NONCONFORMING SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

Those supplies and services which contain one or more departures from the (contractural) requirements. The failure of a unit of product to conform to specified requirements for any quality characteristic. (Source: Handbook 53). (AFLCR 74-13)

1. Type I Nonconformance. Those supplies which depart from contract requirements and affect one or more of the following major areas: performance, durability, interchangeability, effective use or operations, weight or appearance (where a factor), health or safety.

2. Type II Nonconformance. For purposes herein, or significance from the manner or to degree that has no subsequent bearing on the effective use or operation of the item or related components for its intended application. Those supplies or services which depart from contract requirements and are minor in that they do not affect any of the criteria specified in type I above. (AFR 74-15)

NONCONSUMABLE ITEM MANAGEMENT

Those materiel management functions which are centrally performed in order that an item can be introduced and managed in the DOD logistics system. Single submitter cataloger, procurement, disposal authority, and depot maintenance have been designated for single-point assignment. Other functions/processes, such as item selection, configuration control, engineering control and

intermediate maintenance posturing are recognized as service mission/program related, which must be addressed individually by item by service. (AFLCR 400-21, DARCOMR 700-99, NAVMATINST 4790.23A, MCO P4410.22A)

NONCONSUMABLE ITEM MATERIEL SUPPORT CODES (NIMSC)

Codes assigned to nonconsumable items which indicate the degree of materiel support obtained by the SICA from the PICA or to identify the service and/or source(s) of repair. (AFLCR 400-21)

NONCONSUMABLE ITEM SUBGROUP (NIS)

A working group comprised of military service representatives chartered by the JPCG/DIMM to develop materiel management procedures and system in implementation of the DOD direction to eliminate duplicate wholesale inventory management of nonconsumable items. (AFLCR 400-21)

NONCONSUMABLE ITEMS

NSN items of supply which are major end items (principal and secondary), depot reparable components, special management, or inconsistent items. (AFLCR 400-21)

NONCONTIGUOUS FACILITY

A facility for which the Service indicated has operating responsibility, but which is not located on, or in the immediate vicinity of, a base complex of that Service. Its area includes only that actually occupied by the facility, plus the minimum surrounding area necessary for close-in security. (JCS Pub 1)

NONCONTROLLABLE WORKLOAD

Work that cannot be held for scheduling purposes without risk of impairment of support to using organizations. (AFLCM 25-3)

NONCONTROLLED EXCEPTION

A transaction which requires external research or additional data for further processing action. This transaction does not normally contain a document number, nor is an exception control number assigned for maintaining an internal suspense record. (AFM 67-1)

NONCREWMEMBER

A nonrated person, who is required to frequently perform specific inflight duties, but who does not fill crewmember positions as specified above. (AFR 60-1/AFSC Sup 1)

NONCRITICAL EMERGENCY PROCEDURE

A noncritical emergency procedure (nonboldface print) where time permits consultation of a printed checklist to accomplish the procedure. Crewmembers are expected to be familiar with these procedures. (AFSCR 60-1)

NONDEFERRABLE ISSUE DEMAND

Issue demand related to specific periods of time which will not exist after the close of those periods, even though not satisfied during the period. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

NONDEFINITIVE UNIT OF ISSUE

A type of Unit of Issue designation that does not indicate an exact quantity of volume, measurement, weight or count, e.g., box, package, reel, drum, etc. (DOD 4140.36)

NONDETERIORATING SUPPLIES

Items that may be expected to remain useful for a reasonably long time. The period of expected usefulness is usually specified. (AR 320-5)

NONEFFECTIVE SORTIE

Any aircraft dispatched which for any reason fails to carry out the purpose of the mission. Abortive sorties are included. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

NONEXEMPTED OVERSEAS AREAS

A security trade control-related term encompassing all overseas areas except American Samoa, Canton, and Enderbury Island, Guam. Johnson Atoll, Midway Island, Panama Canal Zone, TTPI, and Wake Island. (DOD 4160.21-M)

NONEXPENDABLE ITEMS (EQUIPMENT)

Items which are neither consumed nor lose their identity during periods of use and normally are capable of performing a function independently Examples of nonexpendable items are vehicles, shop equipment, tools, furniture, and similar items. (AFM 67-1, AFLCR 78-3)

NONEXPENDABLE SUPPLIES AND MATERIAL

Supplies which are not consumed in use and which retain their original identity during the period of use, such as weapons, machines, tools, and equipment. (JCS Pub 1)

NONFERROUS SCRAP

Common metals and metal alloys excluding iron and iron alloys. (DOD 4160.21-M)

NONFLAMMABLE

Not susceptible to easy ignition; not capable of being easily set on fire. (AFM 67-1)

NONFUNCTIONAL ITEMS

Items whose condition can be determined by visual inspection, by use of common measuring

devices (micrometers, calipers, etc), or by use of liquid penetrant or magnetic particle inspection (normally within the inspection capability of the reclaiming activity). (AFLCR 65-31)

NONLISTED ITEMS

Items not appearing in DOD or USAF supply catalogs or addendums thereto. (AFM 67-1)

NONMECHANIZED BASE

A reporting activity that does not have the machine capability to produce SB&CRs in prescribed PCAM formats. (AFM 67-1)

NONMILITARY CARGO

Cargo not owned or controlled by the Department of Defense. (DOD 4500.32-R)

NONMILITARY MAIL

Mail which does not bear a military address or return address and which is not intended for transmission in military postal channels. (DOD 4500.32-R)

NONNUCLEAR MUNITIONS

Nonnuclear bombs, warheads, missiles, rockets, pyrotechnics, chemical and biological materials, and items such as impulse cartridges, jettison charges, training devices, ammunition, and other nonaircraft inventory items considered similar or relative to nonnuclear munitions, including munitions which have been preloaded. (AFSCR/AFLCR 8-6)

NONNUCLEAR MUNITIONS LOADING TECHNICAL MANUALS AND CHECKLISTS

Manuals which contain descriptive data and procedures and checklists which contain procedures for loading nonnuclear munitions on or into Air Force combat aircraft. These multivolume manuals and checklists carry TO numbers in the aircraft category and are numbered in the -33 series. (AFSCR/AFLCR 8-6)

NONNUCLEAR STORES CHARACTERISTIC DATA BANK

A centrally located compilation of store mass and physical properties. (AFLCR/AFSCR 80-28)

NONNUCLEAR SURVIVABILITY

The capability of the system required to accomplish the designated mission in the presence of nonnuclear environments created by conventional weapons and electronic warfare. (AFR 80-38)

NONPERISHABLE ITEMS

Food items which do not require refrigeration during transportation and storage. (AR 320-5)

NONPERISHABLES

Items of supplies which do not spoil or deteriorate readily. (AFR 69-8)

NONPRIOR SERVICE AIRMEN

Male individuals without prior service in any of the Armed Forces or Reserve components thereof, and airmen who have had no active duty since 19 June 1951. (AFM 67-1)

NONPROCUREMENT FUNDS

Funds available for operating and administrative supplies and expenses not involving the acquisition of materiel. Normal maintenance charges, such as repairs, are included but spare parts and replacements are excluded. (AR 320-5)

NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

Any corporation, foundation, trust, or institution operated for scientific, educational, or medical purposes, not organized for profit, no part of the net earnings of which insures the benefit of any private shareholder or individual. (DAR 13-101.13, DAC 76-17)

NONPROGRAM AIRCRAFT

All aircraft with a project development and service test (BIS) configuration, target drones (man-carrying), aircraft Retired but not yet Stricken (including Contingency Reserve), and aircraft on Bailment or Loan contracts. (OP-NAVINST P5442.2A)

All aircraft, other than active and reserve categories, in the total aircraft inventory, including X-models; aircraft for which there is no longer a requirement either in the active or reserve category; and aircraft in the process of being dropped from the total aircraft inventory. (JCS Pub 1)

NONPROGRAMMED AIRCRAFT RECLAMATION

Reclamation is such small quantity or at locations other than MASDC that assignment of a reclamation project by HQ AFLC is not warranted. Nonprogrammed reclamation is directed at the recovery of parts which are urgently required or parts which, although not urgently required, have significant monetary value. (AFLCR 65-31)

NONPROGRAMMED ITEM

An item not initially included in a buying program, but for which requirements are developed during a particular fiscal year. (AFLCR/AFSCR 67-12)

NONRECOVERABLE ITEM

An end item or repair part which normally is

consumed in use and is not subject to return for repair or reuse. (AR 320-5)

An item for which exchange accountability is not maintained by base supply and which can be disposed of at the user or maintenance shop level if repairs cannot be accomplished. (T.O. 00-20-1)

An item which has no planned repair cycle and no requirement for special parts, AGE, or technical data. (AFLCR 400-1)

This is an item which is consumed in use and normally cannot be economically repaired when it becomes unserviceable. (AFLCR 57-27)

NONRECOVERABLE TANK BOTTOM(S) (TANKAGE)

The quantity of fuel below the suction manifold or drawoff line of a storage tank. This quantity is not available in normal operations. (AFR 144-1, DOD 4140.25-M)

NONRECURRING COSTS

A one-time cost that will occur on a periodic basis for the same organization. Nonrecurring costs include costs of the following: 1. Preliminary design effort. 2. Design engineering. 3. Tests, test spares and mock-ups. 4. All partially completed reporting elements manufactured for tests (e.g., static, fatigue, dummy missiles, ground integration missile components, inert missiles). 5. Costs of all tooling, manufacturing, and procurement effort specifically incurred in performing development or tests. 6. The initial set of tools and all duplicate tools produced to permit the attainment of a specific rate of production for a program. 7. Training of service instructor personnel. 8. Initial preparation of technical data and manual. (AR 310-25)

NONRECURRING DEMAND

A request made by an authorized customer on a one-time basis to provide initial or authorized increases in allowances or stockage at any level, or for modification of equipment, special planned programs, and one-time repair or rebuild requirements. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

A request made on a one time basis for materiel. The materiel may be used to fill initial allowances, increases in stock levels or allowances, and for one time repair or rebuild requirements. (JCS Pub 1)

A demand made on a one-time basis. Normally, to provide initial stockage allowances, meet planned programmed requirements, and to meet one-time project or maintenance requirements. (AR 725-50, NAV SUP Pub. 437)

NONRECURRING INVESTMENT

A cost category containing those cost elements which generally occur only once in the production cycle of a weapon/support system. (AR 310-25)

NONREGISTERED ITEM

An item previously assigned an NSN for which the Air Force is not recorded as a user in the Federal Catalog System. (AFM 67-1)

An item assigned an NSN under the Federal Catalog System on which neither the requiring Service nor DSA has a recorded interest. (AFR 67-36)

NONREGISTERED PUBLICATION

A publication which bears no register number and for which periodic accounting is not required. (JCS Pub 1)

NONREPARABLE

Items which will be reconditioned or disposed of as condemned material when they become unserviceable or defective. (AFLCR 65-2)

NONREPLENISHABLE DEMANDS

Those issues made to satisfy demands of a nonrecurring nature. (NAVSUP MANUAL 24250)

NONREPORTABLE PROPERTY

Contractor inventory which is not required to be reported to DIPEC or the General Services Administration (GSA) for screening prior to disposal as surplus. (DSAM 8130.1)

Excess personal property which is not required to be reported to Defense Logistics Services Center, GSA, or overseas theater screening centers for screening prior to disposal. (AMCR 37-9/DOD 4160.21-M)

NONRETURNABLE ITEMS

Those items worn close to the body such as, underwear, socks, shoes, and headgear with nonremovable bands. Nonreturnable items of personal and special purpose clothing and equipment are identified in TA 016. (AFM 67-1)

NON-ACTIVE MAINTENANCE TIME

The time during which no maintenance is being accomplished on the item because of either supply or administrative reasons. (MIL-STD-778)

NON-COMMERCIAL COMMON ITEMS OF MATERIAL

Those items required by two or more of the military services which are not generally used by the civilian economy, including items of similar manufacture or fabrication which may vary among the services as to color, finish, marking, etc. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2, DOD 5154.14)

NON-CONFORMING SUPPLIES

Supplies or services not conforming with contract requirements. (AR 710-26/NAVSUP Pub 452 Revision/AFR 67-96/MCO P4400.51A/DSAR 4140.47)

NON-COST CENTER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COST

All non-operation and maintenance expenditures (procurement and R&D contract) of a direct or a support cost center. These costs are direct job order costs which do not receive an allocation of indirect or overhead cost since cost center labor hours are not expended. (AFSCM 177-265)

NON-DESTRUCTIVE INSPECTION (NDI)

A family of methods for investigating the quality, integrity, properties, and dimensions of materials and components—without damaging or impairing their serviceability—by use of optic, penetrant, magnetic, eddy current, ultrasonic, radiographic, infra-red, etc., devices. (AFM 11-1, AFR 66-38)

A method of determining the actual condition of a given end item without changing actual characteristics; i.e., ultrasonic, eddy current, penetrant, X-ray, microscopic. (AFLCR 66-28)

NON-EAID EQUIPMENT

Air Force equipment not subject to EAID accounting and reporting under the Air Force Equipment Management System. (AFSCR 70-3)

NON-EAID PROPERTY

Air Force property not managed by the BEMO. It includes real property installed equipment such as air conditioners, water coolers, water heaters, etc. (AFM 66-17)

NON-FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECIPIENT

Any person or organization receiving special benefits from the Air Force which, when rendered:

(1) enable the recipient to obtain more immediate or substantial gain or value than that accruing to the general public; or

(2) are provided at the recipient's request and are above and beyond that regularly received or available to the general public. (AFSCR 177-4)

NON-ICP CONTROLLED MATERIEL

Supplies or items not under the centralized control of an ICP, including stocks of decentralized items at field activities and in-use stocks of items not subject to ICP transaction reporting for item control. (DSAM 4140.4)

NON-NSN

An item requisitioned from DSA which has not been assigned an NSN under the Federal Catalog System. (AFR 67-36)

NON-NSN RDT&E EQUIPMENT

Items that (1) are peculiar to research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) activities and (2) are not listed in Federal Supply Catalogs. (AFSCR 67-7)

NON-OPERATING ACTIVE AIRCRAFT

An allowance of airframes over and above the authorized unit equipment to permit heavy maintenance, modifications, and inspect and repair as necessary without reduction of numbers of units available for operations. Ten percent of unit equipment is the normal allowance. No funds, manpower, or flying hours are allocated for these aircraft in the Air Force budget. Included are other aircraft in nonflyable status when they are programmed to eventually be returned to active flying. (AFM 11-1)

NON-PMEL

This is equipment which may or may not require calibration. If calibration is required, it will be done in an area other than the PMEL. In no way does this denote that certification is unnecessary. (T.O. 00-20-10-6)

NON-PRODUCTIVE TIME

In statistical work measurement, that time not expended in the accomplishment of workload – such as annual and sick leave. (AR 310-25)

The time spent by employees performing functions that are not productive in nature, such as guard duty, leave etc. It is the total time for which the individual is paid, less his productive time as defined above. (DOD 4500.7)

NON-REAL PROPERTY FACILITIES/EQUIPMENT

Any facilities/equipment other than real property facilities and installed equipment as defined herein. Equipment items contained on Equipment Authorization/Inventory Data (EAID) Records. (AFLCR 66-34)

NON-REIMBURSABLE SUPPORT

Support performed by one activity for another activity for which payment is not required from the activity receiving the support. (DOD 4000.19-M)

Support performed by one Military Service or DOD agency for another Military Service or DOD agency and for which reimbursement is not required from the element receiving the support. (Non-Reimbursable Support is also sometimes referred to as Common Servicing.) (DSAM 4140.4)

NON-REPARABLE ITEM

An item that cannot be repaired in any manner to restore serviceability. These items can also be

classed as either recoverable or nonrecoverable in the supply system. (T.O. 00-20-1)

NON-VITAL CARGO

A cargo of some value, loaded in peacetime, but which is not immediately required in its country of destination. (JCS Pub 1)

NONSEVERABLE

When related to Government production and research property, means that such property cannot be removed after erection or installation without substantial loss of value or damage thereto, or to the premises where installed. (DAR 13-101.1)

NONSEVERABLE EQUIPMENT

Nonseverable equipment is a type of plant equipment which, due to size or design, cannot be economically removed from its installed position for storage or shipment. (TM 38260/NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870.62/DSAM 4145.9)

NONSEVERABLE PROPERTY

That property which cannot be moved without substantial loss of value or damage thereto, or to the premises where installed. (AFR 78-22)

NONSTANDARD ITEM

(One) no longer needed and not authorized for procurement. (DSAM 200)

Equipment, repair parts, initial spare items not authorized for general Air Force use. (AFM 67-1)

An item which is not included in USAF inventory or not procured for regular use by the USAF. Standard items of equipment that are modified to the extent that they are no longer interchangeable with like items are also considered nonstandard after such modification. (AFR 400-3)

NONSTANDARD STOCK

Consists of material under the cognizant control of a bureau, command, office, or inventory control point which is assigned local stock numbers by the stocking activity. (AFM 67-1)

NONSTOCK LISTED (NSL) ITEM

An item that does not have an NSN assigned. The items that would fall into this category would include items identified under one of the AF control numbers listed in Chapter 7 (that is, items assigned an ND, K, P, or L control number or identified by P/N and manufacturer's code). (AFM 67-1)

NONSTOCKED ITEM

An item for which a commodity commander has supply responsibility but which is not normally stocked in the depot system. (AR 320-5)

NONSTORAGE SPACE

That area within gross space which is not used for storage because of structural losses or designation for other than storage purposes. Includes transit shed space when used or reserved for that purpose. (AR 320-5)

NONWAREHOUSE SPACE

Any covered area except warehouse space assigned for storage purposes. (AR 780-62, AR 320-5)

NONWEAPON SYSTEM ITEMS

As used in Chapter 12, Part one, Volume II, reportable items that are stocked by the base in support of the requirements other than authorized weapon systems. (AFM 67-1)

NORMAL LOAD FACTOR

A continuously updated computation from historical production records to determine the portion of the total work force that must be reserved to accomplish noncontrollable workloads. (AFLCM 25-3)

NORMAL LOAD (WORKLOAD)

A historical average of volume by subprocess expressed in terms of earned hours or a comparable quantity of units. (AFLCM 25-3)

The amount of standard hours of work, and the corresponding number of units, which should be on hand in a center at any one time to permit optimum production speed and minimum cost. (AFLCM 25-3)

NORMAL MAINTENANCE PRODUCTION

The normal production schedule for depot level maintenance is based upon an 8-hour day and a 5-day week. (AFR 66-3)

NORMAL MISSION SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

Requirements for equipment generated as an indirect result of RDT&E projects and all other normal support functions. (AFSCR 67-6)

NORMAL SOURCE OF PROCUREMENT

Indicates the procurement source normally employed in acquiring stocks of the item. (AR 700-1)

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

An organization consisting of the north Atlantic Treaty countries. NATO Maintenance Supply Organization (NAMSO). (AFM 67-1)

NO-LONE ZONE

Designated zones containing critical components where the presence of a lone person is prohibited. (AFM 127-201)

NO-NOTICE FLIGHT CHECK

A flight check administered without advance notification. (AFSCR 60-1)

NO-YEAR APPROPRIATION

Available for incurring obligations for an indefinite period of time or until exhausted or when the purpose for which it is made is accomplished. (AFM 170-7)

NOSE-CONE BUILDING

A building at the missile support base in which a missile re-entry vehicle, separately delivered, is received and serviced. The official nomenclature for the building is S&I building, which stands for Shop, Small Arms, Surveillance and Inspection, and it is used by the re-entry vehicle maintenance activity. (AFM 11-1)

NOT AVAILABLE FROM A MANUFACTURING SOURCE OR SUPPLIER

Items which cannot be procured from any known manufacturing source. These items are not to be regarded as "currently" or "temporarily" nonprocurable. They are items no longer manufactured because of advancing technology, loss of commercial markets, or the total DOD requirement is insufficient to make continued operation of a minimum manufacturing facility economically feasible for the manufacturer, or other difficulties. (AFR 78-13)

NOT CARRIED ITEMS

Refers to carried items not on board when demand occurs. (AFM 67-1)

NOT FULLY EQUIPPED (NFE)

A condition status which indicates that an aircraft in the possession of an operational unit is capable of performing one or more of the unit's primary missions but has some limitation in operational capability due to lack of parts. The NFE condition for a multimission aircraft is to designate the percent of total possessed aircraft hours that at least one mission-essential subsystem is inoperative. (AFM 65-110)

The aircraft is capable of performing one or more of the primary missions assigned to the unit but has some limitations on its operational capability due to lack of part(s). (AFM 67-1)

NOT MISSION CAPABLE (NMC)

A status code meaning that the system or equipment cannot perform any of its primary missions. It can be followed by a reason code meaning maintenance (M), supply (S), or both (B). (AFR 66-14)

An aerospace vehicle in this status cannot fly any mission. (AFM 67-1)

NOT OPERATIONALLY READY (NOR)

Aerospace vehicle does not meet criteria established by AFM 55-11. (AFM 65-110)

NOT OPERATIONALLY READY--SUPPLY (NORS)

A condition status of an equipment or system in the physical possession of an operational unit that cannot be returned to ready status, nor can maintenance work be performed, until the required supply item is available at the work site for the continuance of the maintenance work. (DOD 7730.25)

The failure of an aircraft, missile or supporting system(s) to perform its assigned mission(s) due to lack of a specific part(s) or component(s). (AFM 11-1)

A condition status of an item of equipment in the possession of an operational unit which is not operationally ready nor can maintenance work be performed to return it to an Operational Ready Status until the required items of supply become available at the work site. (AFM 65-110)

The failure of an aircraft, missile, or similar weapon system to perform its primary assigned mission due to lack of a specific part(s) or component(s). (AFM 67-1)

The inability of an aerospace vehicle or selected item of equipment to perform its primary mission(s) satisfactorily due to lack of a specific part(s) or component(s). (AFM 11-1)

NOT OPERATIONALLY READY, MAINTENANCE (NORM)

A condition status of an item of equipment meaning that it is not operationally ready because it requires maintenance work which must be accomplished at organizational and/or intermediate levels of maintenance. (AR 310-25)

NOT OTHERWISE REGULATED (HAZARDOUS COMMODITY)

Articles not otherwise regulated by Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations. These categories do not include incendiary and explosive material which are defined by and stored according to specific regulations governing such materiel. (AFM 67-1)

NOT READY FOR ISSUE

Motor vehicles which cannot be issued for use because of their serviceability. (DOD 4500.7)

NOT REPARABLE THIS SHIP

A one-digit number Action Taken code used only by repair activities to show action on work requests. This code will indicate the reason the item was not reparable. (OPNAV 43P2)

NOT REPARABLE THIS STATION (NRTS)

A status condition determined during shop processing of an item used to indicate that the item cannot be repaired at base level due to lack of authorization, technical skills, parts, facilities, manpower or any other causes. (TO 00-20-1)

The status of an item of unserviceable, reparable equipment determined to be reparable at the level activity responsible for repair due to lack of authorization, technical skills, parts, facilities, funds, time or any other cause. (AFM 11-1)

A code assigned to indicate that a reparable item is being shipped to an SRA for repair due to lack of tools, skills, spares, manpower, etc. (AFLCR 171-91)

The percentage of failed items which must be sent to a central repair activity having greater repair capability. (AFLCP 57-13)

NOWR SPARES

Spares provided for the maintenance of a given number of WR weapons of a specific type. (AFM 57-1)

NOZZLE

A duct of varying cross-section used to increase exhaust gas velocity. In missile engines, nozzles are usually converging-diverging but may be either converging or diverging. (AFM 127-201)

NUCLEAR COMPONENTS

The fissionable or fusionable material associated with a nuclear weapon. (AFM 67-1)

NUCLEAR LOGISTICS MOVEMENT

The transport of nuclear weapons in connection with supply or maintenance operations. Under certain specified conditions, combat aircraft may be used for such movements. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

NUCLEAR ORDNANCE COMMODITY MANAGEMENT (NOCM)

1. All management functions directly related to the support of nuclear weapons. The Directorate of Special Weapons, San Antonio ALC, is the NOCM and the central point of contact for matters pertinent to the Air Force nuclear weapons program.

2. NOCM items are those items which are peculiar by application or initial design to the AF nuclear weapons program and for which the Directorate of Special Weapons, San Antonio ALC, has been assigned management responsibilities. NOCM items will be further identified by the management code "CM" as a suffix to the NSN. (AFM 67-1)

NUCLEAR ORDNANCE ITEMS

Assemblies, equipment, components and parts which are peculiar in design to nuclear weapon programs. (AR 320-5)

Definitions, terms and abbreviations are contained in Technical Manual, Glossary of Nuclear Weapons Materiel and Related Terms, ERDA-DNA TP 4-1, Army TM 39-4-1, Navy SWOP 4-1, Air Force T.O. 11N-4-1. (DOD 4160.21-M)

NUCLEAR ORDNANCE WAR RESERVE (NOWR) MATERIEL

Items procured by the ERDA and furnished to the Air Force in support of weapons owned by ERDA, deployed to the custody of the Air Force. (AFM 67-1)

NUCLEAR SAFETY DEFICIENCY

Any computer program, materiel, or design deficiency which could cause (or contribute to) a nuclear accident, incident, or deficiency, as defined in AFR 127-4. (TO 00-35D-54)

NUCLEAR SURVIVABILITY

The capability of the system required to accomplish the designated mission in the presence of nuclear environments created by direct enemy attack or from collateral effects of a nearby nuclear detonation. (AFR 80-38)

NUCLEAR SYSTEM

An Air Force or ally-operated nuclear weapon system or nuclear power system for which the USAF has safety responsibilities. (AFR 122-1)

NUCLEAR WAR

Armed Conflict involving the use of U.S. retaliatory and continental air defense forces, with national survival of the U.S. or the enemy in jeopardy. (DOD 4000.1)

NUCLEAR WARFARE

Warfare involving the employment of nuclear weapons. (JCS Pub 1)

NUCLEAR WEAPON

A nuclear bomb, warhead, reentry system, payload section containing a warhead, or basic assembly. (AFR 122-1)

A device in which the explosion results from the energy released by reactions involving atomic nuclei, either fission or fusion, or both. (JCS Pub 1)

NUCLEAR WEAPON SYSTEM

A combat delivery vehicle, along with its nuclear warhead/bombs and associated support equipment, facilities, and services. (AFR 122-1)

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

These are AEC-developed nuclear bombs and warheads and Air Force-developed missiles, rockets, and bombs incorporating AEC-developed nuclear warheads of Air Force-developed nuclear practice bombs and warheads. (AFSCR 66-9, AFLCR 66-9)

Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) developed nuclear bombs and warheads and Air Force-developed missiles, rockets, and bombs incorporating ERDA-developed nuclear warheads or Air Force-developed nuclear practice bombs and warheads. (AFSCR/AFLCR 8-1)

NUCLEAR WEAPONS COMPATIBILITY CERTIFICATION

The certification required before aircraft/store configurations involving nuclear weapons can become operational. The following actions constitute nuclear weapons compatibility certification:

1. Effects on nuclear safety are determined and processed according to the Air Force 122-series regulations.
2. Effects on aircraft safety-of-flight for the specific configuration are determined and documented.
3. Effects on nuclear weapons due to the presence of nuclear or nonnuclear stores are determined and properly documented.
4. Aircraft compatibility control drawings and major assembly release in TO-11N-50-7 (including notification by the ERDA that a war reserve weapon is released for use with specific aircraft configurations) are published.
5. Approved nuclear weapon loading and delivery technical orders (TSs) (1-16, -25) or appropriate supplements are published and distributed. (AFLCR/AFSCR 80-28)

NUCLEAR-ORDNANCE ACCOUNTABLE SUPPLY OFFICER

An individual designated by a major command to operate a stock record account which contains nuclear materiel and associated equipment. (AFM 67-1)

NUCLEAR-ORDNANCE AIR FORCE MATERIEL

Items procured by the AF and which are peculiar by application and/or original design to the AF Nuclear-Weapons Program. (AFM 67-1)

NUCLEAR-ORDNANCE COMMODITY MANAGEMENT

All management functions directly related to the support of nuclear weapons. The Directorate of Special Weapons, SAAMA, is the nuclear ordnance commodity manager and the central point of contact for matters pertinent to the Air Force Nuclear Weapons Program. (AFM 67-1)

NUCLEAR-ORDNANCE COMMODITY MANAGEMENT ITEMS

NOCM items are those items which are peculiar by application of initial design to the AF nuclear weapons program and for which the Directorate of Special Weapons, SAAMA, has been assigned management responsibilities. (AFM 67-1)

NUCLEAR-ORDNANCE WAR RESERVE MATERIEL

Items procured by the AEC and furnished to the AF in support of weapons owned by AEC, deployed to the custody of the AF. (AFM 67-1)

NUMBERED PROGRAM

A numbered program is a part of the FYFS&FP and consists of an integration of all the elements of a particular military force concept. There are seven numbered programs in the Force Structure. (OPNAVINST 3900.8B)

NUMERIC STOCKAGE OBJECTIVE (NSO) ITEM

An essential item for which, although failure may be predicted, the probability of demand is so low that it does not meet the standard DOD stockage criteria for a demand based item. Since the lack of a replacement item would seriously hamper the operational capability of a weapon or weapons system, the item is stocked on a selective basis. (AFLCR 57-27)

NUMERICAL CONTROL

The technology which deals with the control of machines or processes by using Command instructions coded numerically. (AFLCR 78-3).

-0-

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

A method of classifying obligations and expenditures according to the types of services, articles, or other items involved, e.g., personal services, supplies, and materials, and equipment. Might be described more accurately as subject classification. (DOD 5000.8)

A system of classifying actual or contemplated expenditures in prescribed terms of their physical or service characteristics as distinguished from the functions or activities furthered thereby, designed by two digit numeric code, e.g., 01 personal service, 02 travel, etc. (AR 320-5)

OBJECTIVE

Something toward which effort is directed; a goal. This may include, but is not limited to, formally recognized Command Objectives such as those identified in the Management by Objective (MBO) Program. (AFLCR 400-9)

OBJECTIVE QUALITY EVIDENCE

Objective quality evidence is any statement of facts pertinent to the quality of a product, and is based on observation measurements, or tests that can be verified. (AFLCM 74-2)

Any statement of fact pertaining to the quality of a product or service based on observations, measurements, or tests which can be fully verified. Evidence must be expressed in terms or specific quality requirements or characteristics. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

Any statement of fact, either quantitative or qualitative, pertaining to the quality of a product or service based on observations, measurements, or tests which can be verified. (Evidence will be expressed in terms of specific quality requirements or characteristics. These characteristics are identified in drawings, specifications, and other documents which describe the item process, or procedure.) (MIL-STD-109) (AFR 74-15)

OBJECTIVE(S)

A goal expressed in specific quantitative and/or qualitative terms, to be attained within a designated span of time. (AMCR 11-4)

The physical object of the action taken, e.g., a definite tactical feature, the seizure and/or holding of which is essential to the commander's plan. (JCS Pub 1)

Statement of technical efforts needed to satisfy existing or anticipated Air Force requirements. They may describe materials, equipment, capability, techniques or phenomena. They range from general to specific, and state goals and purpose, media of use and restrictions. (AFSCM 27-1)

OBJECTIVE, TECHNICAL

A statement of research and development goal that requires for its attainment the successful completion of one or more of a group of projects of a similar technical nature. Specifically a subdivision of a military operational category. (DOD 5000.8)

OBJECT-CLASS SYMBOL

A numerical symbol assigned to identify a class within an object classification. (DOD 5000.8)

OBLIGATED FOR INSTALLATION

The number of engines required to fill existing holes in aircraft, missiles, or other end items. Holes in end items occur from the time an engine is reported as removed until an installation report is accepted by the Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Air Materiel Area (AMA). (AFM 400-1)

OBLIGATED SPACE

That portion of the net usable storage area earmarked and reserved for the storage of materials due in. (AFR 69-8)

OBLIGATED STOCKS

Certain items of stock established on a quantitative basis which are reserved for issue only for specifically designated purpose, such as special project, mobilization reserves, etc. (AR 320-5)

OBLIGATION

A specific transaction under which an obligation is incurred. See obligations incurred. (DOD 5000.8)

The quantity of material needed to fill past demands which were not satisfied because of inadequacy of stock on hand or needed to fill specific anticipated requirements within a specified period regardless of the "on hand" position. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

A legal requirement for disbursement of funds based on orders placed, contracts awarded, services received or other contractual documents. See AFR 170-8 for criteria. (AFM 170-7)

The amount of an order placed, contract awarded, a service received, or any transaction which establishes a legal requirement for the ultimate disbursement of funds. (AFSCM 27-1)

The amount of an order placed, contract awarded, service received, or any transaction which legally reserves an appropriation or fund for disbursement. (AFLCM 401-1)

OBLIGATION AUTHORITY (OA)

Any kind of Congressional or administrative authority to incur obligations, whether or not it also carries the authority to make expenditures in payment thereof. (AR 320-5, DOD 5000.8)

A specific form of authority of the kind known as citation-of-funds used within the Departments of the Army and the Air Force. (DOD 5000.8, AR 320-5)

An obligation authority, utilizing AF Form 405, or a citation of funds issued by letter, message, or other suitable form, is an authorization to incur obligations within the limitation specified in the document, and constitutes a commitment. The amount of the authorization, supported by a copy of the document or communication, will be recorded as a commitment. (AFR 170-13)

OBLIGATION AUTHORITY, NEW

The sum of new Congressional authorizations to incur obligations. Includes appropriations other than those to liquidate contract authorizations, contract authorizations, and reappropriations of

current funds which would otherwise expire for obligation purposes. As applied by any separate appropriation title includes transfers from (less transfers to) other appropriation or authorization accounts in the same year in which the appropriation or authorization is made. (DOD 5000.8)

OBLIGATION OF FUNDS

Amount of an order placed, a contract awarded, a service received or any other transaction which legally reserves an appropriation of funds for expenditure. (AR 320-5)

An authorization by Act of Congress to procure goods and services within a specified amount, either by appropriation or otherwise, such as by unfinanced contract authorization. (The administrative extension of such authority, as by apportionment of funding). (DOD 5000.8)

OBLIGATIONS

Amount of the contract that has been formalized and signed by all parties. (AFSCR 178-5)

Amount of orders placed, contracts awarded, services received, and similar transaction during a given period requiring future payment of money. Such amounts include adjustments for differences between obligations previously recorded and accrued expenditures or actual payments. (AFLC/AFSCR 57-7)

A legal requirement for disbursement of funds based on orders placed, contracts awarded, and services received. (AFSCM 177-265)

OBLIGATIONS INCURRED

Total amount of obligations which have been established against an appropriation or fund during a given period of time. (AR 320-5)

Amounts of orders placed, contracts awarded, services received, and similar transactions during a given period requiring future payment of money. Such amounts include adjustments for differences between obligations previously recorded and accrued expenditures or actual payments. (DOD 5000.8)

OBLIGATIONS, NET UNPAID

"Unpaid obligations" less (a) collectible "reimbursements received" (earned); (b) collectible "refunds receivable" (including "advances"), and (c) "unfilled orders on hand" for which reimbursements will be credited to the account being reported. (DOD 5000.8)

OBLIGATIONS, RECOVERIES OF PRIOR YEARS

Downward adjustment of obligations recorded in previous years ("deobligations"), especially for the purpose of "reprogramming." (DOD 5000.8)

OBLIGATIONS, UNPAID

Obligations incurred for which payments have not been made (represented by "liabilities" plus balances of "contracts and orders outstanding"). Stated without deduction for "advance payments." (DOD 5000.8)

OBSERVATION

A visual review to determine conformance to standards. (AFSCM 78-1)

OBSERVATIONAL PROGRAM

A specialized management program consisting of observational visits to contractor facilities receiving contractor-paid inspection support from USDA, or other Federal agencies. (DSAR 4155.3/AR 30-12/NAVSUPINST 4355.2B/AFR 74-5/MCO 10110.21C)

OBSOLESCENCE

The decrease in utility of tangible asset due to economic, social, or technological changes which have brought about development of something new to meet new demands or which have increased efficiency in production or use (also see depreciation). (DOD 5000.8)

Going out of use; becoming obsolete. Applies to material which still has use, but which is in the process of being discontinued or phased out of use. (DOD 5000.8)

The decrease in utility of tangible property due to causes such as economic, social, technological, or statutory change. (AFM 67-1)

OBSOLESCENT AIRCRAFT

Aircraft capable of satisfactory performance, at acceptable cost, of some Navy mission requiring the flight of aircraft, but not as capable or suitable in performance of its design mission as another production model of own, friend, or foe. (OPNAVINST 5442.2)

OBSOLESCENT EQUIPMENT

Classification denoting those equipments which no longer have satisfactory military characteristics but which must be continued in service pending availability of improved replacements—complete units, component parts, accessories, and complementary articles will normally not be procured for the specific purpose of maintaining this equipment. Spare parts common to other equipment in the supply establishment may be used, however, for this maintenance. (SECNAVINST 4814.1)

OBSOLETE

Applies to material of specifications which are no longer suitable, and which are no longer in use. (DOD 5000.8)

OBSOLETE AIRCRAFT

No longer suitable or capable of satisfactory performance, at acceptable cost, of any Navy Mission requiring flight of aircraft. (OPNAVINST P5442.2A)

OBSOLETE AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVE MATERIEL

Items which have been declared unsuitable for their original military purpose by classification action prescribed in AFR 80-6. (AFM 67-1)

Items which have been declared unsuitable for their original military purpose by classification. May have further utility in conjunction with other military effort; that is, research and development, modifications, etc. (AFM 67-1)

OBSOLETE DATA PURGE

A system whereby technical data applicable to specific obsolete aircraft models, aircraft engines and/or aeronautical equipments are deleted from the Master Data File (MDF) by ADPM techniques. (ASOINST P4400.24)

OBSOLETE ITEM

An item or assemblage which is no longer considered acceptable for United States Army use. (AR 320-5)

OCCUPIED NET STORAGE SPACE

The area actually occupied by materiel and erected bins (AFM 67-1)

The floor area which is actually occupied by their desks, chairs, bookcases, files, cabinets, work tables, and interior aisles. (AFR 69-8)

OCEAN MANIFEST

A detailed listing of the entire cargo loaded into any one ship showing all pertinent data which will readily identify such cargo and where and how the cargo is stowed. (JCS Pub 1)

OCEAN TERMINAL

An installation capable of discharging and loading ocean-going tankers. (DOD 4140.25-M)

OCEAN TRANSPORTATION SERVICE

The performance or procurement of ocean transportation and services incident thereto required for the movement of persons, cargo, bulk petroleum, and mail. (DOD 5160.10)

OFFER

Offer means bid where the procurement is advertised, and proposal where the procurement is negotiated. (DAC 76-7)

OFFER DATE

The date which appears on the offer portion of DD Form 513 and which indicates the date on which an FMS offer is made to a foreign buyer. (AFR 400-3)

OFFERING

A requirement placed on a movement control authority by a shipment/transshipment activity to obtain release instructions to effect shipment. (DOD 4500.32-R)

A requirement placed on MSTS for ocean transportation. (DOD 4500.32-R)

OFFERS RECEIVED

The number of bids, quotes, or proposals received by the government in response to a given solicitation action. (AFLCR 70-11)

OFFICE

An organization established at major command level to supervise and exercise control over the Air Force and command data management program concerning contractor prepared data. (AFLCM 172-1)

OFFICE BILLED

The office making payment for the agency or installation requesting and receiving the services or articles. (AFLCM 172-1)

OFFICE OF PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY (OPR)

This is the DOD organizational component having prime responsibility for publishing a given management control system. It is normally, but not necessarily, the originating office. (DOD 7000.6)

The office located with the Major Air Force activity established for the purpose of centralizing the responsibility for the Major Air Force activity's ETS program. This responsibility should be placed in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff/Materiel or its equivalent, unless otherwise appropriate. (AFM 66-18)

The HQ AFSC major staff office assigned overall staff responsibility for a program or project. (AFSCR 27-1)

OFFICE SPACE/ADMINISTRATIVE SPACE

Floor area occupied by office personnel, including the floor areas occupied by their desks, chairs, bookcases, files, cabinets, work tables, and interior aisles. (AFR 69-8)

OFFICER

An individual appointed by the designated GEEIA Region Commander to receive and safeguard all CEM scheme materiel for the accountable officer GEEIA, Director of Materiel (GFS), during the installation phase. (AFM 67-1)

OFFICER, ACCOUNTABLE

An individual personally obligated to exercise due care and observe legal and administrative restrictions in custody of property, or for receipts, disbursements, and balances of funds of which he has custody; or for certifying to the accuracy or legality of the basis on which disbursements are made; may entail "pecuniary liability." (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1)

OFFICER, ADMINISTRATIVE

An officer of an agency or subordinate organization unit having supervision or jurisdiction over a function, activity, or project. (DOD 5000.8)

An officer of an agency or subordinate organization unit in charge of office services such as office supplies, and mail and records. (DOD 5000.8)

OFFICER, BUDGET

An officer of a department, agency, or subdivision thereof charged with the direct responsibility for preparing, submitting and defending a budget, and for controlling the use of authorized appropriations and funds. (DOD 5000.8)

OFFICER, CERTIFYING

A person authorized to attest to the accuracy or legality of a written statement or to the fact of a transaction. The term is commonly applied to those who certify vouchers for services rendered or articles furnished which are to be submitted to a disbursing officer for payment (55 Stat. 875), not currently applicable in the DOD. The term also applies to officers and others designated by proper authority to certify public vouchers, or to furnish prescribed certificates in connection with property transactions. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

OFFICER, CONTRACTING

An official of a Governmental agency who has been officially so designated and has been given authority to enter into and administer contracts in accordance with applicable statutes and regulations. (DOD 5000.8)

OFFICER, DISBURSING

A person authorized to make cash payments and draw checks on the Treasurer of the United States or other authorized depositary, collect and deposit moneys; and who is required to render an account of such transactions. (DOD 5000.8)

OFFICER, FISCAL

An officer of a department, agency or subdivision thereof charged with the direct responsibility for maintaining the records necessary to reflect the use and status of appropriations and other funds. (DOD 5000.8)

OFFICES OF PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY (OPR)

The OPR within each command are:

1. Director of Material Management (DRCMM), Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM);
2. Deputy Chief of Naval Material (NAVMAT 04), Naval Material Command (NMC);
3. Deputy Chief of Staff for Maintenance (AFLC/MA). Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC);
4. Deputy Chief of Staff for Systems (AFSC/SD), Air Force Systems Command (AFSC). (NAVMATINST 4710.1/AFLCR 66-36/AFSCR 66-36/DARCOMR 700-10)

The organizational components which have primary responsibility for servicing their respective customers. AFLC field activities will designate the local staff elements within their organizations responsible for maintaining and furnishing customer program data to the budget and the accounting and finance components. (AFLCM 172-1)

OFFICIAL OBSERVER

An individual whose presence aboard the aircraft is specifically authorized by the flight manager, AFSC field commander, or higher authority to observe test techniques, data collection, or crew procedures. This status is authorized only for situations when an infrequent or irregular requirement exists. For frequent and regular flights, noncrewmember rules apply. (AFR 60-1/AFSC Sup 1)

OFFICIAL RECORD COPY

The master (camera) film copy of engineering data. (AFR 67-28)

OFF-BASE RELOCATION

A requirement to physically remove an installed communications-electronics facility or equipment from one PCSP location to another. This action effects a change in the quantitative communications-electronics capability for the base or site as authorized in the PCSP and requires programming action to change the PCSP. (AFR 100-18)

OFF-EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

All units of work accomplished on components removed from an end item, except for "fix in place" and "removed for convenience" items for bench check and/or repair. In some cases, actions such as in-shop work on aircraft engines, removal of subassemblies from a major assembly etc., are documented as on-equipment actions. (SACM 66-12)

Maintenance done on components that are removed from end items of equipment for processing through repair shops. (AFR 66-14)

OFF-LINE EQUIPMENT

The peripheral equipment or devices not in direct communication with the central processing unit of a computer. (AFM 11-1)

OFF-LINE INSPECTION

That inspection requiring removal of the item from the receiving area to a testing area, to inspect or test it, usually of a more technical or complex nature. (AFLCR 74-13)

OFF-THE-SHELF

Commercial equipment or material available for routine delivery. If delivery is delayed due to manufacturer's backlog, the equipment and material is still considered to be "off-the-shelf." (AFSCR 172-9)

OFF-THE-SHELF ITEM

An item which has been developed and produced to military or commercial standards and specifications, is readily available for delivery from an industrial source and may be procured without change to satisfy a military requirement. (JCS Pub 1)

An item produced and placed in stock by a contractor prior to the contractor receiving orders or contracts for the sale of the item. The contractor may produce the items to either commercial or military/federal item specifications or descriptions. Off-the-shelf items include items stocked by distributors for which Government contracts may be received. (DAC 76-17)

OFFSET PROCUREMENT

The term used to cover the offerings to foreign governments of opportunities to respond to selected DOD procurement requirements. (AFR 400-3)

OFFSETTING COSTS

All directly associated costs incurred as a result of implementing a particular management action, including costs incurred in areas other than that in which savings are effected. (DOD 7220.6)

OFFSHORE PROCUREMENT

The purchase by military authorities in countries outside of the United States and its possessions and Canada with International Cooperation Administration or Regular Army funds of items for the International Cooperation Administration program with delivery to recipient countries or for United States forces wherever stationed. (AR 320-5)

OIL

Oil of any kind or form, including but not limited to petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, vegetable oil, animal fat, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged materials. (DOD 5030.41)

OILER

A naval or merchant tanker specially equipped and rigged for replenishing other ships at sea. (JCS Pub 1)

OLD/REPLACED ITEM

An existing item being replaced in the DLA and USAF supply systems. (AFLCR 67-1)

ON EQUIPMENT MATERIAL

Items of supply which, although not part of the equipment proper, are issued with an accompany equipment. They are required for equipment first echelon maintenance, operation, armament, fire protection, communications, etc., and to complete the major end item for issue to users. Examples: gun mounts, guns, radios, flashlights, fire extinguishers, sighting and fire control equipment, specified equipment (spare) parts, and tools for maintenance of the equipment. (AR 320-5)

Accessories, tools, supplies, spare assemblies, and repair parts accompanying end item equipment in support of operator or user maintenance, all of which constitute the complete end item for issue to user. (TM 38-715)

ON HAND AWAITING DISPOSAL, MOTOR VEHICLES

Motor Vehicles which have been turned over to the property disposal officer for disposal. (DOD 4500.7)

ON LAUNCHER RELIABILITY

The percentage of ready missiles which will successfully complete the countdown and leave the launcher within the required time limits. (DOD 3100.1)

ON ORDER

Items on contracts or orders outstanding which have not been accepted into the Single Manager System. (DOD 4100.31)

That portion of stock on contracts or orders outstanding which has not been accepted into the supply system. (DOD 4140.9)

That quantity of an item of supply placed on contracts or orders outstanding which has not been delivered or accepted by the ordering agency. (DOD 5000.8)

ON ORDER BUT UNDELIVERED

The quantity of product, for which orders have been placed on a DFSC contract during a month, but has not been received into inventory as of the report date. (DOD 4140.25-M)

ON SITE INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

Includes all procurement inspection of the Military Department performed at the contractor's facilities for the purpose of determining that supplies and services conform to specifications and other controlling conditions cited in the contractual documents. Included are transient and resident operations, source inspection of subcontractor, and clerical and supervisory functions related to inspection activities assigned solely to a contractor's facility. (AR 310-25)

ON WORK ORDER (OWO)

Items being repaired in D/M that have a direct relation to DIOH. (AFLCR 66-53)

This term is applied to a data field in G004L reflecting the quantity of items authorized to be worked in maintenance. (AFLCR 66-62)

ONBOARD GUIDANCE SYSTEM

The automatic system on missiles and unmanned spacecraft that sends steering signals through the flight-control system during the terminal phase of propelled flight. Also known as the air borne guidance system and the inflight guidance system. (AFM 11-1)

ONE DAY'S SUPPLY

A unit or quantity of supplies adopted as a standard of measurement, used in estimating the average daily expenditure under stated conditions. It may also be expressed in terms of a factor, e.g., rounds of ammunition per weapon per day. (AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

ONE HUNDRED PERCENT PREDICTABLE OPERATIONS

Those work items which occur on each serialized item and/or component processed (figure 1). (AFLCR 65-17)

ONE-OF-A-KIND UNIT

Major command controlled unit which, due to its peculiarity, is the only one of its kind in the AF and the only one envisioned. (AFM 67-1)

ONE-TIME ACTION

A management improvement action which produces a benefit only in one fiscal year. (DOD 7720.6)

ONE-TIME REPORT

A report prepared one time only by one or more respondents. (AFLCR 300-22)

ONE-TIME REQUIREMENT

An occasional or one-time need for a reasonable quantity of any manual listed in attachments that is needed to perform a specific task or project. (AFR 66-19/AR 31070/NAVMATINST 5600.11A/MCO 5215.16/DSAR 4151.9)

ONLINE/OFFLINE

Online ATE Support Software are computer programs that are an integral part of the automatic test system (ATS) and which are operated independently of external ADPE. ATE Support Software which are operated on ADPE external to the ATS and are used for test program development, modification or maintenance independently of the ATS are offline computer programs. (AFLCR 66-27)

ONLOAD BASE

An air base or airfield where support personnel and equipment are initially loaded on airlift aircraft. (AFM 11-1)

ON-CONDITION MAINTENANCE

Operator inspection and maintenance prior to use. (AFSCR 66-7)

Application of inspection and testing procedures and techniques without removal or disassembly that allow the condition of the equipment to dictate the need for maintenance or the extent of repair/overhaul required to restore serviceability. (AFR 66-38)

ON-EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

Shipboard maintenance that is performed directly upon the equipment being maintained as contrasted with maintenance performed apart from the equipment. For example, replacement of a failed module with a spare is on-equipment maintenance. The repair of the failed module at an adjacent module test bench is off-equipment maintenance. (OPNAV 43P2)

All units of work accomplished on complete end items (i.e., aircraft, missiles, ADMs, AGMs, special weapons, and AGE equipment units) will be considered on-equipment regardless of the location of the end item. For example, work on AGE equipment items located in the AGE shop is considered on-equipment. (SACM 66-12)

Maintenance performed on end items of equipment, including engines. (AFR 66-14)

ON-LINE EQUIPMENT

Descriptive of a system and of the peripheral equipment or devices in a system in which the operation of such equipment is under control of the central processing unit, and in which information reflecting current activity is introduced into the data processing system as soon as it occurs-thus, directly in line with the main flow of transaction processing. (AFM 11-1)

ON-LINE INSPECTION

Any inspection or test that can be performed on an item without impeding the flow of the item through the receiving process. On-line inspection generally includes, but is not limited to, the examination of an item or material. (AFLCR 74-13)

ON-THE-SPOT-SURVEY

A review and validation of equipment requirements conducted with the users of the equipment in conjunction with equipment review and authorization activity(s). (AFM 67-1)

OP CTR

The GIDEP Operations Center where the distribution functions of ALERTs and maintenance of the data banks are handled by interservice agreement. The routine operations are conducted here, but no administrative decisions on DPCCP are made (address: GIDEP OP CTR, FMSAEG, Corona, CA 91720). (AFLCR/AFSCR 800-20)

OPEN ALLOTMENT

An allotment for a specific purpose and in a specific amount made by the Secretary of the appropriate military department or heads of Defense agencies of the Department of Defense, or their designees, to the head of an operating agency. The allotment is administered by publishing an open allotment account number that permits any authorized officer or employee to charge the account without any limitation as to the amount and without further determination or certification of fund availability of individual transactions. (DOD 7200.1/AFR 177-16)

An allotment made by an operating agency of Headquarters, Department of the Army, the account number of which is published, for charge without specific limitations as to amounts, by any officer authorized to charge such account. (AR 320-5)

OPEN END CONTRACT

Agreement for the supply of goods or services which contains no or varying limits of time and quantity and which usually involves recurring orders and charges in varying degree. (AR 320-5)

A contract which is specific with respect to type of articles to be furnished, prices thereof, and life of contract, but is not specific as to quantities which may be procured from time to time under the contract. Quantity and delivery data are evidenced by delivery orders which then become the basic obligating documents. (ONM-INST 5000.3)

OPEN IMPROVED STORAGE SPACE

Open area which has been graded and hard surfaced or prepared with topping of some suitable material so as to permit effective material handling operations. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, DOD 4145.13)

OPEN INVENTORY

That aspect of the inventory program which provides for uninterrupted processing of requisitions and receipts during the conduct of the inventory. (AR 780-45)

OPEN LOOP

A control system to , there is no self-correcting action as there is in a closed loop system. (AFM 11-1)

OPEN SALES CASE

An FMS case is designated open as long as any portion of the transaction is incomplete, i.e., delivery of materiel, performance of services, financial transactions, or rendering of the final statement of accounts. (DOD 5105.38M)

OPEN SALES OFFER

An FMS offer made to a foreign buyer which is pending acceptance. (DOD 5150.38M)

OPEN SPACE

Improved or unimproved area designated for use in storing materiel. (AR 780-62)

OPEN STORAGE

Hardstand, semifinished, and unimproved open areas. (AFR 67-39)

OPEN STORAGE SPACE

Ground area designated for storage. (AR 320-5)

Space in an open area, without or with improved surface, used for storage purposes. (AR 740-12)

OPEN UNIMPROVED STORAGE SPACE

Area which has not been surfaced for storage purposes. (AR 320-5)

OPEN UNIMPROVED WET SPACE

That water area specifically allotted to and usable for storage of floating equipment. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

OPERATING ACTIVE AIRCRAFT

The authorized aircraft (unit equipment, training test, test support, or special activity) for which funds, manpower, and flying hours are allocated in the Air Force budget. (AFM 11-1)

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Each major organizational subdivision or entity made responsible for execution of an identifiable segment of a program. (AFL 25-10, DOD 7000.1)

OPERATING AGENCY

A major high-level organization unit within a military department responsible for active planning, direction, and control of a program or segment thereof. For example, a military command, bureau, or technical service. (DOD 5000.8)

OPERATING AGENCY CODE

A code identifying major air commands or special activities (See Volume X, AFM 300-4). (AFSCM 177-265)

OPERATING AGENCY, INTERMEDIATE

An organizational unit within a military department responsible for command and management of operating activities, but below the level of an "operating agency" and responsible thereto. May combine operating responsibilities in some cases. There may be more than one level of intermediate operating agency in a chain of command. (DOD 5000.8)

OPERATING AGENCY, PARENT

The "operating agency" having command or management of a subject activity or "operating unit" (whether a "host," "tenant" or "satellite operating unit"). (DOD 5000.8)

OPERATING AGENCY, SINGLE-MANAGER

An organization managed by an Executive Director, subject to the authority, direction and control of the Single Manager, which directs and controls all assigned functions of supply management for specified commodities of items or related common service activities, for the Department of Defense. (DOD 5000.8)

OPERATING AUTHORITY

The authorization issued by the appropriate regulating body for a commercial carrier to perform the service involved within special limitations. (DSAR 4500.3, DOD 4500.17)

OPERATING BUDGET

The component of the operating program which details the financial plans in terms of costs (funded and unfunded) and obligations in support of the operating program for the budget year. At each level the operating budget provides a financial plan to support the activities and functions for which the commander is responsible. Operating budgets are used for administrative and management purposes and will not be used as a means for authorizing the obligation of funds. (AR 320-5)

An approved plan, at any level, such as a military department, operating agency, intermediate operating agency, installation, or activity, which is the basis of funding and financial control of obligations, cost and expenditures. (AFSCM 177-265)

OPERATING BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER

A number assigned by the operating agency (usually a major command) to identify a specific operating budget. The term is synonomous with "allotment serial number". (AFSCM 77-265)

OPERATING BUILDING

Any structure, except a magazine, in which operations pertaining to manufacturing, processing, loading or assembling of explosives and ammunition are performed. (DOD 4145.23)

OPERATING BUILDING, FACILITY, OR LOCATION

A building or site in which operations pertaining to the manufacturing, processing, handling, loading, or assembling of ammunition and explosives are done. This includes preload facilities for MERs and TERs for aircraft. (Flightline explosives loading activities in areas defined as "explosives areas or locations" are not operating locations within the meaning of this paragraph.) (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

OPERATING COMMAND

The major air command assigned responsibility for the operational control and employment of the weapon system. (AFR 400-30)

The command primarily "using" or "operating" the system, subsystem, or item of equipment. The term generally applies to operational commands or organizations designated by HQ USAF to conduct or participate in operational testing. (AFR 80-14)

The organization charged with the operation of a communications-electronics facility or equipment (AFR 100-18)

OPERATING COSTS

Those program costs necessary to operate and maintain capability. These costs include Military Personnel, Operation and Maintenance, and recurring Procurement Appropriation costs (such as replenishment spares). They include IDTE and

Military Construction Appropriation costs. (AMCR 11-4, DOD 7045.1/AFR 27-9)

Those program costs necessary to operate and maintain capability. These costs include Military Personnel, Operation and Maintenance, and recurring Procurement costs (such as replenishment spares). They exclude Research, Development, Test and Evaluation and Military Construction costs. (AFR 400-3)

OPERATING ELEMENTS

Are the principal organizational units in the military departments and associated government agencies which present their requirements and receive their allocations through the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics). (AFM 78-4)

OPERATING FORCES

One of the three principal parts of the Naval Establishment; consisting of fleets, seagoing forces, sea frontier/forces, and such other activities as may be assigned by the Secretary of the Navy. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

OPERATING GROUND EQUIPMENT

That ground equipment which is a functional part of the weapon system, space system, support system, or control system and which operates with the aerospace vehicle or end item as an essential operational element, (e.g., console). (AFLCM 72-2)

OPERATING LEVEL FACTOR

A factor used to identify the days of supply in the operating level. This factor when divided into the total quantity demanded during the control period, results in the operating level quantity. (AR 320-5)

OPERATING LEVEL OF SUPPLY

The quantity of material required to be on hand to meet replenishable issue demands during the interval between arrival of successive replenishment shipments. (DOD 5000.8, DOD 4140.4)

The quantities of materiel required to sustain operations in the interval between requisitions or the arrival of successive shipments. These quantities should be based on the established replenishment period (monthly, quarterly, etc.). (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5, AFM 11-1)

OPERATING LINE

A group of operating buildings, facilities, or related work stations arranged to allow the performance of consecutive steps in explosives operations. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

OPERATING MAINTENANCE

All scheduled and unscheduled service and repair to vehicles and other equipment which is accomplished by the using organization. (AR 320-5)

OPERATING REPARABLE TYPE ITEM

Items of a durable nature that usually contain moving parts, are normally subject to periodic replacement through fair wear and tear and when unserviceable, normally can be repaired economically either by a field or depot maintenance activity. Examples of operating items are: cylinders, valves and struts. (AFLCR 57-27)

OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

Requirements which normally support those predictable replacement issues of both consumable items and recoverable items. However, where past experience indicates that requirements for both specific programs and replacement can be computed from past total demand (Stock Status) operating requirements may include the total. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

OPERATING R&D FIELD ACTIVITY

The R&D field activity having operating responsibility for R&D facilities within its management purview. (AFSCR 72-2)

OPERATING SPACE ITEMS

Are items required in shipboard spaces other than storerooms under control of the supply officer. (NAVSUP MAN)

OPERATING STATUS (AIRCRAFT)

Primarily a matter of custody, only secondarily of condition. Operating refers to operating unit aircraft; it does not necessarily mean aircraft in a condition to be operated (flown), which is a matter of availability. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

OPERATING STOCKS ON HAND

That portion of the total quantity of an item on hand which is designated to meet the Peacetime Force Material Requirement of Stockage Objective. (DOD 4140.9)

OPERATING SUPPLIES

Items normally stocked to keep a facility operating, or required in an actual or impending breakdown of a facility. Maintenance and repair items include supplies for minor alterations required to maintain (but not increase) the operating capacity of a facility under changing conditions of operation. Materials for installation of equipment are included in MRO. (AFM 78-4)

OPERATING TIME

The time recorded for an auxiliary power unit (APU) or a Ground Training Engine (GTE) since the last major overhaul, or since it was manufactured, if it has never been overhauled. (AFM 400-1)

OPERATING TIME (SYSTEM)

The time period between turn-on and turn-off of a System, Subsystem, Component or Part during which time operation is as specified. Total Operating Time is the summation of all Operating Time periods. (MIL-STD-721)

OPERATING UNIT

Each major organizational subdivision or entity made responsible for execution of an identifiable segment of a program. It would include all identifiable activities under one command or management, whether in the field or at any higher level, such as an intermediate operating agency or even a departmental headquarters. (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1)

OPERATING UNIT, AIRCRAFT

Squadrons and units with an operating allowance listed in the "Allowances and Location of Navy Aircraft" (Blue Book). Squadrons and units may be further subdivided into detachments. To be operating a unit must have a mission which requires flight operations (other than ferry or flight test) by Navy aircraft. (OPNAVINST P5442.2A)

OPERATING UNIT, HOST

An operating unit under a single command to which is attached one or more tenants for the purpose of administrative and/or logistical support-both host and tenants being at one geographical location. (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1)

OPERATING UNIT, SATELLITE

An activity which receives administrative and/or logistical support or service from another activity, geographically separated. (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1)

OPERATING UNIT, TENANT

An operating unit attached to a host operating unit for the purpose of administrative and/or logistical support; usually, but not necessarily, host and tenant are subject to command or management by separate operating agencies. (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1)

OPERATING WEIGHT

The term used for transport of tactical aircraft which includes basic weight crew, oil, crewmen's baggage, stewards' equipment, and emergency and extra equipment that may be required. This does not include the weight of fuel, ammunition, bombs, cargo, antidetonation injection fluid, or external auxiliary fuel tanks if such tanks are to be disposed of in flight. (AFM 11-1)

OPERATION

The phase which covers the actual operation of the system. (AR 37-200, DOD 7000.7)

A prescribed act or action performed by an individual or a machine (or by people and machines) to some document or product. (AFLCR 400-5)

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS

Costs associated with equipment, supplies, and services required to train, operate, and maintain forces. Includes costs of spare parts other than concurrent spares and initial stockages, ammunition and missiles used in training or replacements for such items expended in training or operations, rebuild and overhaul costs (excluding modernization of equipment, training and administrative costs associated with overall program management and administration). (AFR 400-3)

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES

Those functions generally performed for the common support of all organizations, activities and units. These functions are listed and defined in the Army Management Structure. (AR 320-5)

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES BUDGET ACTIVITY ACCOUNT

A management account, similar to a budget activity account, used by the Department of the Army to indicate an operation and maintenance of facilities function, mission or activity for the purpose of programming, budgeting, manpower utilization, accounting and reporting. (AR 320-5)

OPERATION ANNEXES

Those amplifying instructions which are of such a nature, or are so voluminous or technical, as to make their inclusion in the body of the plan or order undesirable. (JCS Pub 1)

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE COSTS (O&M COSTS)

Costs associated with equipment, supplies, and services required to train, operate, and maintain forces in a recipient country including costs of spare parts other than concurrent spares and initial stockages, ammunition and missiles used in training or replacements for such items expended in training or operations, rebuild and overhaul costs (excluding modernization) of equipment subsequent to initial issue, training and other services that do not constitute investment costs, and administrative costs associated with overall program management and administration.. (DOD 5105.38M)

OPERATION OCCURRENCE (OO)

This is a three-digit numeric value input on temporary JON labor plans to denote the number of times that a batch labor operation/process occurs in relation to the total job quantity. For single operation denote S: this is the number of times the operation is accomplished per end item (one each of the total job quantity). (AFLCR 66-61)

A numeric value input on AFLC Form 237 denoting the number of times that batch operation/process occurs for the requested job quantity. On operations with the BSPI = to S, the OO is the number of times the operation is counted for each unit of production. (AFLCR 66-62)

OPERATION OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT

All flights conducted according to either contractual provisions or TO 1-1-300, or both. These include flights of bailed aircraft. (AFSC/AFLCR 55-5)

OPERATION PHASE

Those amplifying instructions which are of such a nature, or are so voluminous or technical, as to make their inclusion in the body of the plan or order undesirable. (JCS Pub 1)

OPERATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

This phase includes all efforts directed toward development engineering and test of systems, support programs, vehicles and weapons that have been approved for production and Service deployment. (DOD 7000.8, AFSCM 27-1)

OPERATIONAL AIRCRAFT

An aircraft currently in use by the Department of Defense for which a flight manual has been published. (AFSCR 60-1)

All aircraft in the controlling custody of the operating commands; i.e., the sum of the operating and operational pool. (OPNAVINST 5442.2)

OPERATIONAL AMMUNITION

Ammunition required to accomplish operational missions and equip aircraft, like rafts, life vests, and emergency sustenance kits; for ground signaling purposes, demolition work, etc. (AFM 67-1)

OPERATIONAL AND SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

A program that provides an orderly, planned method of programming and budgeting the modification and modernization of in-service aircraft by controlling the submission, review, evaluation, approval, and budgeting of prospective OSIP items. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

OPERATIONAL ASSIGNED AIRCRAFT

The total assigned aircraft less those in depot maintenance. (DOD 4100.31)

OPERATIONAL CABLE SYSTEM

These are cables used to connect electronic equipments located in separate structures or buildings and not specifically included in the base telephone communications system. They include, but are not limited to, missile intersite cables, meteorological cables, and other cables for transmission or reception of electromagnetic energy. Requirements for these cables are included in the SOR which programs the basic equipment. (AFR 100-18)

OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY OBJECTIVE

A department of the Army approved description of an operational capability desirable of achievement in a specified time frame 10 or more years in the future. (AR 705-5, AR 11-25)

OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Those military characteristics which pertain primarily to the functions to be performed by equipment, either alone or in conjunction with other equipment. e.g., for electronic equipment, operational characteristics include such items as frequency coverage, channeling, type of modulation, and character of emission. (JCS Pub 1)

OPERATIONAL CHECK

A functional test of an accessory, component or system accomplished in its installed environment to insure proper installation and operation. (T.O. 00-20-1)

OPERATIONAL COMMAND

The authority delegated to a commander to assign missions or tasks to subordinate commands, to deploy units, to reassign forces, and to retain or delegate operational and/or tactical control as may be deemed necessary. It does not, of itself, include administrative command or logistical responsibility. May also be used to denote the forces assigned to a commander. (JCS Pub 1)

OPERATIONAL CONTROL

The exercise of executive authority and responsibility for the performance of mission tasks assigned, including the responsibility for assuring appropriate coordination and application of technical guidance. (AR 70-11)

The control exercised by a commander, or other constituted authority, over persons or units that gives him the power to compose his forces according to his own judgment and in accordance

with established organization policy and procedures to assign tasks, designate objectives, and give directions through subordinate commanders for the conduct of operations. It does not include delegation of procurement authority or such matters as functional direction, discipline, internal organization, and unit training except when a subordinate commander requests assistance. (AFLCR 375-2)

The authority delegated to a commander to direct forces assigned so that the commander may accomplish specific missions or tasks which are usually limited by function, time, or location; to deploy units concerned, and to retain or assign tactical control of those units. It does not include authority to assign separate employment of components of the units concerned. Neither does it, of itself, include administrative or logistic control. (JCS Pub 1)

OPERATIONAL CONTROL LEVEL

This is the control point for operational time recording. It shall always be the highest functional level at which time and cycle data can be reported and accumulated for items of time significance within an assembly or system (AFLCM 66-2)

OPERATIONAL DATA

The information necessary for the employment, control, and immediate support of air weapon systems. It may include data from any functional area, depending on the situation at any given moment. It specifically includes combat intelligence data or information on enemy operations and the resources which must be considered in making decisions to counter current and potential enemy action. (AFM 11-1)

OPERATIONAL DATA (MATERIEL)

Material intelligence required by commanders for planning and executing all types of operations. (TM 38-570-1)

OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

How well the system performs its intended mission in its intended environment, exclusive of system support considerations. Survivability, compatibility, and interoperability may be considerations in evaluating effectiveness. (AFR 80-14)

OPERATIONAL ENGINEERING

The engineering required on introduction of the first system or equipment into the operational inventory to review, evaluate, and resolve service-revealed deficiencies normally reported by AFM 66-1 data and unsatisfactory materiai reports; participate in accident and incident investigations; and investigate other operational aspects of systems or equipment. (AFSC/AFLC 80-17)

OPERATIONAL EQUIPMENT

Equipment which when given the opportunity to perform its intended function does so within its design limits. (MIL-STD-721)

OPERATIONAL EVALUATION

The test and analysis of a specific end item or system, insofar as practical under service operating conditions, in order to determine if quantity production is warranted considering; (1) the increase in military effectiveness to be gained and (2) its effectiveness as compared with currently available items or systems, consideration being given to: personnel capabilities to maintain and operate the equipment; size, weight and location considerations and enemy capabilities in the field. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

OPERATIONAL LEVEL DATA MANAGEMENT OFFICE (AFSC only)

An organization or office established at operating level (e.g., laboratory level, deputy level, etc.) to implement the Air Force data management program concerning contractor prepared data. This level of data management office will be established as appropriate to the organizational structure of the subcommand. (AFSCM/AFLCM 310-1)

OPERATIONAL LOSS.

Property which is listed on the stock record account but cannot be found by physical check and is either missing or reported missing because of loss, entry under the wrong description, or undiscoverable posting errors. (AFM 67-1)

OPERATIONAL MAINTENANCE (SYSTEM)

Maintenance that is performed without interrupting the satisfactory operation of the system. (MIL-STD-721)

OPERATIONAL MISSILE

A missile which has been accepted by the using Services for tactical and/or strategic use. (DOD 3100.1)

OPERATIONAL MISSILE INVENTORY

The cumulated number of production missiles, less missiles which have been destroyed in testing or through attrition or allocated for nonoperational uses, such as: a. Space boosters; b. Research and development testing; c. Operational readiness testing and training; d. Command support.

Included in the Operational Missile Inventory are missiles in reserve, in the logistics pipeline, and in maintenance at echelons above the operational unit. There is not necessarily a launcher for all available missiles. (DOD 3100.1)

OPERATIONAL MISSILE LAUNCHER

A launcher constructed for operational purposes, accepted by the military, together with the necessary checkout and other support equipment required to launch. (DOD 3100.1)

OPERATIONAL PERIOD

The period between acceptance of the first operational unit and the removal from the operational inventory of the system or equipment. (AMCR 11-26)

OPERATIONAL PHASE

The period in the system life cycle which starts with the delivery of the first inventory unit or installation to the unit command and terminates with disposition of the system from the inventory. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2, MIL-STD 778/AFP 800-7)

The period, from acceptance by the user of the first operating unit until disposition of the system. The Operational Phase overlaps the Acquisition Phase. (AFSCM 27-1, AFR 375-1)

The portion, period of the life, or program of a missile weapon system during which the production version of the missile weapon system is employed or is capable of being employed by the ultimate user (major command) in the role of mission for which it was developed. While this phase normally follows the research and development phase, it may overlap and for a time, run concurrently with this phase (AFM 67-1)

OPERATIONAL PRESENTATION

Representatives of the operating and supporting commands will trace the rationale behind stated performance, reliability, and maintainability requirements to the concepts of operation, maintenance, and support in the expected operational environment. Various levels of performance, reliability, and maintainability will be described in terms of their impact on operational effectiveness and lifetime cost of ownership. (AFSCR 800-18)

OPERATIONAL PROJECT

The medium by which authorization is established for supplies and equipment above normal allowance (table of organization and equipment, table of allowance, table of distribution - augmentation, war reserve level documents, and special letters of authorization) to support specific operations, contingencies, and/or war plans. (AR 320-5)

OPERATIONAL READINESS

The capability of a unit, ship, weapon system, or equipment to perform the missions or functions for which it is organized or designed. May be used in a general sense or to express a level or degree of readiness. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5, AFM 11-1, AFP 800-7)

OPERATIONAL READINESS (SYSTEM)

The probability that the System will give specified performance for the duration of a mission when used in the manner and for the purpose intended. (MIL-STD-721)

OPERATIONAL READY

A condition status of an aerospace vehicle meets the criteria established by the major command in accordance with AFM 55-11. (AFM 65-110)

OPERATIONAL RELIABILITY

The probability that an operationally ready system will react as required to accomplish its intended mission/or function as planned, excluding the effects of enemy action; may be specified as an estimated or an achieved reliability. (AFR 80-5, AFR 80-14)

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT (OR)

The OR in the Navy states a need for a particular capability and outlines the system characteristics which describe which capability is to be achieved; it defines the performance throughout the systems operational environment and establishes goals for reliability, maintainability and personnel requirements. (OPNAVINST 3900-27). NOTE: Format guidance is contained in OPNAVINST 5000.42. (AR 70-59)

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT TOTAL

The quantity comprised of the base stockage objective, depot safety level, repair pipeline, project support, training, and provisional spares. (AFM 400-1)

OPERATIONAL SHIELD

A barrier constructed at a particular location or around a particular machine or operating station to protect personnel, material, or equipment from the effects of a localized fire or explosion. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

OPERATIONAL STATUS

The attainment by a system, subsystem, or component of the capability to perform its intended mission. (AFM 11-1)

OPERATIONAL STOCKPILE

The quantity of missiles which a missile squadron has or is projected to have on hand to accomplish its assigned mission. (AFM 67-1)

OPERATIONAL STOCKS

Those stocks held to meet possible operational requirements over and above holding/allowances. (JCS Pub 1)

OPERATIONAL STORAGE SITE (OSS)

An installation in the CONUS which has facilities for storage, storage inspection, modification, and assembly of nuclear weapons, major assemblies, and nuclear components. Weapons stored at an operational storage site are in ERDA and/or DOD custody, and the site is operated and controlled by AFLC. (AFM 67-1)

OPERATIONAL SUITABILITY

How well the system performs its intended mission when operated and maintained by military personnel in the field. This normally includes capability, availability, reliability, maintainability, logistics supportability, training requirements, and an assessment of operating and support cost characteristics. (AFR 80-14)

OPERATIONAL SUPPLEMENTS

Operational supplements are issued as an expeditious method of adding to or changing information when mission essential operational deficiencies are involved. They are identified by adding "S" and a numerical designator to the number of the TO being supplemented. (AFSCR 676-9, AFLCR 66-9)

OPERATIONAL SUPPLIES

Those supplies, over and above the normal allowances of an oversea theater, which are required to support logistic and operational plans of the theater. (AR 320-5)

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

The support given a weapon or support system from those pieces of equipment, skills, techniques, and forces that come into play during operations but are not normally identified as part of a specific system. (AFM 11-1)

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT DIRECTIVE

The document issued by HQ USAF to subordinate commands to direct the management of research and development projects. It is used to approve and control an operational support program. (FSCM 27-1)

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT REQUIREMENT

A formal serially numbered document describing in specific terms the characteristics of items of equipment, skills or techniques required to support Air Force tasks, but not normally identifiable as part of a specific system. The Operational Support Requirement is directive and authorizes institution of a funded Research and Development Project. (AFM 11-1)

OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

Includes research and development effort directed toward developing, engineering, and testing systems; support programs; and vehicles and weapons that have been approved for production and military service employment. This development is included for convenience in considering all RDTE projects. All items are major line item projects which appear as RDTE cost of weapon systems elements in other programs. Program control will then be exercised by reviewing the individual research and development effort in each weapon system element. (AR 70-59/DOD 4100.35/OPNAVINST 3900.8B)

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION

The term denotes any program or project designed to obtain, verify, and provide data for conclusions about the suitability of operational systems, sub-systems, equipment, concepts, tactics, techniques, and procedures. The term test denotes the conduct of physical activity in pursuit of prescribed data objectives. The term evaluation denotes a review and analysis of quantitative or qualitative data produced by current test projects or programs, by previous testing, or by data provided from other sources, i.e., operational, research and development, supporting activities or from combinations of any of the foregoing. (AFP 800-7)

Test and evaluation conducted to estimate the system's military utility, operational effectiveness and operational suitability. (Reference DOD Directive 5000.3) (DOD 5000.1)

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION ACTIVITY

A functional area of test and evaluation under the control and direction of the operating commands. (AFR 67-19)

OPERATIONAL TESTING (OT)

Testing and evaluation of materiel systems which is accomplished with typical user operators, crews or units in as realistic an operations environment as possible to provide data to estimate:

1. The military utility, operational effectiveness

and operational suitability (including compatibility, interoperability, reliability, availability and maintainability, supportability, operational man (soldier-machine interface) and training requirements) of new systems.

2. From the user viewpoint, the system's desirability, considering systems already available and the operational benefits/burdens associated with the new system.

3. The need for modification to the system.

4. And the adequacy of doctrine, organization, operating techniques, tactics and training for employment of the system, the adequacy of maintenance support for the system and, when appropriate, its performance in a countermeasures environment. (AR 70-59)

The functional operation of an item of IPE through all feeds, speeds, cycles, and other physical evaluations as deemed necessary to determine the presence or absence of defects when compared with the designed operating capacity. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

OPERATIONAL TESTS

A continuing process of evaluation which may be applied to either operational personnel or situation to determine their validity or reliability. (JCS Pub 1)

A test program for exercising the operational system in as near an operational environment as possible to determine weapon system reliability and accuracy factors under representative operational conditions. This program provides for the determination of weapon system reliability and accuracy planning factors, at specified confidence levels and intervals, as opposed to the objectives of Research and Development and Demonstration and Shakedown Operations test programs, which are conducted for the purpose of improving these factors. (AFM 11-1)

OPERATIONAL O TRAINERS

A unit of operational equipment or complete system arranged to operate in a normal manner to teach students the operational characteristics of the equipment and afford them experience in servicing, operating, and trouble shooting such equipment. (AFM 67-1)

OPERATIONALLY READY (As applied to a unit, ship, or weapon system)

Capable of performing the missions or functions for which organized or designed. Incorporates both equipment readiness and personnel readiness. (JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1, AR 320-5)

OPERATIONALLY READY (As applied to equipment)

Available and in condition for serving the functions for which designed. (JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1, AR 320-5)

OPERATIONALLY READY (As applied to personnel)

Available and qualified to perform assigned missions or functions. (JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1, AR 320-5)

OPERATIONALLY READY (OR)

The aerospace vehicle is capable of performing all of its assigned missions. (Preflight, post flight, thru-flight and home station check inspections are considered as OR conditions.) (AFR 65-110)

OPERATIONS

The performance of service or production of goods that might normally be obtained from private enterprise. (DOD-5000.8)

Those functions associated with the motor pool or transportation organization responsible for administering, planning, directing and controlling the assignment and movement of vehicles and drivers in the transporting of personnel and cargo. (DOD 4500.7)

OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS

Includes the Operation and Maintenance Appropriations and Military Personnel Appropriations for active forces. (DOD 7000.5)

OPERATIONS FUNCTIONS

Repetitive using-command/agency actions performed on a system that has been turned over to the using command and that are required to accomplish the given system objectives in a normal uninterrupted sequence. Examples of such functions for a deployed missile system would include receiving alert indications, positioning or transporting the missile, checking out the system launching, and accomplishing inflight operations, including required tracking and limited data acquisition necessary to accomplish the basic mission. (AFSCM 375-5)

OPERATIONS OPERATING BUDGET (OOB)

An approved operating plan which is the basis of authorization and customer financial control of obligations in the execution of a directed program authorization. The DPEM portion of the OOB is the Major Force Program (MFP)-7 Direct Air Force (DAF) Element of Expense/Investment Code (EEIC) 54X and organic support of the non-EEIC 54X OOB requirements. (AFLCR 66-49)

OPERATIONS RESEARCH

The analytical study of military problems, undertaken to provide responsible commanders and staff agencies with a scientific basis for decision on action to improve military operations. Also known as "operational research"; "operations analysis." (JCS Pub 1)

OPERATIONS SECURITY BOARD

A group of personnel at major command level representing major staff functional areas. The Board functions as a reviewing authority for the command OPSEC program, establishes objectives, and assesses the effectiveness of the program. It also provides suggestions to higher levels on program improvements for Air Force wide application. (AFSCP 55-4)

OPERATIONS SECURITY (OPSEC)

The actions taken to deny the enemy information about completed, current, and planned activities and operations. These actions include planning, training, and other procedures necessary to safeguard information from enemy interception. (Remember, for OPSEC purposes "Operation or Activity" means any military project, program, event, or function which requires that information pertaining thereto be safeguarded so our enemies are denied a tactical or strategic advantage. Clerk-typists, technical writers, program managers, computer analysts, specialists in all fields, everyone in the military services, including civilians are involved in "Operations.") (AFSCP 55-4)

OPERATIONS SECURITY PANEL

An organization established at the AFSC field command level to accomplish functions similar to those accomplished by the Operations Security Board at the major command level. (AFSCP 55-4)

OPERATIONS SECURITY SURVEY

A technique used to examine potential sources of information related to a given activity and to determine measures to improve the security of the activity. (AFSCP 55-4)

OPERATIONS SECURITY SURVEY TEAM

A team formed to accomplish operations security surveys. Members for each team are selected by OPSEC Boards or Panels. Personnel from appropriate functional areas are assigned to OPSEC survey teams in accordance with the particular type of activity to be examined. Teams may comprise personnel from HQ AFSC only, AFSC field commands only, or from combinations of personnel from HQ AFSC, AFSC field commands, and personnel from other US Government organizations. (AFSCP 55-4)

OPERATIONS SUPPORTING DATA SYSTEM

Data system or sub-systems which produce information, usually on a real-time or near real-time basis, for use in decision-making with relation to the direct command or control of forces and those which support weather, warning, intelligence, and other operationally-associated functions. In the command, control, and support systems, this definition refers only to the information processing portions thereof. (AFM 11-1)

OPERATOR MAINTENANCE

Operator maintenance is that routine maintenance and work performed by personnel who are responsible for the operation of a plant/equipment/system. It includes cleaning, oiling, lubrication, adjustment and minor parts replacement and servicing in accordance with standard practices and manufacturer's recommendations. It also includes the injection or application of corrosion control inhibitors and chemicals where required and logging of data required in operation of plants/systems, components, or items of equipment, (such as boiler plants, central air conditioning systems, water treatment plants, sewage and industrial waste treatment plants, cooling towers, condensate return lines, etc.). It is recognized, however, that some labor union agreements may restrict or limit repair by the operator. This, however, does not preclude the requirement for its determination and accomplishment by some method or system. (AFSCR 78-5)

OPERATOR-LEVEL CHART

A chart (AFLC Form 370) which sequentially illustrates in detail the operations accomplished within or by an identified logistics system function or an identified logistics system management organization. These charts identify steps within processes; specifically describe those steps; identify the operators or activities responsible for accomplishment of them, the flow of documents/communications from operation to operation; and the major function from which inputs are received or to which outputs are made. (AFLCR 400-5)

OPERATOR'S MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

A set of instructions placed with the shop equipment which advises the operator of the tasks he must perform to maintain the equipment. (AFLCR 66-34)

OPPORTUNE AIRLIFT

Space for passengers/cargo which becomes available without interference or detriment to the primary mission of the aircraft. (AFSCR 76-2)

OPPORTUNITY COSTING

A technique used to measure the nonfinancial sacrifices or costs entailed in utilizing certain limited supply assets in one system rather than another. The opportunity cost is the benefit or type of effectiveness sacrificed as a result of a decision to use one particular available asset over another with the expectation of gaining an alternative benefit or effect. (AFSCL 173-2)

OPTIMUM EXPANSION

The condition where expansion of exhaust gas through a nozzle is such as to provide maximum beneficial effect. (AFM 127-201)

OPTIMUM REPAIR LEVEL ANALYSIS (ORLA)

A trade study conducted by a contractor as part of the system/equipment engineering analysis process. ORLA provides contractors and prospective contractors with a basis on which to evolve an optimum approach to repair recommendations concurrent with the design and development process. (AFLCM/AFSCM 800-4). (AFLCR 66-26)

A trade study normally conducted by the contractor as part of the system engineering analysis process on new systems/equipment. An ORLA will be conducted on all contractor-furnished peculiar items which evaluates in relation to the work breakdown structure the corrective maintenance alternatives to return a failed item to serviceable condition. The analysis is conducted on a failure mode and corresponding corrective maintenance task basis for each item being evaluated. The ORLA results are recommendations on a cost effective (optimum) repair level for each item of hardware analyzed. The analysis determines the cost of off-equipment maintenance actions by evaluating the alternatives of discard at failure, intermediate (field shop) repair, or depot level repair. The study does not normally include on-equipment remove and replace actions of the item being analyzed or correction of deficiencies by minor repair, servicing, adjustment, or calibration. Scheduled maintenance requirements are not included except for consideration of AGE, personnel and facilities which may be available for common use to satisfy corrective maintenance requirements. Time change items may be considered if the maintenance level for replacement is not specified in system documentation. General guidance and techniques for conducting an ORLA are contained in AFLCM/AFSCM 375-6. (AFLCR 375-4)

OPTION

A unilateral right in a contract by which, for a specified time, the Government may elect to purchase additional quantities of the supplies or services called for by the contract, or may elect to extend the period of performance of the contract. (DAC 76-6)

OPTION AND OPTION DATE

As employed within J041, alerts D/PP that a contract option exists and identifies the date by which the option must be exercised (AFLCR 70-11)

OPTIONAL ITEMS

Items other than mandatory clothing items authorized for wear pursuant to AFM 35-10. (AFM 67-1)

ORDER

A document, including a requisition, authorizing a procuring or performing activity to deliver material or perform services. (AR 37-27)

A communication, written, oral, or by signal, which conveys instructions from a superior to a subordinate. In a broad sense, the terms "order" and "command" are synonymous. However, an order implies discretion as to the details of execution whereas a command does not. (JCS Pub 1)

A request for procurement action in the form of a new contract or, in the case of call-type contracts, the placement of an order against an existing contract. (DOD 4140.39)

ORDER AND SHIPPING CYCLE

All the various stages of serviceable stock replenishment actions, from initiation of replenishment action to receipt of material by the requiring activity. The order and shipping cycle includes such stages as: preparation and transmittal of initiating information; processing and response by the resupply source; in transit; and receipt processing by the requiring activity. (DOD 4140.20)

ORDER AND SHIPPING REQUIREMENT

The quantity required to be on order to fill the order and shipping cycle (DOD 4140.20)

ORDER AND SHIPPING TIME

The time elapsing between the initiation of stock replenishment action for a specific activity and the receipt by that activity of the material resulting

from such action. Order and shipping time is applicable only to material within the supply system and it is composed of the distinct elements, order time and shipping time. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8, JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

The time interval in days between the initiation of stock replenishment action by a specific activity and the receipt by the base of the material resulting from such action. O&ST used in base stock leveling is applicable only to off-shelf receipts. (AFM 67-1)

Time that elapses between the initiation of a request for material and its receipt. (AFM 57-1)

ORDER OF USE

A series of three character assignment orders to designate interchangeability position such as list preferred of the group, sequence of this item, and next preferred of the group. (AFLCR 171-26)

ORDER QUANTITY

The amount of new procurement for which funds are to be obligated; i.e., procurement cycle quantity plus reorder point shortage. (DOD 4140.39)

ORDER TASK

A contractual and obligating document issued under a master or basic task-type contract for research and development work. (Navy term.) (DOD 5000.8)

ORDER TIME

The time interval between submission of a requisition or order and shipment of material by the supply activity. (DOD 5000.8, DOD 4140.20, AFM 67-1, JCS Pub 1)

The time elapsing between the initiation of stock replenishment action and submittal of requisition or order. (JCS Pub 1)

ORDERING ACTIVITY

The organization issuing a specific definite order for the manufacture of materials, supplies, and equipment, or for other work or services to be performed by a Government-owned and operated establishment. For services requested from a T&E activity the ordering activity is also referred to as the "user." (AFSCR 177-2)

ORDERING AGENCY OR ACTIVITY

Any authorized element or organization that places orders on another military department, or subdivision thereof, for the delivery from stock, manufacture, procurement of materiel, or performance of service. (AFSCR 170-9)

ORDER-OF-USE

A unique combination of codes used to identify the order in which items within an I&S group will be substituted and/or issued. (AFM 67-1)

ORDERS

A request for the manufacture of material, supplies, and equipment, or other work or services placed with and accepted by a Government-owned and operated establishment These establishments include designated major T&E activities wherein a contractor function is essentially an extension of the in-house capability as opposed to contractor operations that are actually discrete and separate from the ordering DOD components' function. The order may have originated within or outside DOD. Documents that may be considered orders are listed as follows:

(1) AF Form 185, Project Order. These orders are governed by 41 USC 23, DODI 7220.1 as implemented by AFR 70-2 and must meet a bona fide need of the fiscal year (FY) in which issued. Orders funded by the 57-3600 appropriation must be in conformity with forward financing policies prescribed in AFSCR 172-9 and with the incremental programming and funding guidelines for RDT&E. If programmed funds are approved for the first FY of the multiple (2) year RDT&E appropriation but obligation action does not occur until after the beginning of the second FY, the first FY funds will be cited. However, if additional work is required that was not programmed and approved in the first FY, the additional effort must be obligated with current (new) year program/approved funds. AF Forms 185 may be used by AFSC organizations when ordering technical effort from other Air Force or AFSC organizations. Air Force requirements prohibit orders to be used by an organizational unit under the same activity commander. This restriction applies to organizational units under the same activity commander of single purpose installations. However, the designated major T&E support activities are considered independent entities having separate, first level command management responsibilities even though located at the same physical location as the ordering activities. (AFSCR 177-2)

ORDERS, MILITARY

Refers to all purchase commitments of the Department of Defense, including procurement and construction contracts, purchase orders, letters of intent, etc. (AFM 78-4)

ORDERS, UNDELIVERED

In the aggregate, the amount of unpaid

obligations outstanding for which property and services have not been received. To be distinguished from contracts and orders outstanding which are further reduced by progress payments due to undelivered property or services. (DOD 5000.8)

ORDERS, UNFILLED CUSTOMER

The total amount of orders on hand for materiel or services to be furnished on a reimbursable basis. less reimbursements earned. (DOD 5000.8)

ORDER, DELIVERY

A written order to a contractor pursuant to an indefinite delivery type contract which then constitutes the basic obligating document for this type of transaction. The delivery order consummates the agreement of the contractor and the Government when the original partial contractual agreement was effected. Also may be used in ordering supplies or services from Government agencies outside the Department of Defense. (DOD 5000.8)

ORDER, ECONOMY-ACT

An order executed for materials to be furnished, or for work or services to be performed, by one activity for another under the authority and limitations of the Economic Act (31 U.S.C. 686). (DOD 5000.8)

ORDER, JOB

Descriptive of a cost system whereby costs are accumulated by job orders. (DOD 5000.8)

A formal instruction to perform certain work according to specifications, estimates, etc. (DOD 5000.8)

ORDER, MPA COMMON-ITEM

The document issued, pursuant to the provisions of the Mutual Security Act, to a military department authorizing procurement or delivery from service stocks of common-use items to a foreign country under the "grant-aid" program of Military Assistance. (DOD 5000.8)

ORDER, PROJECT

A specific, definite and certain order for work or for the manufacture of supplies, materiel, or equipment which, for the purpose of obligation, assumes the characteristics of orders or contracts placed with commercial enterprises. (DOD 5000.8)

ORDER, PURCHASE

An executed document authorizing a vendor to deliver materials or equipment which, upon acceptance, constitutes the purchase contract. (DOD 5000.8)

ORDER, WORK

A specific or blanket authorization to perform certain work; usually broader in scope than a job order, sometimes used synonymously with job order. (DOD 5000.8)

ORDNANCE

Any munition or agent to be released or expended. This includes ammunition of all types, rockets, probes, missiles, bombs, flares, napalm tanks, and chemical and biological agents. (AFM 11-1)

Explosives, chemicals, pyrotechnic and similar stores, e.g., bombs, guns and ammunition, flares, smoke, napalm. (JCS Pub 1)

ORGANIC

Assigned to and forming an essential part of a military organization. Organic parts of a unit are those listed in its table of organization for the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and are assigned to the administrative organizations of the operating forces for the Navy. (AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1)

A term used to distinguish maintenance functions and services performed by Department of the Army personnel (military and civilian, and including direct hire non-U.S. citizens and personnel hired under master labor contracts with host government) from similar functions and services performed by commercial contract or Government-owned contractor-operated facilities or by other military department or Government-owned contractor-operated facilities or by other military department or Government agencies. (AR 37-55)

ORGANIC DEPOT MAINTENANCE

Depot level maintenance, as defined in Appendix II, performed in Department of the Army facilities by Department of the Army personnel. Includes maintenance performed on-site or in the field when services of Army depot maintenance personnel are required. Also includes maintenance support services (code 23LO.1020) provided by Department of the Army personnel. (AR 37-55)

ORGANIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance performed by a military department under military control utilizing Government-owned or controlled facilities, tools, test equipment, spares, repair parts, and military and civil service personnel. (AFLCR 400-21/DARCOMR 700-99/NAVMATINST 4790.23A/MCO P4410.22A)

ORGANIC MATERIAL

A complex compound of carbon such as materials derived from living matter. (AFM 127-201)

ORGANIZATION

An organization consisting of the North Atlantic Treaty countries. (AFM 67-1)

The form of association of persons for attainment of specified objectives. (DOD 5000.8)

An identifiable unit or group of persons having specific delegated function(s). (DOD 5000.8)

The establishment of authority and responsibility of persons as associated with consideration to coordination and effectiveness in operation. (DOD 5000.8)

A unit or activity drawing supplies direct from an AF base or subbase. (AFM 67-1)

ORGANIZATION CODE

A four digit alpha code (abbreviation), which identifies the reporting Air Materiel Area, directorate, and division, as applicable. (AFLCM 400-2, Vol IX)

A code used in the 1050 II Supply System to designate an organizational entity receiving supplies or material. (AFSCM 177-265)

ORGANIZATION DOCUMENT NUMBER

A seven-digit code entered on the supply request by the initiating activity. The first four digits reflect the current Julian date; the last three digits, the serial number of the document being prepared. Serial numbers begin with "001" for the first request prepared each day and continue consecutively through "999." (AR 320-5)

ORGANIZATION FORECAST AUTHORIZATION EQUIPMENT DATA

A forecast of organization equipment required for the future support of a programmed new or modified type of unit as reflected in official USAF program documents. The OFAED does not reflect any equipment in use. (AFM 67-1)

ORGANIZATION PROPERTY

Property authorized by Section III of applicable tables or organization and equipment and common type tables of allowances, such as TA 50-901, TA 50-902 and TA 50-914. (AR 320-5)

ORGANIZATION PROPERTY BOOK

A record maintained to account for organization property not recorded on the individual clothing record and/or organizational clothing and equipment record. (AR 320-5)

ORGANIZATION TABLE

A HQ USAF numbered publication in two parts: Part I. A detailed statement of function and mission capability assignment for either AF controlled and major command controlled units with like characteristics which will generally be manned similarly in accordance with appropriate unit manning document. Part II. A guide which prescribes the characteristic military and civilian manpower strength and skills either planned or in use for AF controlled and major command controlled units in support of the unit capability established in Part I. (AFM 67-1)

ORGANIZATIONAL AIRLIFT SERVICE

The airlift service provided by DOD aircraft not assigned to the Agency. (DOD 5160.2)

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMANDER

The term, "organizational commander," at major command/AF/division headquarters level means the deputy chief of staff, officers in charge of staff agencies (such as staff judge advocate, safety, etc.) or his delegated representatives. "Organization commander" at base level means the individual possessing supervisory control (not administrative control, such as supply squadron commander, etc.,) of the function and responsible for success of the assigned mission. (AFM 67-1)

ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT

Any defined unit within the contractor's organization structure which is responsible for accomplishing the work. (DOD 7090.2, AR 37-200)

ORGANIZATIONAL EQUIPMENT

Referring to method of use, signifies that equipment, other than individual equipment, which is used in furtherance of the common mission of an organization or unit. (AR 320-5, DOD 4500.32-R, JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

Items required for the use of an organization or unit. (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1)

All equipment items authorized to or on hand in an organization or base to support its mission. All organizational equipment will be managed by the BEMO/CEMO except as excluded by Part one, Volume IV. (AFM 67-1)

ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL MAINTENANCE

That maintenance which a using organization (missile squadron) performs on its own equipment with the use of its own skills. (AFM 67-1)

ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE

Organizational Maintenance is that maintenance which is the responsibility of and performed by a using organization on its assigned equipment. (AFR 66-1, AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1, TM 38-715, AFM 67-1, AR 320-5, DOD 3232.1, AR 750-1, AR 37-16)

Maintenance which the using organization authorizes and is responsible for performing on assigned weapons. (AFR 65-7)

That maintenance authorized for, the responsibility of, and performed by a using organization or its assigned equipment. Organizational maintenance normally consists of pre-flight, post-flight, and periodic inspection of aircraft; daily or minor inspection of other materiel, servicing, preventive maintenance, calibration of systems, and removal and replacement of components. (AFM 67-1)

Maintenance that is the responsibility of and performed by a using organization on its assigned equipment. Organizational maintenance normally consists of inspecting, servicing, lubricating, adjusting, and replacing parts, minor assemblies, and subassemblies. (AFM 400-1)

ORGANIZATIONAL REPAIR PARTS

Parts which are authorized to an organization for its own use. (AR 320-5)

ORGANIZATIONAL SCRAP

Personal property, other than waste, which appears to have no market value except for its basic materiel content. (AFM 67-1)

ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPLY

That service authorized for and performed by a using organization with respect to its own equipment. This category incorporates the first and second echelons of supply as follows: first echelon—that phase of supply performed by the individual user, wearer, or operator in the acquisition of authorized initial, replacement or replenishment supplies and equipment from unit supply; second echelon—that phase of supply performed by specially trained and designated personnel of the using organization in the acquisition, distribution and accounting for authorized initial, replacement and replenishment supplies and equipment at the organizational level. (AR 320-5)

ORGANIZATIONAL/INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE

Maintenance identified in AFR 66-14 for organizational and intermediate (O&I) functions. (AFLCR 66-67)

ORGANIZATIONS

This category covers specifications and standards prepared by technical societies, standardizing associations, and committees, such as the American Society for Testing Materials, Society of Automotive Engineers, American Standards Association, National Aircraft Standards Committee, and other nationally recognized technical groups. (BUWEPSINST 4330.12)

ORGANIZATION, TRAINING, AND EMPLOYMENT OF MILITARY

General military information necessary for organizing military, paramilitary, or irregular forces, including the tactics, technique, and tactical doctrine (also military intelligence and counterintelligence doctrine and techniques) necessary to train and employ the forces. This category does not include specific technical data and training needed to operate and maintain individual items of military materiel and munitions. (AFSCR 200-5)

ORIENTATION TOURS

Tours arranged for key foreign personnel for the purpose of orientation and indoctrination. (DOD 5105.38M)

ORIGINAL BUDGET

The budget prepared at, or near, the time the contract was signed, and consistent with the contract price. (DOD 7000.2, AR 37-200)

The budget established at or near, the time the contract was signed, based on the negotiated contract cost. (AFSCP/AFLCP 173-5)

ORIGINAL CONTAINER

An unopened unit, intermediate, or shipping container of identical items which bears evidence of having been closed or sealed after inspection and identification by an AF depot inspector, AF quality control representative, or authorized inspectors of other governmental agencies. (AFM 67-1)

ORIGINAL DESTINATION (MERCHANT SHIPPING)

The original final destination of a convoy or of an individual ship (whether in convoy or independent). This is particularly applicable to the original destination of a voyage begun in peacetime. (JCS Pub 1)

ORIGINAL PACKAGE

A sealed or otherwise securely closed container which has been packed by a vendor, supply depot, or arsenal and which conforms to the following: 1. Contains one kind of article only, as distinguished from a container in which miscellaneous articles are packed for convenience in shipment. The component articles comprising a standard unit of equipment when assembled, must be considered as one article when shipped as a complete unit. 2. Contents are standard as to quantity or the outside of the package shows a list of quantities and description of the contents thereof by permanently affixed marking. 3. The designation of the vendor, depot, or arsenal is indicated on the outside of the

package. 4. The package is received by the consignee with seals or protective fastening unbroken as applied by the vendor, depot or arsenal with no evidence of having been tampered with enroute and no visible damage to contents. (AFM 67-1)

ORIGINAL PLAN

The plan under which the acquisition was approved for deployment. A Program Change Decision and Development Concept Paper normally describe the original plan. (AR 37-200, DOD 7000.3)

ORIGINATING ACTIVITY

The HQ AFLC or ALC activity reporting a deficiency. A DR may be initiated by a mission activity on data processing installation (DPI). (AFLCR 171-30)

ORIGINATING POINT

Activity within a component which finds a product quality deficiency and reports it. (Encl 1 DLAR 4155.24, AR 702-7, NAVMATINST 4155.8B, AFR 74-6, MCO 4155.5B)

ORIGINATOR

The Air Force activity that identifies a technical facility required to support an RDT&E effort. The originator may, or may not, be the eventual user. (AFSCP 80-1)

ORLA PROGRAM PLAN

The plan submitted by the contractor in response to the contract definition (or validation/procurement planning phase) work statement. It consists of the following elements:

1. The selected methodology (mathematical model) for evaluating the alternatives of discard at failure, repair at intermediate level, or repair at depot level.
2. The contractor's selected criteria to provide guidance to designers on the advisability of design for discard at failure or repairability.
3. The methodology for recommendation of repair-level decisions where minimum cost is neither a necessary or sufficient condition because of conflict with defined or implied operational requirements.
4. The selected technique for mathematical sensitivity analysis to indicate the sensitivity of repair-level recommendations to variation in one or more elements of data used in the repair-level analysis.
5. The contractor's management approach and organizational structure to insure that ORLA results are integrated with other elements in the system engineering process such as design, maintainability, reliability, supply support, etc.
6. The delineation of tasks and milestones (including review schedule) during the development and production phases. (AFLCR 375-4)

ORTHOPEDIC FOOTWEAR

Footwear of special construction to correct, compensate, or remedy conditions resulting from foot injuries, partial amputation, congenital deformity, or disease. Orthopedic footwear is not provided under the clothing monetary allowance system but is supplied through medical channels. AFM 67-1)

Boots or shoes of a shape and/or size that are not included in the tariff of the DSA Supply System and cannot be related to a standard commercial size. Such footwear is normally corrective, compensating, or remedial in nature and/or is manufactured on a special orthopedic last, or a standard last with modifications, for individuals with foot injuries or deformities. Usually appliances molded to the contour of the feet. (DSAR 4235.18)

OSSICLES

The bone linkages which transmit and amplify movement of the ear drum to the oval window of the ear. (AFM 127-201)

OTHER DIRECT COST

This is an eight-digit numeric (2 decimals) entry on the Temporary Labor and Material Plan. It contains the total other direct costs and is applicable to A. M, or T jobs. It may be travel costs, material cost from a base (field team site) supporting A-prefix JONs, contract costs, or any combination thereof. (AFLCR 66-61)

An eight-position numeric field (six position dollars, two position cents) contained in the AFLC Form 237 for initial input. AFLC Form 930 can be used to change the value. This field may contain travel costs, material costs from field team sites, contract costs, or any combination thereof. (AFLCR 66-62)

OTHER EQUIPMENT

Supplies which do not meet the criteria of capital property but cannot be classified as expendable. (AR 320-5)

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY

A Government activity, not a component of DOD, located on or near an Air Force base, and furnished support. (AFSCR 170-9)

OTHER HIGHWAY SYSTEMS

Other specifically recognized networks of public highways, such as officially dedicated highway networks of States and political subdivisions thereof. (AR 55-80/OPNAVINST 11210.1A/AFR 75-88/MCO 11210.2B/DLAR 4500.19)

OTHER MAJOR END ITEMS (OMEIs)

Items subject to repair such as ground power generators, snow plows, guidance systems, and other serialized items. (AFLCR 65-17)

OTHER NONWAREHOUSE SPACE

Space being used for storage within any structure designed for other than storage purposes (e.g., barracks, dry tanks, hangars, transitory shelters, and quonset buildings). Covered X-sites, and Y-sites hutments, and temporary canvas shelters are considered to be included in this term when used for storage. (AR 320-5)

Space assigned for storage operations within any structure designed for other than storage purposes; e.g., barracks, dry tanks, hangers, transitory shelters, X-sites, and quonset buildings. Transitory shelter is a prefabricated, sectional, metal structure, normally with complete sides and ends but without utilities, classed as a storage aid rather than a real property facility. (AR 730-62)

OTHER PERSONNEL

All other military and civilian personnel not defined as S&E or technicians. Included are most clerical, supply, and procurement personnel. (AFSCR 80-26)

All military and civilian personnel not classified as S&E or T will be classified as O. Personnel in this classification will log their time to direct job orders when they can identify their work to a specific direct job order. The remainder of their time will be logged against memorandum job order numbers (laboratories only). (AFSCM 177-265)

OTHER PLANT EQUIPMENT (OPE)

Other plant equipment (OPE) is defined as that part of plant equipment excluding IPE and is categorized below.

1. Minor plant equipment means an item of plant equipment having an acquisition cost of less than $1,000.00 and other plant equipment regardless of cost when so designated.

2. Any plant equipment with an acquisition cost of $1,000.00 or more that is used to operate and maintain a facility, e.g., office, cafeteria, and medical equipment. (TM 38-260, NAVSUP Pub 522, AFR 71-18, MCO 4870.62, DSAM 4145.9)

Equipment other than IPE used, or capable of use, in the manufacture of supplies or in the performance of services (see DAR B-102.12). (AFR 78-22)

That part of plant equipment, regardless of dollar value, which is used in or in conjunction with the manufacture of components or end items relative to maintenance, supply, processing, assembly or research and development operations; but excluding items categorized as IPE. (DAC 76-17)

OTHER SPACE

Any area assigned for storage operations, within a structure designed for other than storage purposes. Dry tank space is included. (AFR 69-8)

OTHER WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT (OWRMR)

This level consists of the WRMR less the PWRMR. (DOD 4140.2)

OTHER WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT, PROTECTABLE (OWRMRP)

The portion of the OWRMR which is protected for purposes of procurement, funding and inventory management. (DOD 4140.2)

OTHER WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT, BALANCE (OWRMRB)

That portion of the OWRMR which has not been acquired or funded. This level consists of the OWRMR less the OWRMRP. (DOD 4140.2)

OTHER WAR RESERVE MATERIEL STOCK (OWRMS)

The assets which are designated to satisfy the OWRMR. (DOD 4140.2)

OUT OF SERVICE PERIOD POOL

Includes all aircraft enroute to awaiting and in progressive aircraft rework. (OPNAVINST 5442.2)

OUTBOUND CARGO

Cargo received in Army terminals or aerial ports of embarkation for loading on ships or aircraft for overseas, coastwise, intertheater or intratheater, intercoastal or retrograde movement. (AR 320-5)

OUTBOUND TRAFFIC

Traffic originating in CONUS destined for an oversea area. (AR 50-30)

Traffic originating in CONUS destined overseas and oversea traffic moving in the general direction from CONUS. (AR 55-23)

Traffic that originates in the CONUS destined for overseas or oversea traffic moving in the general direction from the CONUS. (AFLCM 171-119)

OUTDOOR STORAGE SITES

An open location selected within the magazine area for storage of explosives and/or components. (AFM 11-1)

OUTFITTING ASSEMBLY POINT

An activity of the Shore Establishment named in outfitting instructions and directives as a shipping destination for the assembly of outfitting materials regardless of the source from which issued. Outfitting Assembly Points are responsible for assembling and delivering the appropriate allowances of material to the activity being outfitted or to the loading point. Outfitting Assembly Points may or may not also be stocking and loading points for the material involved. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

OUTFITTING LOADING POINT

An activity of the Shore Establishment named in outfitting instructions and directives as a shipping destination for loading of assembled outfitting materials regardless of the source from which issued. Outfitting Loading Points are also Assembly Points for ships' outfittings and may or may not also be stocking points for the materials involved. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

OUTFITTING RESPONSIBILITY

The responsibility for insuring the assembly and delivery of applicable allowances of aeronautical material and equipment required for the outfitting of a vessel. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

OUTFITTING STOCK POINT

An activity of the Shore Establishment responsible for procuring, stocking and issuing specific allowances of aeronautical material in support of outfittings as directed by NAVAIRSYSCOM or the cognizant Maintenance management agent. Outfitting Stock Points may or may not be outfitting assembly and loading points. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

OUTGOING (DD FORM 448)

Initiated by an AFSC activity and forwarded to a procurement office in another Department or Agency. (AFSCM 70-1)

OUTLEASED STORAGE SPACE

Storage space leased to a private or commercial industrial enterprise for which rent is paid by the lessee. (AR 320-5)

OUTLINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (ODP) (ARMY)

A development plan prepared prior to entry into the validation phase. It is prepared by the materiel developer in coordination with the combat developer and provides a plan for management of the RDTE effort to achieve the materiel objective addressed by the Letter of Agreement (LOA) (AR 71-9). (AR 70-59)

OUTPUT EQUIPMENT

The equipment used for transferring information out of a computer. Examples include card punches, printers, and plotting devices. These equipments may be located adjacent to the central processor or remotely situated. (AFM 11-1)

OUTPUT FORMATTER

The portion of a compiler which produces the machine codes required to cause the tester to perform each step of a test procedure. All compilers do not contain a separately identifiable output formatter. (AFLCR 66-27)

OUTPUT MEASURE CODES

A two-digit alpha code with numeric descriptor developed for use in reporting work accomplished. (AFLCR 117-105)

OUT-OF-CLASS

A term used to signify coding of items out-of-class; i.e., to cause item management responsibilities to be placed in a management environment other than that to which the particular Federal Supply Class is assigned. This term will not be construed to suggest that an item has been improperly classified. (AFLCR 400-1)

OUT-OF-PRODUCTION ENGINES

Engines not currently being manufactured with quantities in the AF inventory. (AFM 400-1)

OUT-YEARS

The four fiscal years following the target year. (AR 70-59)

OUTSIDE PLANT

This includes:

a. Base Wire Communications Cable System. This is the portion of the intrabase wire communications system serving the base wire communications facilities. Included are all open wire, cable, poles, guys, trenching, ducting, main frame protectors, and so forth, used in support of the base telephone, fire reporting, crash alarm, security, intercom, public address, audio, TTY, handwriting, control, and supervision required for efficient administration of the base or site complex. A BWCS outside plant does not include b and c below.

b. Operational Cable Systems.

c. Antenna Systems. (AFR 100-18)

OUTSIZE CARGO

All wheeled equipment and all other items of cargo, programmed for transportation by any mode, for which any single dimension exceeds 100 inches

in length, 74 inches in width or 67 inches in height, or exceeds 10,000 pounds in weight. (TACM 400-1)

OUTSTANDING CONTRACT CHANGE NOTIFICATION

Written order signed by the contracting officer directing changes in authorized supplies or services when the negotiated price has not been definitized. (AFSCR 178-5)

OVERAGE

Any article of freight (packaged or loose) which, upon delivery by a carrier, is found to be in excess of the quantity of material recorded on the bill of lading covering the shipment. (DSAR 4500.3, DOD 4500.32-R)

1. Item overage is a quantity received in excess of the quantity ordered/shipped due to an incorrect item count within a container, box and/or package. This is considered a shipping-type (item) discrepancy. Overages of boxes, packages, or loose articles of freight in RORO trailer, or a CONEX are reportable as a transportation-type discrepancy. (AFR 67-16)

2. An overage of freight (packaged or loose), upon delivery by a carrier, found to be in excess of the quantity of articles recorded on the bill of lading or transportation document covering the shipment is considered a transportation-type discrepancy. (AFR 67-16)

OVERFREIGHT

Freight separated from its waybill and bearing no identifying marks. (AR 320-5)

OVERHAUL

To restore an item to a completely serviceable condition as prescribed by maintenance serviceability standards. (AR 320-5)

The disassembly, test and inspection of the operating components and the basic structure to determine and accomplish the necessary rework, rebuild, replacement and servicing required to obtain the desired performance. (AR 20-5)

The process of restoring an item to a serviceable condition by disassembling the item, inspecting the condition of each of its component parts, and reassembling it using serviceable or new assemblies, subassemblies, and parts, followed by inspection and operational test. (AFR 66-14)

The disassembly, cleaning, inspection, repair, or replacement of parts or components, reassembly and test of any item or accessory in accordance with applicable TOs, directives, or authorized manufacturers' publications to provide an operationally safe, serviceable and reliable item. (AFLCR 65-22)

OVERHAUL DEMAND RATE, CALCULATED

An Aviation Supply Office (ASO) Automatic Data Processing Machine (ADPM) computed rate for each Federal Stock Number (FSN) based upon the ratio of system reported O&R demand to the applicable past field O&R program. (FASOINST 4412.3)

OVERHAUL DEMAND RATE, PREDETERMINED

An Aviation Supply Office (ASO) estimated rate for a new or reinstated item, assigned by application, based on total O&R anticipated replacement resulting from a specific number of overhauls and/or Progressive Aircraft Rework operations of a specific weapon, equipment and/or engine. (FASOINST 4412.3)

OVERHAUL FACTOR

The quantity (number) of a repair part required to overhaul 100 end items. (TM 38-715)

OVERHAUL INSTRUCTIONS MANUAL

A Manual containing detailed instructions required for the Overhaul, Repair, Test and return of repairable Equipment to Ready-For-Issue condition. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

OVERHAUL (ENGINES, ACCESSORIES, EQUIPMENT)

The disassembly of an engine, accessory or equipage as required to permit Inspection of every component part. Component parts which upon inspection, will not meet requirements as set forth in the applicable specifications are restored or replaced by new parts so that after reassembly and test, the engine accessory or equipage will meet the requirements, as stated above, set forth in the applicable specifications. (NAVAIRINST 4700-2)

OVERHAUL (MAJOR) (PRODUCTS, ACTUARIAL)

Failures caused by usage which require major overhaul. Item time is reset to zero. (AFLCM 66-17)

OVERHAUL (MATERIEL)

The process of restoring an item of supply to a serviceable condition by disassembling the item, inspecting the condition of each of its component parts, and reassembling it, using serviceable, or new assemblies, subassemblies, and parts, followed by inspection and operational tests. (DOD 5000.8)

OVERHAUL REMOVAL INTERVAL

An ARI factor developed for use in forecasting engine removals for major overhaul. (AFM 400-1)

OVERHAUL STOCK LEVEL

This stock level represents the amount of stock required to replace condemnations of job routed items projected to accrue during the planned

overhaul program. The number of days support required will be based upon the time required to receive a serviceable replacement in the TRC, from the time requested (O&ST). (AFLCR 57-27)

OVERHAUL/REBUILD

The restoration of equipment to a standard as near as possible to original or new condition in appearance, performance, and life expectance. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

OVERHAUL, AIRCRAFT

Standard Rework performed on an aircraft subject to Standard Service Tours. The scope of the Rework includes disassembly sufficient to inspect all the operating components and the basic aircraft structure; followed by repair, replacement, or servicing as necessary; followed by reassembly and flight test. Upon completion of the Rework process, the aircraft will be capable of performing its intended mission for a full service tour. An overhaul will be given either upon completion of a given period of time in a Standard Service Tour or upon receiving damage of a severity to warrant the process. (OPNAVINST 5442.2B)

OVERHEAD

The expenses of a company's general and executive offices, the cost of staff services such as legal, accounting, public relations, financial, and similar expenses and other miscellaneous expenses related to overall business. (AFP 70-1-3)

Operating costs (expressed in terms of resources) which cannot be effectively identified to a specific system, commodity, special program tenant or support program other than the organization which incurs such operating costs. (AFLCR 400-15)

(See Indirect Costs.) (DOD 7000.2)

OVERHEAD CLEARANCE

The vertical distance between the route surface and any obstruction above it. (JCS Pub 1)

OVERHEAD COST

An item of cost (or the aggregate thereof) in a manufacturing or similar establishment which is not readily identifiable with the cost of manufacture of a specific product. (DOD 5000.8)

Cost other than direct. (DOD 5000.8)

Costs incurred by Support Cost Centers which are not directly incurred or readily identifiable with any specific direct job. Overhead costs are distributed to all direct jobs by applying an overhead rate to direct labor hours or costs. (AFSCM 177-265)

Any element of cost incurred that cannot be specifically identified with a unique objective or a group of related objectives that are less than the total operation of the facility. Overhead costs are total operating costs, plus depreciation and IOI, less the direct and indirect costs identified to any objective or group of related objectives. Overhead costs are allocated proportionally to all identifiable objectives of the operating facility. (AFSCR 177-4)

In its most general application, "overhead costs" are considered to be synonymous with "indirect costs." For certain applications, however, not all indirect costs are included. For weapon system cost analysis, for example, the indirect cost included in general and administrative are specifically excluded from "overhead cost." (AR 310-25)

OVERHEAD COST, AVERAGE

The amount of overhead cost allocated to specific products or services on the basis of distribution of all actual joint overhead costs to all products or services, giving rise to such costs, upon one consistent formula without discrimination between the several products or services. (DOD 5000.8)

OVERHEAD COST, DIFFERENTIAL

The amount of an overhead cost allocated to specific products or services, or increment thereof, according to a method whereby either actual or standard overhead costs are allocated to any specific product or service, or increment thereof, upon the principle of charging only for the increase in variable costs attributable to such production or service, leaving all fixed overhead costs (including the fixed portion of semi-variable overhead costs) to be charged solely to other products or services (or to the balance of the same product or service). (DOD 5000.8)

OVERHEAD COST, DISTRIBUTION

An item of "overhead cost" (or the aggregate amount thereof) which pertains to selling and delivery of the product as distinguished from production, engineering, and general administration. May include expense of service to customers under guarantees. (DOD 5000.8)

OVERHEAD COST, ENGINEERING

An item of cost (or the aggregate amount thereof) which pertains to product design and/or tool and process design. (DOD 5000.8)

OVERHEAD COST, FIXED

An item of overhead cost (or the aggregate amount thereof) which does not, within limits of possible variance in production schedules, vary with changes in such production schedules; as opposed to

variable and semi-variable overhead cost. (DOD 5000.8)

OVERHEAD COST, GENERAL

An item of overhead cost (or the aggregate amount thereof) which pertains to the general administration of the establishment, as opposed to factory or productive overhead costs. (DOD 5000.8)

OVERHEAD COST, NORMAL

The amount of overhead cost allocated to specific products or services upon a formula whereby overhead cost is allocated to all specific products or services upon one consistent formula, without discrimination between the several products or services, by the use of estimated budgets for overhead costs for normal production. Variances in overhead cost due to differences in actual overhead costs, including the effect of a different actual volume of production, are not allocated to costs of specific products or services. (DOD 5000.8)

OVERHEAD COST, OVERABSORBED

The excess of overhead costs charged to production upon a normal or standard basis over corresponding actual overhead costs. Usually arises because the actual overhead cost is less than was budgeted when the normal overhead rate for normal production was established. (DOD 5000.8)

OVERHEAD COST, PLANT

An item of overhead cost (or the aggregate amount thereof) which pertains to plant operations, as distinguished from general administration, engineering, and product distribution. (DOD 5000.8)

OVERHEAD COST, PRIMARY PLANT

That portion of plant overhead cost (q.v.) which is directly involved in production, as distinguished from auxiliary or service plant overhead costs. (DOD 5000.8)

OVERHEAD COST, SEMI-VARIABLE

An item of overhead cost (or the aggregate amount thereof) which is neither entirely "variable" nor "fixed" (q.v.) with reference to change in relative volume of operations. This type of cost is generally considered to be composed of a fixed element plus a variable element, the fixed element representing the minimum amount at the assumed floor in volume of production. (DOD 5000.8)

OVERHEAD COST, SERVICE-FUNCTION

The cost of services, to production departments or other organizational units, which cannot be identified with the end product or service furnished. (DOD 5000.8)

OVERHEAD COST, SERVICE-PLANT

That portion of "plant overhead cost" (q.v.) which is related to service functions of the plant, such as power production and machine repair. (DOD 5000.8)

OVERHEAD COST, UNDERABSORBED (OR UNABSORBED)

That portion of actual overhead cost which is not charged to production, when production is charged for overhead upon a normal or standard basis, either because actual overhead is greater than budgeted for normal production, or production volume is less than normal (DOD 5000.8)

OVERHEAD COST, UNUTILIZED (OR UNDERUTILIZED) PLANT

Amount of overhead costs applicable to that portion of a plant that is not operated, or is operated below its rated capacity (includes cost of maintaining plants in stand-by condition). (DOD 5000.8)

OVERHEAD COST, VARIABLE

An item of overhead cost (or the aggregate amount thereof) which is directly variable with the volume of production, as distinguished from those which are "fixed" or "semi-variable." (DOD 5000.8)

OVERHEAD FUNCTION

For expense account classification in AFSC, a clearly defined type of operation assigned to an operating unit to provide administration as a whole or provide a service that supports other functions. The overhead function is synonymous with the installation-support function. (AFSCR 177-4)

OVERHEAD LABOR

Labor expended by personnel performing the functions above RCC level in the product divisions and in the remaining divisions of maintenance: that is, resources management, quality and industrial systems, administrative services division, and the director of maintenance office. (AFLCR 66-9)

Consists of management and staff of Commodity Divisions. Specifically: (1) Division Administration. (2) Production Branches above RCC level. (3) Overhead Branches (Operations, Engineering/Planning, Scheduling, Inspection, Quality Control), and (4) Overhead Divisions/Offices (Resources Management Division, Quality and Industrial Systems Division, Management Evaluation Office, Administrative Services Office, Directorate Administration.) (AFLCR 78-3)

OVERINSTALLED

The excess number of engines or modules reported. (For modules, the end item is the engine.) This condition results when the automatic data processing (ADP) system processes an installation report before processing a removal report. (AFM 400-1)

OVERLAY

Input data to computer records replacing the old data carried in a specific field. (AFM 67-1)

A printing or drawing on a transparent or semi-transparent medium at the same scale as a map, chart, etc., to show details not appearing or requiring special emphasis on the original. (JCS Pub 1)

OVERPACKAGING

The use of more (quantitative or qualitative) preservation, packaging or packing materials than is necessary to protect an item adequately. This term should not be confused with "overpacking." (AR 320-5)

OVERPACKING

Repacking of containers or items into more substantial and suitable containers to withstand handling and transportation hazards, or the addition of packing materials such as steel strapping, waterproof caseliners, fiberboard sleeves onto fiberboard boxes, etc., to render the existing container less susceptible to damage or pilferage during handling, transportation and storage. (AR 320-5)

OVER-AND-ABOVE EXCLUSION OR NEGOTIABLE WORK

The work resulting from deficiencies found on the repairable major items when received that is not covered under the basic fixed price work specifications on the contract. (AFR 74-15)

OVER-OBLIGATION

Occurs when the aggregate of actual obligations exceed the amount of funds authorized for obligation. (This is a violation of AFR 177-16 and Section 1311, Public Law 63.) (AFSCR 27-6)

OVERSEA LEVELS OF SUPPLY

Quantities of supplies which are required in overseas commands to insure the success of their assigned missions. These supplies include quantities necessary to effect distribution and to insure continuity of supply within the command; quantities necessary to sustain the command during periods of isolation or when the normal flow of supplies from the continental United States may be temporarily interrupted by enemy action; and quantities required to provide a working stock actually on hand in the command and necessary to maintain the command between sustaining shipments. (AR 320-5)

OVERSEA PORT

A military marine terminal located in an oversea area for the purpose of handling military personnel and materiel and such other traffic as authorized by the Department of Defense. (AR 320-5)

OVERSEA TERMINAL ARRIVAL DATE

The date materiel must arrive, or in the case of partial shipments, begin to arrive, at the oversea offloading point. (AR 320-5)

OVERSEAS AREA

Geographical areas not in the United States, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

OVERSEAS BULK PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SLATE (OVERSEAS SLATE)

The planned five month delivery requirements for overseas ports or ocean terminals submitted to DFSC. (DOD 4140.25-M)

OVERSEAS PACK

Package or method of packing designed to withstand rough handling of military transportation and distribution overseas. (NAVSUP PUB 284)

OVERSEAS SHIPMENT

Supplies consigned to a destination outside the continental limits of the United States. (AFR 69-8)

OVERSEAS SUPPORT ACTIVITY

An overseas activity which provides limited logistical support to nuclear weapons activities. (AFM 67-1)

OVERSEAS USAF AMMUNITION DISTRIBUTION DEPOT

A USAF ammunition depot located within an overseas theater with an assigned mission of providing supply support to AF activities within an established geographical area. (AFM 67-1)

OVERSOLD RESERVED ACCOMMODATIONS PENALTY CHARGE

A monetary allowance paid by an air carrier to a traveler holding confirmed reserved space when the carrier fails to furnish such accommodations. (DSAR 4500.3)

OVERTIME AMOUNT

The dollar value of overtime labor performed in excess of the normal 40-hour work week or 8-hour day. (AFSCM 177-265)

OVERTIME (WORK TIME EXPENDED)

Includes all time expended by the laboratory work force beyond the normal 40-hour work-week on both general mission activities and specific job orders. It includes both paid and contributed overtime and is shown as such on time records. Time spent by military personnel beyond normal 8-hour workday on military duties such as proficiency flying, OD/CQ and the like, will not be charged as contributed overtime. Normally, time spent beyond 8-hour workday in transit to TDY will not be charged as contributed overtime. (AFSCR 80-26)

OWNER/OPERATOR CODE

A code to indicate whether the facility is: Government Owned-Government Operated (Code 1); Government Owned- Contractor Operated (Code 2); or Contractor Owned-Contractor Operated (Code 3). (NAVMATINST 4850.89A)

OWNERSHIP/PURPOSE CODE

Ownership coding provides the means for segmenting and identifying on the inventory control record maintained by other than the owner, the service or agency having title to the assets. This is reflected by the numeric code assigned. Purpose coding provides the means for segmenting and identifying on the inventory control record maintained by the owner, the purpose or reservation for which the material is held. This is a one character alpha code. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

OWNING SERVICE

Any service owning the aircraft, engine, or component under the surplus reclamation program. (FASOINST 4019.5)

OWNING WORK CENTER

This is the work center having primary use of the PME. Usually, it will be the work center of the person having the item on his Supply Custodian Listing. (T.O. 00-20-10-6)

OXIDIZER

A material necessary to support combustion of a fuel. (AFM 127-201)

OXIDIZING MATERIAL(S) (HAZARDOUS COMMODITY)

A substance such as a chlorate, permanganate, peroxide, nitro-carbo-nitrate, or a nitrate that yields oxygen readily to stimulate the combustion of organic matter. (AFM 67-1)

Those which, because of their strong oxidizing action in contact with other materials, may start a fire. Examples: Chlorates, permanganates, peroxides, and nitrates. (AFR 69-8)

-P-

PACER FLEX

The nickname assigned to WRM prestocked in the CONUS by AFLC to support the planned non-nuclear activities reflected in the USAF WMP consisting of:

1. Basic PACER FLEX. Those quantities of WRM required to be prestocked for follow-on support of the wartime activities reflected in the USAF WMP-5 (includes stocks formerly referred to as Balance D-P).

2. Command Overflow. War consumables required to support the sorties identified in the USAF WMP-4 for prepositioning by the major commands, but for which the command storage or maintenance capability is not available. (AFLCR 400-22)

PACKAGE

A container consisting of component, wrappings, cushioning, and identification marking ready for shipment or inclusion in a pack. (NAVORD OP 2165)

The degree of preservation and packaging which will afford adequate protection against corrosion, deterioration and physical damage during shipment, handling, indeterminate storage and world-wide redistribution. (DOD 4100.14)

The degree of preservation and packaging which will afford adequate protection against corrosion, deterioration and physical damage during shipment from supply source to the first receiving activity, for immediate use. This level may conform to supplier's commercial practice when such meets the requirements of this level. (ONMINST 4030.1)

PACKAGED BULK PETROLEUM

Bulk petroleum which because of operational necessity is packaged and supplied (stored, transported, and issued) in 5- gallon cans or 55-gallon drums. (JCS Pub 1)

PACKAGED FUELS

Bulk fuels which because of operational necessity are packaged and supplied (stored, transported, and issued) in 5- gallon cans or 55-gallon drums. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

Those bulk petroleum fuels which, because of operational necessity, are packaged and supplied in containers of 5-to 55-gallon capacity. Fuels in military collapsible containers of 500-gallon capacity or less will also be included. (DOD 4140.25-M)

PACKAGED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Petroleum products (generally lubricants, oils, greases and specialty items) normally packaged by a manufacturer and procured, stored, transported and issued in containers having a fill capacity of 55 United States gallons (45 Imperial gallons) or less. (JCS Pub 1)

PACKAGING

The use of protective wrappings, cushioning, interior containers and complete identification marking, up to but not including the exterior shipping container. (MIL-STD-129C)

Protective packaging of items within a container to include protective wrapping, cushioning, identification, and marking up to, but not including, the shipping container. (AFR 71-2)

This includes the preservation, packaging, packing, and other protective measures afforded supplies and equipment. (AFM 67-1)

The generic term "packaging" as used in this regulation includes preservation, packaging, packing and marking. (AR 700-58)

Application or use of appropriate wrappings, cushioning, interior containers and completed identification marking, up to but not including the exterior shipping containers. (AFR 69-8)

The processes and procedures used to protect materiel from deterioration and/or damage. (It includes cleaning, drying, preserving, packing, marking, and unitization.) (DOD 4100.14)

The word "packaging" is used as a synonym for "preservation and packaging" and the expression "packaging method" is a synonym for "method of preservation". In some industrial circles, the word "packaging" is used in a general sense to indicate all of the operations involved in preservation, packaging and packing as defined for military purposes. (AFP 71-15, Vol I)

The generic term "packaging" as used in this regulation includes preservation, packaging, packing, and marking, as defined below. (DSAR 4145.8)

"Packaging" applies to the processes and procedures used to protect materiel from damage and/or deterioration during transit or storage. It includes cleaning, drying, preserving, packing, crating, marking and utilization. (AFR 400-3)

PACKAGING ENGINEERING

The application of scientific and engineering principles to functional design, formation, filling, closing and/or preparation for shipment of containers regardless of type or kind, or the product enclosed therein. (AFR 71-2)

PACKING

Application or use of exterior shipping containers or other shipping media, and assembling of items or packages therein, together with necessary blocking, bracing, or cushioning, weatherproofing, exterior strapping, and marking of shipping container. (DOD 4100.14, MIL-STD-129C)

Application or use of packs and assembling of packaged or unpacked items therein, together with necessary blocking, bracing, cushioning, and weatherproofing, plus exterior strapping or reinforcement and marking. (AR 700-15)

Filling an exterior shipping container with individual items or interior packages for shipment. (AR 320-5)

Material wrapped around the barrel of watercooled machine guns to prevent leakage of water. (AR 320-5)

The process of selecting or constructing a shipping container and assembling items or packages in the container. Packing includes any necessary blocking, bracing, cushioning, weatherproofing, or exterior strapping, as well as marking of the shipping container to identify its contents. (AFR 71-2)

Assembling of items into a unit, intermediate, or exterior pack with necessary blocking, bracing, cushioning, weatherproofing, reinforcement and marking. (DLAR 4145.7)

PACKING AND CRATING SPACE

Gross area used for the application of exterior shipping containers and the placing of the items or packages therein. (AFR 69-8)

PACKING, CRATING, AND HANDLING (PC&H)

Work related to preserving, skidding, crating, loading on carrier, blocking, and bracing to prepare an item of IPE or OPE for shipment. (AFR 78-22)

PAINT FACILITY

A facility specially constructed with the proper ventilation and environmental controls to permit stripping and painting of aircraft, subassemblies or support equipment (AFM 86-2). (AFR 400-44)

PALLET

A low board with two decks separated with bearers or a single deck supported by bearers and with the overall deck supported by bearers and with the overall height reduced to a minimum compatible with handling by forklift and pallet trucks. (AR 320-5)

A low, portable platform of metal, wood, or other material used to facilitate handling, storage, and transportation of materials as a unit by material-handling equipment.

1. Flat Pallet. A platform, double or single faced, on which supplies are loaded for handling or storage purposes.

2. Box Pallet. A pallet on which a framework, or solid sides and ends has been constructed to facilitate the handling and storage of supplies of odd shapes and sizes and which cannot support the weight of other palletized supplies. (AFM 67-1)

A pallet framework back and sides, so constructed that several may be stacked, one upon another, without the weight being borne by the supplies, and only by the pallets. (AFR 69-8)

A flat base for combining stores or carrying a single item to form a unit load for handling, transportation and storage by materials handling equipment. (JCS Pub 1)

PALLET STORAGE AREA

A bulk storage area in which pallets are used as the storage medium to conserve space, protect materiel, or to facilitate handling. (AFM 67-1)

PALLETIZED

A method of securing freight to platforms for ease in handling and storing. This method is also used to consolidate small packages into a utilized load. (DSAR 4500.9)

PALLETIZED UNIT LOAD

A quantity of any item or items, packaged or unpackaged, which are arranged on a pallet and securely strapped or fastened thereto so that the whole is handled as a unit. (DOD 4100.36, AFR 71-12, JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

PALLETIZING

The placement and banding when necessary of units or shipping containers of materials on pallets. (AFR 69-8)

PALLET, BOX

A pallet on which a framework, or solid sides and ends has been constructed to facilitate the handling and storage of supplies of odd shapes and sizes and which cannot support the weight of other palletized supplies. (AFM 67-1)

PALLET, FLAT

A platform, double or single faced, on which supplies are loaded for handling or storage purposes. (AFM 67-1)

PANELS

Organizations established by the Commanders to accomplish specific tasks or studies and to maintain continuing interface of specified disciplines for the JLC. The term "panel" is used to include joint technical coordinating groups, joint policy coordinating groups, task groups, panels and ad hoc groups. (AFSCR 11-1)

PAPER

1. Noncorrosive - Specially processed or treated paper used to wrap parts, usually after rust proofing. May or may not be chemically neutral.

2. Waterproof - A flexible paper, laminated, coated or infused to give water or water vapor resistance; may be creped for added flexibility and/or reinforced with strands or backed for added strength. Used for liners or covering for boxes, bags, crates, barrels, and other shipping containers. (AFR 69-8)

PAR MONTHLY REVIEW

Normally a 15 minute presentation by the HQ AFSC system officer, highlighting only the major events and changes that have occurred since the previous PAR presentation. (AFSCR 800-1)

PAR REPORT

Status of Program, Allocation and Reimbursements, RCS: SYS-ACF(M)7201. This report incorporates the Appropriation Reimbursement Report, RCS: HAF-ACF(M) 7102 data. (AFSCR 170-9)

PARACHUTE RECOVERY SYSTEM

A system designed to recover an object (missile, drone) from flight and to land it safely. These systems may be comprised of parachutes, controls, or activating, landing, and/or flotation devices. (AR 750-32)

PARADROP

Delivery by parachute of personnel or cargo from an aircraft in flight. (JCS Pub 1)

PARAMETRIC ANALYSIS

A parametric analysis assumes a range of values for each parameter which will bracket the expected values of that parameter, and a solution to the problem is obtained for each set of assumed parameter values. (AFP 800-7)

PARAMETRIC COST ANALYSIS

A cost analysis which utilizes estimating relationships developed from historical program costs as a function of variables such as physical and performance characteristics, contractor output measures, manpower loading, facility floor space, etc. (AFR 173-1)

PARAMILITARY FORCES

Forces or groups which are distinct from the regular armed forces of any country, but

resembling them in organization, equipment, training, or mission. (DOD 5105.38M)

PARCEL AIRLIFT (PAL)

Parcels weighing less then 30 pounds and not exceeding 60 inches in length and girth combined. (AFR 76-15)

PARENT BASE

An AF base designated to furnish specified supplies to tenant and other organizations through an appropriate organization supply officer. (AFR 67-1)

PARENT STATION

An organization (installation) designated to furnish all or a portion of the common support requirements of another installation or separate organization. (AR 320-5)

PARKING PLAN

A diagrammatic plan for parking aircraft on the departure airfield and/or landing zone. (AR 320-5)

PAR/SPR QUARTERLY REVIEW

Normally, a 30-minute presentation by the program manager. (AFSCR 800-1)

PART

An item of supply which when joined together with another item is not normally subject to disassembly without destruction or impairment of design use. (DOD 5000.8)

A piece (item of supply) or two or more pieces which when joined together are not normally subject to disassembly without destruction or impairment of design use. (DSAR 4130.4/AR 708-4/NAVSUPINST 4120.36/AFR 72-11/MCO 4410.16)

One piece or two or more joined pieces that normally cannot be disassembled without destruction (such as, transistors, composition resistors, fasteners, knobs, and pointers). (AFLCR 800-13)

PART NAME

The name applied to an item by the manufacturer. (AFLCM 72-2)

PART NUMBER

A letter/number code assigned by a manufacturer to identify a specific part. (OPNAV 43P2)

PART PECULIAR

A secondary item solely used in a selected end item/system. (AR 710-50)

PART PROGRAM

The document directing distribution, shipping, control and reporting for the supplies (or services) for an individual portion of a section of the program for civilian supply. (AR 320-5)

PARTIAL MISSION CAPABLE (PMC)

A status code meaning that the system or equipment has systems working that are needed to perform at least one, but not all, of its primary missions. It may be followed by a reason code meaning maintenance (M), supply (S), or both (B). (AFR 66-14)

To be in this status, an aerospace vehicle must have the systems working to fly at least one unit mission under wartime conditions. Aircraft with no wartime mission must be able to fly any one mission to be in this status. Note: Aircraft on alert may be in this status if it can fly the alert mission. In addition, aircraft in precautionary standdown directed by higher authority may be in this category. (AFM 67-1, Vol I)

PARTIAL SHIPMENT UNIT

A shipment unit that has been separated at a shipping activity into two or more increments for onward movement, identified separately and with separate documentation for each movement. (DOD 4500.32-R)

PARTIAL STORAGE MONITORING

A periodic inspection of major assemblies or components for nuclear weapons, consisting mainly of external observation of humidity, temperatures, and visual damage or deterioration during storage. This type of inspection is also conducted prior to and upon completion of a movement. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

PARTIAL TERMINATION

The termination of a part, but not all, of the work which has not been completed and accepted under a contract. (DAR 8-101.11, DAC 76-9)

PARTICIPANT

An organization with a functional area of responsibility in DPCCP. When preceded by GIDEP, it refers to an organization meeting the requirements of membership in GIDEP and having the ability to disseminate reports through GIDEP, and receive ALERTs and reports. (AFLCR/AFSCR 800-20)

PARTICIPATING ACTIVITY

An organizational entity designated by appropriate authority and authorized to originate or submit information into the Federal Catalog

System. (DSAR 4130.4/AR 708-4/NAVSUPINST 4120.36/AFR 72-11/MCO 4410.16)

PARTICIPATING FLEET SHIPS

All active fleet ships with designated SCIP equipments (except when these ships are undergoing scheduled overhaul) and all tenders and repair ships requisitioning material for immediate installation in a specific SCIP equipment will participate in the SCIP reporting system. (BUSANDAINST 4408.1)

PARTICIPATING LABORATORY

An AFSC laboratory that is not designated as focal point but has current or planned R&D work in a designated area. (AFSCR 80-9)

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

A governmental activity, not part of the System/Project Management Office, necessary for execution of specific aspects of a system/project and identified by the chartering authority, if within his authority, or identified in the approved, negotiated System/Project Master Plan, if the activity is not responsible to the chartering authority. (AFM 11-1, DOD 5010.14)

A governmental activity, not part of the Project Management Office, necessary for the accomplishment of specific aspects of a project and identified in the Project Charter when possible and in the Project Master Plan under all circumstances. (NAVMATINST 5000.5A)

PARTS

Essential elements, components or subassemblies of an item of equipment. Parts are held in reserve to replace worn, damaged, lost or destroyed elements of equipment in order to restore the item to sound condition. (AR 320-5)

Essential elements, components, or subassemblies of an item. (AFLCR 65-22)

PARTS ADVISORY GROUP

A group normally chaired by the procuring activity with representatives from contractor and other Government agencies as required. The group performs the same functions as the parts control board for a less than Systems Hardware Program and operates less formally. MIL STD-891 defines specific actions and responsibilities. (AFLCR 800-13)

PARTS AND MATERIEL STANDARD

A PCAM card AFLC Form 600AX, "Materiel Standard Card," or tape record containing replacement condemnation factors and unit per assembly data for each direct part of materiel and a monthly usage rate for each indirect part of materiel. (AFM 67-1)

PARTS BREAKDOWN

As specified by the ordering activity, a breakdown of parts, listing items in accordance with the provisioning document applicable to the contract for the end article. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

PARTS COMMON

A part which because of its conventional design and standard physical characteristics has a wide range of adaptability in the manufacture and maintenance of equipment; common parts. (AR 320-5)

PARTS CONTROL BOARD

A board normally chaired by the prime or integrating contractor. Its membership is from individual company design agencies organized within a program to control parts reliability, selection, and application, and to prepare and maintain a program parts selection list during the design phases. The board is comprised of representatives from the integrating contractor, associate contractors, subcontractors, and procuring activity. Other Government agencies that review and control nonstandard parts will participate as required. MIL-STD-891 defines the program to be implemented on Air Force contracts. (AFLCR 800-13)

PARTS CONTROL OPERATING GROUP

The group of AFSC, Defense Electronics Supply Center (DESC), and Defense Industrial Supply Center (DISC) parts specialists identified by AFSC to participate actively and assist the program/project office and contractors in selecting parts, standards, and specifications under the Defense Standardization Program. (AFLCR 800-13)

PARTS KIT

Supporting items, packaged in kit form, which are required for the maintenance and/or repair of selected reparable end items. Kits are procured, stocked, requisitioned, accounted for and used on a kit basis as one-line items. (AFM 11-1)

A parts kit is a group of repair parts and materials identified and requisitioned as one line item. All of the parts required for maintenance or overhaul are not necessarily contained in a kit. Other repair parts and materials may be identified and requisitioned separately. (AFLCR 65-42)

A parts kit is a group of repair parts and materials selected in accordance with established criteria and normally consolidated in one external

package to be identified as one line item of supply. The term "Repair Kit" shall not be used in this application. (WR-1)

Supporting Items, packaged in kit form, which are required for the Maintenance, Repair and Rework of selected repairable End Items. Kits are procured, stocked, requisitioned, accounted for and used on a kit basis as one-line items. Not to be confused with Interim Fleet Maintenance Support Kits. (BUWEPSINST 4423.2)

A group of parts and materials required for repair of assemblies normally consolidated into one external package, identified as one line item, and developed in accordance with the terms and conditions outlined in Inclosure 3 to AFPI 71673/674 or data items V-2-40.0/V-3-40.0 of AFSCM/AFLCM 310-1. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

PARTS KIT SUPPORT CONCEPT

A procedure whereby supporting repair parts and materials are provisioned, purchased, stocked, and issued in kit form rather than as individual or separate items of supply. (FASO-INST 4000.10)

PARTS PECULIAR

(a.) A part for which the design is controlled by a single manufacturer; and (b.), the use is restricted to items produced by a single manufacturer. (AR 320-5)

PARTS PREFERENCE

A codification system used in the I&S grouping program to indicate the relationship of each item within a subgroup indicating the order to be used in supplying the items. (AFM 67-1)

A one character assignment code to define the sequence of items within a subgroup. (AFLCR 171-26)

PASSENGER GROUPS

Passenger groups are usually composed of 10 or more travelers; however, this is subject to change based upon traffic management considerations. (DOD 5160.10)

PASSENGER MILE

One passenger transported one mile. For air and ocean transport, use nautical miles, for rail, highway, and inland waterway transport in the continental United States, use statute miles. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

PASSENGER RAILROAD

Any steam, electric, or other railroad which carries passengers for hire. (DOD 4145.23)

PASSENGER STANDING ROUTE ORDER

A symbol consisting of a combination of letters and numbers assigned by the commander, MTMTS, for routing of recruits, enlistees, and inductees. (DSAR 4500.3)

PASSING ACTION

The term is applicable when forwarding material demands from one supply source to another supply source. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

A general term identifying all types of supply transactions associated with materiel demands within supply distribution systems. The term is applicable when forwarding materiel demands from one supply source to another supply source, i.e., passing orders, referral orders, materiel release orders, and redistribution orders. (AR 725-50, AFM 67-1)

PASSING ORDER

An order used to pass (1) an erroneously routed requisition to the appropriate supply source, (2) requisition received for a "not carried (NC) item " to the appropriate supply source, or (3) to pass a requisition received for a "not in stock (NIS) item" when it is necessary to pass the requisition to an activity not in the same distribution system. (FASOINST P5600.2E)

An order used to pass an erroneously routed requisition to the appropriate depot or distribution point, and to pass a requisition from one distribution system to another. (AFM 67-1)

PASSIVATION

The process by which a metal is treated so that it will not be affected chemically by a substance with which it is to come in contact. (AFM 127-201)

PASSIVE METHOD (CONSTRUCTION)

Method of construction in which the thermal regime of the frozen ground at and near the structure is maintained. (AR 320-5)

PATENT INFRINGEMENT BOND

A bond which secures the performance and fulfillment of the undertakings contained in a patent clause. (DAR 10-101.9)

PATIENT

Any person whose medical needs have been recognized by competent medical authority for whom treatment is unavailable locally and who requires transportation to obtain adequate medical care. (AFR 76-15)

PATIENTS

All sick, injured, or wounded personnel receiving medical care or treatment. (JCS Pub 1)

PAULIN

Sheet of canvas or other materials usually treated to make it resistant to moisture and chemicals, used as a protective covering; tarpaulin. (AFR 69-8)

PAY

To satisfy an indebtedness. (DOD 5000.8)

To remunerate for services rendered, things furnished, etc. (DOD 5000.8)

In military terms, regular compensation for services, including increases for length of service, but not including allowances for mileage, rations, quarters, or the like. (DOD 5000.8)

Remuneration, usually in connection with services. (DOD 5000.8)

PAYABLES

A collective term used to describe amounts due to become due to others within a relatively short time. (DOD 5000.8)

PAYLOAD

The satellite or research vehicle of a space probe or research missile. (JCS Pub 1)

The warhead, its container, and activating devices in a military missile. (JCS Pub 1)

The load (expressed in tons of cargo or equipment, gallons of liquid, or number of passengers) which the vehicle is designed to transport under specified conditions of operations, in addition to its unladen weight. (JCS Pub 1)

PAYLOAD BUILD-UP (MISSILE AND SPACE)

The process by which the scientific instrumentation (sensors, detectors, etc.) and necessary mechanical and electronic subassemblies are assembled into a complete operational package capable of achieving the scientific objectives of the mission. (JCS Pub 1)

PAYLOAD INTEGRATION (MISSILE AND SPACE)

The compatible installation of a complete payload package into the spacecraft and space vehicle. (JCS Pub 1)

PAYMENT BOND

A bond which is executed in connection with a contract and which secures the payment of all persons supplying labor and material in the prosecution of the work provided for in the contract. (DAR 10-101.10, DAC 76-17)

PAYMENTS, UNLIQUIDATED PROGRESS

Total progress payments made to a contractor (or contractors) in excess of costs assigned for materiel actually received to date. (DOD 5000.8)

PAYMENT, PARTIAL

A payment authorized under a contract upon completion of the delivery of one or more complete units called for under the contract, or upon completion of one or more distinct items of service called for thereunder. (DOD 5000.8)

A portion of salary or wages paid in advance of the regularly scheduled payday. (DOD 5000.8)

PAYMENT, PROGRESS

A payment made to a contractor as work progresses on contractual procurement or construction (an end item). Amounts usually are based upon actual expenditures and work performed at a particular stage of completion. (DOD 5000.8)

PAYROLL

As a minimum, a list of persons paid or entitled to be paid, with the net amount due each. In addition may include identification number, time worked or quantity produced, gross salary or wages, and deductions. (DOD 5000.8)

PCR PROGRAM GUIDANCE LETTER

A letter issued by the AFOAP prime division to the PEM and data producers (i.e., offices which produce program or cost data or both, such as AFSPD, AFOMO, AFOCE, etc.) which authorizes and initiates PCR action. It includes the rationale for the change, the force structure and the proposed deployment (if applicable), the scope and extent of Air Staff review, a schedule, reporting requirements and other instructions. The information in the letter will be sufficient to enable program data producers to proceed with the development of their outputs. (HOI 27-1)

PCSP REQUIREMENTS

This is derived by multiplying the programs (status code "P") in the PCSP by the SFEL consumption type item quantities. (AFSCR/AFLCR 57-49)

PDM CYCLE

The number of months at which PDMs are scheduled according to TO 00-25-4. (AFLCR 171-24)

PEACETIME ACQUISITION OBJECTIVE

The maximum quantity of materiel authorized to be on hand and on order to sustain current operations. It consists of the safety level quantity, pipeline time quantity, and economic resupply quantity. (DOD 4140.25-M)

PEACETIME ESTABLISHMENT

A table setting out the authorized peacetime

manpower requirement for a unit, formation or headquarters. Also known as peacetime complement. (JCS Pub 1)

PEACETIME FORCE MATERIEL ASSETS

That portion of total materiel assets which is designated to meet the peacetime force materiel requirement (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, OPNAV NOTICE 4080)

PEACETIME FORCE MATERIEL PROCUREMENT OBJECTIVE

The quantity of an item required to be procured in peacetime to balance peacetime force materiel assets with the peacetime force materiel requirement. It is the quantity by which the peacetime force material requirement exceeds the peacetime force materiel assets. (AR 320-5) JCS Pub 1,

PEACETIME FORCE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT

The quantity of an item which is required to equip and train the planned peacetime United States forces, both regular and reserve, and to support the scheduled establishment through the normal appropriations and procurement lead time periods and, in addition, those non-United States forces whose logistic support has been assigned to a specific military service. (DOD 4140.3)

The quantity of an item required to equip, provide a materiel pipeline and sustain the authorized peacetime US Forces, both active and reserve, and support the scheduled establishment through normal appropriation and procurement lead-time periods. (AR 320-5, OPNAV NOTICE 4080, JCS Pub 1)

PEACETIME MATERIAL CONSUMPTION AND LOSSES

The quantity of an item consumed, lost or worn-out beyond economical repair through normal appropriation and procurement leadtime periods. (JCS Pub 1)

PEACETIME OPERATING ASSETS

Those assets on hand and on order to satisfy the PAO (DOD 4140.25-M)

PEACETIME OPERATING LEVEL

The ammunition necessary to support the recurring peacetime requirements of a base for 45 days (90 days for oversea depots). (AFR 67-79)

PEACETIME OPERATING STOCK

An operating level of supply for items having recurrent peacetime demand, authorized to be carried by load-carrying ships in addition to the load list quantity to meet expected demands during the intervals between receipts of resupply.

That portion of the total quantity of an item on hand which is designated to meet the Peacetime Force Materiel Requirements. (DOD 4100.31, DOD 4140.1)

Those stocks of material on hand to satisfy the PSO. (DOD 4140.25-M)

PEACETIME STOCKAGE OBJECTIVE

The maximum quantity of materiel authorized to be on hand to sustain current operations. It consists of the safety level quantity and the economic resupply quantity. (DOD 4140.25-M)

PEACETIME SUPPORT ITEM

Those items which do not qualify for acquisition or retention for readiness or contingency purposes under current policies and criteria. (DOD 5000.8)

PEACETIME SUPPORT PERIOD

The total period of time from the asset cut-off date used in the requirements and assets analysis through the fiscal year which starts 18 months after the first of January of the same calendar year reflected in the asset cut-off date, plus procurement leadtime. (DOD 4100.37)

PEACETIME SUPPORT STOCK

That quantity of the total stock which is on hand in the supply system of a military service designated to meet the "peacetime force materiel requirement. (DOD 5000.8)

PEACETIME-ACQUISITION STOCK

The portion of the total quantity of an item designated to meet the peacetime Acquisition Objective. (DOD 5000.8)

PECULIAR CAPABILITIES

Those logistic support activities which are organic to a Military Service, but not to all Services, and which must be performed by that Military Service to insure successful accomplishment of assigned missions. (AFR 400-27, AFM 11-1)

Those are logistic support activities which are assigned to, and an essential part of, a Military Service, but not to all Services, and which must be performed by that Service to insure successful accomplishment of its assigned mission. (DSAM 4140.4)

This term refers to those logistic support activities which are assigned to and form an essential part of a DOD component, but not to all components, and which must be performed by the DOD component to insure a successful accomplishment of assigned missions. (DOD 4000.19)

PECULIAR EQUIPMENT

Equipment initially acquired as peculiar to a specific weapon system and is still being used primarily by that weapon, and would have no significant operational value should the system it is supporting be phased out and could not be replaced by a piece of common equipment. If the peculiar equipment is replaced by AFLC and is replaced with equipment that can be used by other weapon systems, the item will not be peculiar. Common equipment which is primarily dedicated to a specific weapon system is not peculiar. (AFLCR 78-3)

PECULIAR ITEM

Items of supply having application to only one weapon system or nonweapon system. (AFM 67-1, AFLCR 57-27)

Items of supply having application to only one MDS/TMS or end article/assembly. (AFLCR 57-27)

PECULIAR KIT PART

A part, controlled by a design activity which has specified the designated engineering features. (Examples are: "Company standard" items that are of a design manufacturer's control type. source controlled items, parts specifically designed for the spare or line of like-type spares being provisioned). (FASOINST 4000.10)

PECULIAR PARTS

Normally, maintenance spares and repair parts specified as applicable to individual models of aircraft, aircraft equipment, or aircraft support equipment and all other maintenance spares and repair parts which are not common spares and repair parts. Use of the term may also refer to spares and spare parts "peculiar" to a specific group or block of aircraft, aircraft equipment or aircraft support equipment, when properly qualified. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

PECULIAR PRECISION MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT (PME)

Precision measurement equipment designed for use in test/measurement support of only one specific item or equipment application. (AFR 74-2)

PECUNIARY LIABILITY

A personal, joint, or corporate monetary obligation to make good any lost, damaged, or destroyed property resulting from fault or neglect. It may also result under conditions stipulated in a contract or bond. (JCS Pub 1)

PEMA REIMBURSABLE ITEMS

An item or a set which ordinarily would be procured as a stock fund item with OMA funds, but which contains subcomponents that are PEMA items. Such an assembly of items (test sets, kits) are to be treated as PEMA reimbursable. (AR 310-44)

PENAL SUM OR AMOUNT

The dollar amount shown in a bond and represents the maximum payment for which the surety is obligated. (DAR 10-101.11)

This term refers to those logistic support activities which are assigned to and form an essential part of a DOD component, but not to all components, and which must be performed by the DOD component to insure a successful accomplishment of assigned missions. (DOD 4000.19)

PERCENT DEFECTIVE

The number of defective units contained therein divided by the total number of the product or units observed and multiplied by 100. (DLAM 4155.4, AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

PERCENT EFFICIENCY

The ratio of standard hours to actual hours or standard costs to actual costs expressed as a percentage. It is considered to represent efficiency on the basis that the standard represents what production performance should be if operations are on an efficient basis. (AFLCR 177-105)

PERCENT FAILING (dx)

Represents, according to interval, the percentage of a hypothetical population that will fail while operating through the age interval in which the value is found. The percent failing is the probability that a zero age item will fail within a specified interval. Values are obtained by multiplying the smooth failure rate at a particular age interval by the percent surviving for the same age interval. A table of percentage failing is the "time to failure distribution". (AFLCM 66-17)

PERCENT OF COST

A code to designate the proportion of the total dollars in a funding document that relates to a specific job order. The code is entered in the "P9" card which can accommodate up to 36 percentages. (AFSCM 177-265)

PERFORMANCE BOND

A bond which is executed in connection with a contract and which secures the performance and fulfillment of all the undertakings, covenants, terms, conditions, and agreements contained in the contract. (DAC 76-17)

PERFORMANCE DATA (EQUIPMENT)

Historical information relating to maintainability, reliability, and supportability characteristics of systems, subsystems, and components. (AFR 66-14)

PERFORMANCE DATA (MAINTENANCE)

Historical information on the use of the work force, industrial equipment, and funds. (AFR 66-14)

PERFORMANCE (PROCUREMENT DATA PACKAGES)

This controls the item primarily by establishing performance requirements supplemented by quality assurance provisions and form, fit and function limits. Requirements are expressed in the form of output, function or operation, leaving the details of design, fabrication, and internal workings to the manufacturer. Control data are included in this type. (DLAR 4185.1/AFR 67-80/AR 700-31/NAVMATINST 4000.25A/MCO 4000.46)

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

1. Description of Output.
2. Unit of Measure.
3. Quantity. (DOD 7000.5)

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. For future effort, not planned to the cost account level, the performance measurement baseline also includes budgets assigned to higher level CWBS elements, and undistributed budgets. It equals the total allocated budget less management reserve. (DOD 7000.2)

PERFORMING ACTIVITY

A separately managed and financed Government-owned and operated installation charged with the responsibility of accepting the orders and managing the work requested by the ordering activity. This includes designated major T&E activities wherein a contractor function is essentially an extension of the in-house capability as opposed to contractor operations that are actually discrete and separate from the ordinary DOD components' functions. (AFSCR 177-2)

PERFORMING ACTIVITY (AFSC ACTIVITY)

AFSC subordinate command that will fill the customer's order or provide support under host-tenant agreement. It may also be an AFSC tenant, that is, laboratory, located on an AFSC base providing support to other activities, agencies, etc. (AFSCR 170-9)

PERFORMING AGENCY

An AFSC field command or laboratory providing engineering services. (AFSCR 27-5)

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION

A defined unit within the contractor's organization structure, which applies the resources to perform the work. (AFSCP/AFLCP 173-5, DOD 7000.2)

PERISHABLE

Items of supplies that deteriorate readily if not treated or refrigerated. (AFR 69-8)

PERISHABLE CARGO

Cargo requiring refrigeration, such as meat, fruit, and fresh vegetables, and medical department biologicals. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

PERISHABLE ITEMS

Food items which require controlled conditions of temperature and/or humidity during transportation and storage. (AR 320-5)

PERMAFROST

Permanently frozen subsoil. (JCS Pub 1)

PERMANENT FAMILY FILE

A master deck of family name codes and item identification codes provided to: (A) Each industrial Naval air station for those items for which they are the cognizant designated overhaul point, including Material Control Code "D" items. (B) Each NAVAIRSYSCOMREP for items repaired in their area. (FASOINST 4700.27)

PERMANENT INSTALLATION

An installation identified as permanent in the Department of the Army Stationing Plan for Permanent Construction. (AR 210-20)

PERMANENT PROPERTY

Machinery, appliances, apparatus, etc., that are permanently installed and intended for lasting use at a military establishment. (AR 320-5)

PERMANENT SET

The deformation remaining after a material has been stressed beyond the yield point and the load then released. (AFM 127-201)

PERMANENT SYSTEM CONTROL NUMBER (PSCN)

An item identification number assigned through standardization efforts, to an item which is "authorized for procurement" even though there are no immediate requirements for the item. The PSCN may be assigned to "standard" items even though the "standard" items have not been identified as replacements for other items coded

"Not Authorized for Future Procurement." When a requirement for procurement is established, the PSCN may be converted to an NSN (Chapter 7). (AFM 67-1)

PERMISSIVE CODING

Designation of selected items which qualify for retention for Service management in accordance with IMC Criteria 7 or 9, but which by decision of the ICP, are coded to the CIMM. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

PERMIT

A right of exclusive use and operation of a storage facility or part thereof granted by one Government agency to another for a specified period of time. (AFR 67-21)

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Individually owned household effects, baggage and vehicles. (DOD 4500.32-R)

Property of any kind or of any interest herein, except real property and vessels of the following categories: battleships, cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers and submarines. (DSAM 8130.1, DAR 24-101.15)

Property of any kind or any interest therein, except real property, records of the Federal Government, and naval vessels of the following categories: aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers destroyers, and submarines. (JCS Pub 1)

Property of any kind or any interest therein, except real property as defined in B-102.8 and vessels of the following categories: battleships, cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers, and submarines. (DAC 76-17)

Plant equipment, machine tools, test equipment, furniture, vehicles, and accessory and auxiliary items. (AFSCR 78-5)

Includes household goods and unaccompanied baggage.

1. Household goods means furniture and furnishings or equipment, clothing, personal effects, professional books, papers and equipment and other personal property associated with the home and person. Also included are spare parts for privately-owned vehicles (two extra tires and wheels, tire chains, tools, battery chargers, accessories etc.) and other types of vehicles which were specifically manufactured to preclude licensing on public highways (mower, snow-plow, snow-mobile, golf carts).

2. Unaccompanied baggage is that portion of the member's authorized weight allowance of personal property which is not transported free on a ticket used for personal travel and which is normally shipped separately by expedited transportation from the bulk of his personal property. It may include but is not necessarily limited to personal clothing, professional equipment, essential dishes, pots, pans, linens, and other light housekeeping items, collapsible cribs, special equipment required for patients and other items required for care of dependents. It may also include other items necessary for health, welfare and morale of the member. For specific entitlements see the regulation of the DOD components. (DSAR 4145.8)

PERSONAL RETENTION ITEMS

Those items of clothing and individual equipment which are issued to the individual and accounted for on AF Form 538. (AFM 67-1)

PERSONNEL

Personnel required to operate, control and maintain systems, facilities, and equipment, including training aids and support equipment. (NAVMATINST 4000.2C)

Personnel in the numbers and with the necessary skills required to operate and support a system or equipment in its operational environment. (AFP 800-7)

PERSONNEL EQUIVALENT (PE)

A measurement unit used in quantifying work. One PE is an amount of work equal to that accomplished by an average worker in one year by working an entirely normal work schedule. (AFLCM 400-2)

A unit of measurement which is comprised of the average number of effective working hours per person per annum. (AFLCR 400-15)

PERSONNEL EXPERIMENTATION AND TESTING DEVICE

Locally fabricated devices and apparatus employed in the measurement of personnel aptitude and proficiency in connection with the selection and classification of military personnel and the development of effective training procedures. (AFM 67-1)

PERSONNEL SERVICES ACTIVITIES

Activities operated by a Military Service or other component of the Department of Defense, which are supplemented with nonappropriated funds, and other activities which are for the primary purpose of providing services, i.e., service clubs, open messes, post exchanges, dependent schools, and special services activities. (AFR 67-16)

PERSONNEL, GRADED CIVILIAN

All persons currently employed in the GS and CPC categories plus persons performing duties similar to persons in these categories plus personal-service contract employees. (DOD 5000.8)

PERSONNEL, UNGRADED CIVILIAN

Individuals performing skilled or unskilled duties at rates of pay established by local area wage boards. (DOD 5000.8)

PERT

Program Evaluation and Review Technique and PERT cost and management tools used by the Air Force in complex and high-priority programs during the research and development phase. PERT is an adaptation of the electronic computer to the Gantt Chart described below. (AFSCM 84-2)

PERT/COST

A management information system for planning and control for evaluation of progress versus plan as to both time and cost, which is based upon a product oriented work breakdown structure, a time dependency network of the project or program plan and cost related to work packages which couple to the network and to the cost accounting system. (NAVSHIPSINST 4330.30B)

PERT/TIME

A management information system for planning and control for evaluation of progress versus plan as to time only, which is based upon a product oriented work breakdown structure and a time dependency network of the project or program plan. (NAVSHIPSINST 4330.30B)

PETROLEUM

An oily, liquid solution of hydrocarbons which, when fractionally distilled, yields paraffin, kerosene, fuel oil, gasoline, etc. (JCS Pub 1)

PETROLEUM INTERSECTIONAL SERVICE

An intersectional or interzonal service in a theater of operations that operates pipelines and related facilities for the supply of bulk petroleum products to theater Army elements and other forces as directed. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

PETROLEUM LABORATORY

A facility, either fixed or mobile, operated by a military department, or by a commercial concern under contract, designed to test petroleum products to insure usability. (AR 67-46)

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Petroleum or synthetic base lubricants and petroleum base fuels used by the Armed Forces. (AFR 67-46)

PETROLEUM, OILS AND LUBRICANTS

A broad term which includes all petroleum and associated products used by the Armed Forces (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

PHANTOM ORDER

A draft contract with an industrial establishment for wartime production of a specific product with provisions for necessary preplanning in time of peace and for immediate execution of the contract upon receipt of proper authority. (JCS Pub 1)

PHASED ESTIMATES

The Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) assessment of the total (direct, indirect, overhead) costs and direct hours which will be spent on a job in a month or other period plus the cost and hours already spent on the job in the current fiscal year. This field use is optional. (AFSCM 177-265)

PHASED PROCUREMENT CONCEPT

Deferment of large quantity procurement of support items until operational programs and design configurations of equipment become stabilized and/or in service usage experience can be compiled, analyzed, and applied in making provisioning decisions. (AFR 67-25)

PHASED PROVISIONING

A management refinement to the provisioning process whereby quantity procurement of selected items is phased by time interval into the later stages of production, thereby enhancing the ability of the provisioning activity to select the most favorable mix of requirements. (ASOIXsT 4123.22)

The provisioning procedure utilized when procurement of any part of the initially computed provisioned quantity is deferred and the contractor is required to accelerate manufacture of selected items in the end article production program so as to create a production buffer stock from which the selected items may be ordered to support unforeseen requirements and premature failures. (AFLCR 57-27)

Procurement of all or part of the total initial quantities of selected support items is deferred until the later stages of production when operational and maintenance programs will be more stabilized and in-service experience will be available. Such deferment enables item management activities to predict their requirements more reliably. (AFR 67-47)

PHASED PROVISIONING CONCEPT

Deferment of large quantity procurement of certain selected support items until operational

program and design configuration of equipment become stabilized and/or in service usage experience can be compiled, analyzed and applied in making provisioning decisions. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

PHASEOUT DATE

Assigned date for removal of SFEL package, equipment, or facility, or the date removal was completed. This may or may not coincide with the date of deactivation. (AFR 100-18)

PHONETIC ALPHABET

A list of standard words used to identify letters in a message transmitted by radio or telephone. The following are the authorized words, listed in order, for each letter in the alphabet: Alfa, Bravo, Charlie, Delta, Echo, Foxtrot, Golf, Hotel, India, Juliet, Kilo, Lima, Mike, November, Oscar, Papa, Quebec, Romero, Sierra, Tango, Uniform, Victor, Whiskey, X-ray, Yankee, and Zulu. (JCS Pub 1)

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Quantitative and qualitative expressions of material features, such as composition, dimensions, finishes, form, fit and their respective tolerances. (DOD 5010.19)

Those military characteristics of equipment which are primarily physical in nature, such as weight, shape, volume, waterproofing, and sturdiness. (DOD 5000.8, JCS Pub 1)

PHYSICAL CONFIGURATION AUDIT

The formal examination of the "as-built" configuration of a unit of a CI against its technical documentation in order to establish the CI's initial product configuration identification. (DOD 5010.19)

PHYSICAL CONFIGURATION INSPECTION (PCI)

A detailed inspection of the modification to ensure that the modification has been properly accomplished as prescribed in the modification package. (AFSCR 80-33)

PHYSICAL CUSTODY

Actual possession of the aircraft for a definite purpose. (OPNAVINST P5442.2A)

PHYSICAL DAMAGE

Damage from internal or external forces which result in breakage, denting, marring, distortion, displacement, or abrasion. (AFP 71-4)

PHYSICAL INSPECTION

Physical check as to property to ascertain amounts on hand, status of supply, etc. (AR 320-5)

Physical check made by direct observation, and when indicated, a partial examination to ascertain the presence of an acute or chronic communicable disease, vermine infestation or any gross deterioration of physical status. (AR 320-5)

PHYSICAL INVENTORY

A record of property on hand based on physical count. (AFM 67-1)

PHYSICAL INVENTORY ADJUSTMENT

The accounting transaction used to correct a recorded balance when in disagreement with a validated physical count, resulting from a scheduled or unscheduled inventory, material release denial, location record audit, or erroneous capitalization/decapitalization action which reflects a true gain/loss action. Specifically excluded are adjustments resulting from reidentification, catalog data changes, purpose or condition code changes, and condemnation of materiel resulting from rebuild and/or surveillance programs. Accounting errors, errors attributed to computer malfunctions, program errors, etc., will not be categorized as physical inventory adjustments. (AR 310-25)

PHYSICAL SECURITY

An assessment of all physical security measures taken to safeguard classified equipment, material, and documents from access thereto or observation thereof by unauthorized persons. (AFSCP 55-4)

That part of security concerned with physical measures designed to safeguard personnel, to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, facilities, material, and documents, and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, and theft. (JCS Pub 1)

PHYSICALLY COMPLETE CONTRACT

A contract/order on which all line items have been completely shipped and received and have a firm price. (AFLCR 70-11)

PHYSICALLY COMPLETED CONTRACT

A contract is physically complete when the contractor has completed the required deliveries of supplies and the government has inspected and accepted such supplies; the contractor has performed all services and the government has accepted such services, or notice of complete termination has been given the contractor by the government. Facilities contracts, rental, use, and storage agreements will be considered physically complete when a notice of complete termination has been issued or the contract period has expired. (AFLCR 70-11)

PICA LEVEL OF AUTHORITY

A code that identifies the levels of authority of a PICA. The code indicates (1) Logistics Materiel Management, (2) Level of Responsibility, and (3) Basis of Categorization. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

PICK UP AND DELIVERY

A service rendered by carriers in which shipments are picked up at consignor's location and carried to the carrier's years for shipment and/or delivered from carriers' station to consignees' location without additional charge. (A money allowance may be given in lieu of this service if the shipper or receiver performs the service for himself). (DSAR 4500.3)

PICTOGRAPH

A visual presentation of numerical data by a drawing using picture-symbols of the subject matter. In order to show comparisons, relative magnitude may be illustrated by proportionate repetition of a picture-symbol, or by proportionate differences in size of the related picture-symbols. (DOD 5000.8)

PIECE MARK

Identification number for an individual part, subassembly, or assembly. (AR 310-25)

PILFERABLE

Material which requires a high degree of protection and control, a ready resale value, civilian utility, or applications as to personal possession, and is therefore especially subject to theft. (AFLCR 66-34, AFLCR 66-53)

PILOT

Pilot refers only to pilots who actively fly. (AFLCR 60-2)

PILOT LINE PROCUREMENT

A limited initial production procurement of newly developed equipment initiated in advance of the equipment being specified for incorporation in production aircraft (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

PILOT MATERIALS

A minimum quantity of special materials, partially finished components, forgings, and castings, identified with specific production equipment and processes and required for the purpose of proofing, tooling and testing manufacturing processes to facilitate later reactivation. (AR 320-5)

PILOT PRODUCTION

Production of a limited quantity of an item using the same or similar tooling, methods and inspection techniques as will be used in the full production. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2, MIL-STD-721)

A limited production run of a new system which has completed engineering development and for which the capability to mass produce the item for inventory needs to be demonstrated. (AFR 80-14)

PIPELINE

In logistics, the channel of support of a specific portion thereof by means of which materiel or personnel flow from sources of procurement to their point of use. (JCS Pub 1, AFM 67-7)

A full pipeline is defined as a sufficient quantity of assets, on hand and/or on order, to meet forecasted demands through a period equal to the procurement lead time plus the safety level and Protectable Mobilization Reserve Assets of the LIM, if applicable. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

That portion of (a) approved and funded MAP articles and services, and (b) accepted FMS orders for defense articles and services, for which delivery, either constructive or actual, has not occurred, or services have not been rendered. (DOD 5105.38M)

PIPELINE FILL

The volume (quantity) of product required to completely fill a pipeline, whether in operation or not. (DOD 4140.25-M)

PIPELINE TIME

The number of calendar days between the date a requisition is initiated and the date of material receipt by the consignee. (AFM 11-1, AFM 67-1)

PIPELINE TIME QUANTITY

That quantity calculated by multiplying the daily demand rate by the amount of time, in days, required to deliver product from source to terminal, including discharge and settling times as applicable. (DOD 4140.25-M)

PIPELINE, TURN-AROUND

Aircraft in transit to or in Bureau of Naval Weapons Fleet Readiness custody for Rework, awaiting Rework, in process of Rework, and in return to service. (OPNAVINST 5442.2B)

PLAN 55

An automatic switching system designated to Air Force specifications by Western Union. However, for maximum flexibility, provision is made that any part or all of the traffic load at a station employing this equipment may be manually switched by pushbutton. (AFM 11-1)

PLAN

A proposed method for accomplishing a mission or reaching an objective. It implies use of imaginative scope and vision and mental formulation of ideas and in its refined state a plan becomes a detailed documentation of necessary actions for the accomplishment of an objective. Functional planning is performed by all AFLC organizations while corporate planning is the responsibility of the DCS/Plans and Programs (XR). (AFLCR 400-9)

PLAN TOE

A new TOE or a major or routine revision of existing TOE prepared by a TOE proponent and incorporating all changes resulting from review of Draft Plan TOE, or containing supporting rationale for nonadoption of Draft Plan review changes. (AR 310-44)

PLANNED (OR PLANNING) ITEM

Any item selected for industrial preparedness planning under the criteria of DOD Instruction 4005.3, "Industrial Preparedness Production Planning Procedures." (DAC 76-6, DOD 4005.1)

PLANNED MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT

This term pertains to the act of planning and programming known workloads to effectively utilize assigned manpower. As examples: At the Chief of Maintenance and his staff level, this concerns allocation and distribution of manpower among the various work centers, controlling shift strengths and establishing appropriate priorities for maintenance functions. At workload control level, this concerns exercise of job scheduling and specialist dispatch control to effectively accomplish all known jobs in relationship to established priorities. At work center and crew level, this concerns scheduling and sequencing of individual tasks in the most logical and practical order of accomplishment to avoid wasted effort, prevent job interruptions to avoid wasted effort, prevent job interruptions that can occur due to interference between tasks, and to promote efficient work habits to assure the highest possible maintenance quality. (T.O. 00-20-1)

PLANNED MAINTENANCE SYSTEM

Pertains to preventive rather than corrective maintenance. It systemizes the conduct of aircraft inspections by combining it in convenient decks of Maintenance Requirement Cards for every type aircraft. (COMNAVAIRPACINST 4700.6)

PLANNED OBLIGATED SPACE

Vacant space that is planned for occupancy by specific materiel within a period of six months. (AFM 67-1)

PLANNED OPERATING BASE

A locality to which units are projected to deploy and operate out of during a contingency. (AFM 11-1)

PLANNED PRODUCER

An industrial firm which has indicated its willingness to produce specified military items in a national emergency by completing an Industrial Preparedness Program Production Planning Schedule (DD Form 1519). (DAC 76-6)

PLANNED QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM

A program of correlated inspections, analysis, production certification designed to provide effective and economical control of the quality of a product, process, or commodity area. (AFLCM 74-2)

PLANNED REQUIREMENT

The quantity of material expected to be needed to fill the requirements set forth in or derived from authorized programs. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

PLANNED REQUIREMENT STATUS CARD

Used by inventory manager to inform customer that request for Planned Requirements have been approved and established centrally on inventory manager records and also on the records of a specified stocking activity. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

PLANNED STANDARD EQUIPMENT

Classification denoting those equipments under evaluation or consideration - approval for service use and classification is required for equipments in this category prior to installation. (SECNAVINST 4814.1)

PLANNING

The process of determining what actions or capabilities are needed to accomplish a mission. (NAVMAT P-4215)

Entails the systematic application of engineering/production techniques to determine processing methods to be employed; the requirement for manpower, equipment, tools, materials, etc., to produce a given quantity of products or service in a timely manner, within specified quality limits, and at a competitive cost. (AFLCR 66-4)

PLANNING AND BUDGETARY ESTIMATES

These estimates are developed on the basis of available information, utilizing standard Military Department factors and formulas in the absence of a pricing study. They are used for "planning" or "budgeting" purposes only and are not considered valid for purposes of DD Form 1513 preparation. (AFR 400-3)

PLANNING AND BUDGETARY (P&B) DATA

P&B data are computed on the basis of available information, after utilizing standard US Air Force factors and formulas in the absence of detailed information, and in the absence of a pricing study. Generally, budgetary data represents gross estimates, can be expedited and estimates are not to be used for purchases because they are not sufficiently accurate for the reasons stated. (AFR 400-20)

PLANNING ESTIMATE (PE)

The estimates of operational/technical characteristics, schedule, and Program Acquisition Cost (by appropriation), developed at the time the Secretary of Defense approved program initiation. For SAR purposes, Milestone I will normally be considered as program initiation. An approved Decision Coordinating Paper (DCP) will normally be used as a source for the characteristics, schedule, and cost estimates; however, in the absence of an approved DCP, a draft DCP, Decision Package Set (DPS), Technical Development Plan (TDP), R&D Descriptive Summary, Congressional Data Sheet, FYDP or some similar document or combination of documents may be used. All values should be expressed in terms of goals rather than thresholds. The specific source document used will be identified in the report. Once a PE baseline is established, it will not be changed unless specific prior approval is granted by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) (ASD(C)). The PE will be reflected up to and including the first time the Development Estimate (DE) is reported as the program baseline. (DOD 7000.3)

PLANNING FACTOR

In Cost Analysis, an estimating relationship used to compute the amount and type of effort or resources which will be necessary to develop, produce, acquire, and/or operate a given system. Planning factors are often expressed as rates, ratios, or lengths of time, and usually function by relating one design, performance, or operating characteristic (the cost of which is known) to another characteristic (the cost of which is to be determined). (AFSCL 173-2)

PLANNING FACTOR (LOGISTICS)

A properly selected multiplier, used in planning to estimate the amount and type of effort involved in a contemplated operation. Planning factors are often expressed as rates, ratios or lengths of time. (AR 320-5 AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1)

PLANNING PACKAGE

A logical aggregation of work within a cost account, normally the far term effort, that can be identified and budgeted in early baseline planning, but is not yet defined into work packages. (AFSCP/AFLCP 173-5, DOD 7000.2)

PLANNING PURCHASE REQUEST

A document initiated in anticipation of next year's needs clearly stamped "Planning Purchase Request." No commitment may be incurred until fund availability is certified but preliminary details may be developed. This action is frequently referred to as early implementation of the program. (AFSCM 27-1)

PLANNING SUMMARY

An expanded program element, project, or task summary of planned efforts. It contains all data elements of DD Form 1634, Research and Development Planning Summary, and AF Form 1537, Weapon System Budget Estimate. Normally, a product of AFSC computerized management information systems which provides information on resources, objective and payoff, plans, schedule, progress and accomplishments. May be used instead of Technology Program Plan when approval is indicated on AFSC Form 56, AFSC Program Direction. (AFSCR 80-19)

PLANNING--PROGRAMMING--BUDGETING CYCLE

These three actions form the cycle required to effectively and economically achieve the management and direction of the Air Force. Planning is the process of developing methods to obtain objectives. Programming is the process of identifying and scheduling the objective program from "cradle to the grave." Budgeting is the process of accounting and funding for the resources required to meet the immediate objective. (AFM 11-1)

PLANNING/PROGRAMMING/BUDGETING SYSTEM (PPBS)

An integrated system for the establishment, maintenance, and revision of the Five-Year Defense Program (FYDP) and DOD budget. Through this system, policy formulation is combined with budgeting allocation to provide a mechanism for analysis. (AFLCR 400-10)

PLANOGRAPH

A scale drawing of a storage area showing the approved layout of the area, location of bulk, bin, rack and box pallet areas, aisles, assembly areas, walls, doorways, directions of storage, office space, wash rooms and other support and operational areas. (AFR 69-8)

PLANT

A structure, or group of structures, on a contiguous site, operated by a single contractor in performance of DOD contracts. Contractor-operated facilities of all types, including those owned by the Government, and including laboratories, research facilities, educational institutions, and non-profit organizations, are considered as plants. Plants of the same corporation not located on the contiguous site, to be susceptible for assignment, must meet the basic criteria for plant assignment and require justification as such. (DOD 4105.59)

PLANT CLEARANCE

All actions related to the screening, redistribution, and disposal of contractor inventory from a contractor's plant or work site. (Contractor's plant includes a Government facility when contractor-operated.) (DAC 76-17)

PLANT CLEARANCE OFFICER

The Government representative assigned the responsibility for plant clearance. He is an authorized representative of the contracting officer. (DAR 24-101.17)

The Government representative responsible for effecting the redistribution and disposition of excess contractor inventory, and, when appointed Plant Clearance Contracting Officer, for executing sales contracts and contracts incident to the removal of Government property from contractors' plants. (DSAM 8130.1)

The person appointed by appropriate authority, as an authorized representative of the contracting officer, to assure allocability and to effect disposition of excess contractor inventory. (AFM 11-1)

Means the Government representative assigned the responsibility for clearing contractors' plants of excess and surplus contractor inventory. (NAVMTINST 4340.3)

PLANT CLEARANCE PERIOD

A period beginning with the effective date of the termination for convenience and ending, for each particular property classification (such as raw materials, purchased parts, and work in process) at any one plant or location, 90 days after receipt by the termination contracting officer (TCO) of acceptable inventory schedules covering all items of that particular property classification in the termination inventory at that plant or location, or ending on such later date as may be agreed to by the TCO and the contractor. Final phase of a plant clearance period means that part of a plant clearance period after receipt of acceptable inventory scheduled covering all items of the particular property classification at the plant or location. (DAR 8-101.12)

PLANT COGNIZANCE

The responsibility for performance of CAS on all contracts in a contractor's plant. This responsibility is assumed by DCAS at all plants except those specifically assigned to the Military Departments by ASD(I&L). (DOD 4105.59)

PLANT COGNIZANCE ASSIGNMENT

An assignment made by the ASD (I&L) to a single Military Department as the DOD representative for the performance of contract administration services in a specific contractor's plant. (DOD 4105.59)

PLANT COMPONENT

A contract administration services activity of a Military Department, DCAS, or NASA located in a contractor's plant responsible for performance of contract administration services at that plant. (DOD 4105.59)

PLANT EQUIPMENT

Personal property of a capital nature (consisting of machinery, equipment, furniture, vehicles, machine tools, accessory and auxiliary items but excluding special tooling) used or capable of use in the manufacture of supplies or in the performance of services or for any administrative or general plant purposes. It excludes minor plant equipment. (DOD 5000.8, AR 320-5)

Personal property of a capital nature (consisting of equipment, machine tools, test equipment, furniture, vehicles, and accessory and auxiliary items, but excluding special tooling and special test equipment) used or capable of use in the manufacture of supplies or the performance of services or for any administrative or general plant purpose. (DAR 8-101.13, AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1)

All actions related to the screening, redistribution, and disposal of contractor inventory from a contractor's plant or work site. (Contractor's plant includes a Government facility when contractor-operated). (DAR 24-101.16)

The necessary shop equipment required for operation of the project. This is other than Real Property Installed Equipment (RPIE) and MMHS. Includes mills, lathes, numerical control machines, testers, etc. (AFLCR 78-4)

PLANT EQUIPMENT CODE (PEC)

A twelve digit subclassification system within the framework of the Federal Supply Classification (FSC) to encode the primary characteristics of items of IPF. (TM 38-260/ NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870.62/DSAM 4145.9)

A subclassification coding system within the framework of the Federal Supply Classification (FSC), not to exceed 12 digits. (DOD 4160.21-M)

PLANT EQUIPMENT PACKAGE (PEP)

A complement of active and/or idle plant equipment which has been formally approved for retention by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics). (TM 38-260, NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870.62/DSAM 4145.9)

An assemblage of government-owned equipment, which is assigned to a specific program, and which, either as an entirety or when combined with other existing equipment, will be capable of producing at a specific level a military enditem or component. This equipment may be in plants or in storage under the custody of one of the military departments or in the national industrial reserve plants. (DOD 5000.8)

PLANT EQUIPMENT PACKAGES (PEPs)

Designated packages of active or idle Government-owned industrial plant equipment, special tooling, and special test equipment to provide supplemental post M-day production capacity to a contractor's existing capacity, or to maintain essential production capacity for future production programs. (AFP 78-13)

PLANT EQUIPMENT, MINOR

An item of plant equipment having a unit value of less than $200, and other plant equipment, regardless of cost, when so designated by the Government. (DOD 5000.8)

PLANT MANAGEMENT (PM) INSTRUCTIONS

A set of instructions placed with the shop equipment which advises the Plant Management personnel of the PM tasks they must perform, the skill required to perform the task, and the relative frequency of accomplishment. (AFLCR 66-34)

PLANT REPRESENTATIVE

The person in charge of a plant component, usually a military officer. (DOD 4105.59)

PLANT-EQUIPMENT ACCESSORY ITEM

An item which facilitates or enhances the operation of plant equipment but which is not essential for its operation such as remote control devices. Generally accounted for as part of the unit of plant equipment to which attached. (DOD 5000.8)

POINT

A nonreporting activity except for Material Control Code "G" items, carries stock for its own consumption and for the support of assigned aircraft and dependent satellite activities. (NAVSUP MANUAL 21051)

POINT OF DELIVERY

The Continental United States (CONUS) point of origin of the materiel is normally the point of delivery to the purchasing country. If the items are procured for shipment directly from a U.S. contractor, this point will normally be the contractor's loading facility. If items are supplies from DOD stocks, this point will be a DOD depot loading facility or the nearest post office facility in the case of parcel post. When delivery (e.g., other military installations in CONUS or overseas, overseas depots, overseas contractors' plans, or in accordance with FMS Delivery Term Codes MILSTRIP) must be clearly specified in the DD Form 1513, United States Department of Defense Offer and Acceptance. (AFR 67-7)

POINT TO POINT SEALIFT

The movement of troops and/or cargo in Military Sealift Command nucleus or commercial shipping between established ports, in administrative landings or logistics over the shore operations. (JSC Pub 1)

POISONS (HAZARDOUS COMMODITY)

a. Class A Poison. Poisonous gases or liquids that are of such nature that a very small amount of the gas or vapor of the liquid mixed with air is dangerous to life.

b. Class B Poisons. Class B poisons are substances, liquids , or solids (including pastes and semisolids) other than Class A poison or irritating materials that are known to be so toxic to man to afford a hazard to health during transportation.

c. Irritating Materials. A liquid or solid substance which upon contact with fire, or when exposed to air, gives off dangerous or intensely irritating fumes, but not including any poisonous article. Class A. (AFM 67-1)

POLICY

A settled course adopted or prescribed to be followed by an individual or group of individuals. Policy should be based upon principle, but must reconcile therewith practical considerations having a bearing on timely, effective action. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

An accepted or settled way for approaching a problem, determined by appropriate authority and passed through guidance to subordinates. Each organizational echelon may thus establish policy when interpreting or providing guidance on policy received from high authority. (AFM 11-1)

POLICY AGREEMENT

Any agreement between a qualified organization and the Department of the Army which established a legal basis for the release of Army documents to a qualified organization, provides for determination by an organization of its desired place in the Army Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Program and requires the submission to the Army of a report on such evaluations. (AR 70-35)

POLICY DIRECTION

Professional or specialized direction exercised through the approval or promulgation of program objectives and basic policy. (AR 70-11)

POLICY, ACCOUNTING

A settled course in the accounting area adopted or prescribed to be followed by those with the responsibility for the accounting function. (DOD 5000.8)

POLICY, FISCAL

The policy pursued by Government in connection with legislation or administrative practices relating to taxation, the Public Debt, currency, public appropriations and expenditures, government funds, and similar matters; particularly the intended effect of such legislation and administrative practices upon private business and economy of the Nation. (DOD 5000.8)

POLITICAL WARFARE

Aggressive use of political means to achieve national objectives. (JCS Pub 1)

POLITICO-MILITARY GAMING

Simulation of situations involving the interaction of political, military, sociological, psychological, economic, scientific, and other appropriate factors. (JCS Pub 1)

POOL

To maintain and control a supply of resources or personnel upon which other activities may draw. The primary purpose of a pool is to promote maximum efficiency of use of the pooled resources or personnel, e.g., a petroleum pool, a labor and equipment pool. (JCS Pub 1)

Any combination of resources which serve a common purpose. (JCS Pub 1)

POOL EQUIPMENT

Special items of equipment which, due to their specialized nature or inherent characteristics, are not adapted to normal issue and whose use is determined by normal conditions in a theater of operations rather than by the mission of a type organization. (AR 320-5)

POPULATION

A universe, lot, or field of articles containing an unknown pattern of variation from which a known sample is taken. (AFSCM 78-1)

PORT CALL REQUEST CARD

Punch card prepared or completed by the requesting activity for submission to the MTMTS area office for the purpose of obtaining instructions which will specify the time, date, and place to which an individual is to report for oversea movement. (AR 55-28)

PORT CALL RESPONSE CARD

Punch card prepared by the MTMTS area office containing instructions for an individual to report to a designated place at specific time and date for oversea movement. (AR 55-28)

PORT CAPACITY

The estimated capacity of a port or an anchorage to clear cargo in 24 hours usually expressed in tons. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

PORT CHARGES

Cost incurred in the movement of materiel through ports of embarkation or debarkation as follows:

1. Port Entry Charges. User costs (rental fees for space and equipment at the port of discharge, towboat fees, pilot fees, lighter fees, linehandler fees, dockage or wharfage fees, etc.) and port of harbor fees applied to the ship (tonnage fees, lighthouse fees, harbor dues, etc.).

2. Port Loading and Unloading Cost. Cost incurred for labor, materials, or services for loading, unloading and handling at ports of embarkation and debarkation. (AFR 400-20)

PORT DISCHARGE CAPACITY

Tonnage that can be discharged and number of

personnel that can be debarked from ships by a terminal or port. (AR 320-5)

PORT OF AERIAL EMBARKATION (PAE)

The port of aerial embarkation, normally controlled by MAC, to which materiel will be shipped for subsequent overseas movement to appropriate bases. (AFM 67-1)

PORT OF DEBARKATION (POD)

An authorized point of entry into a foreign country or CONUS. (DOD 4500.32-R)

A marine terminal at which troops, units, military sponsored personnel, unit impediments and materiel are discharged from ships and watercraft. Ports of debarkation normally act as ports of embarkation on return passenger and retrograde cargo shipments. (AR 320-5)

The overseas port of discharge or delivery, either within the purchasing country or at any other foreign port designated by the purchaser, at which FMS materiel is discharged, for subsequent onward delivery to the ultimate purchaser consignee destination. (AFR 400-3)

PORT OF EMBARKATION (POE)

The water or aerial port of embarkation (POE) from which personnel and/or supplies and equipment will depart for deployment to foreign assignment. (AFM 67-1)

An authorized point of departure from a foreign country or CONUS. (DOD 4500.32-R)

The water or aerial port of embarkation from which personnel and/or supplies and equipment will depart for deployment to foreign assignment. (AFM 67-1)

A marine terminal at which troops, units, military sponsored personnel, unit impediments and materiel board and/or are loaded aboard ships. Ports of embarkation normally act as ports of debarkation on return passenger and retrograde cargo shipments. (AR 320-5)

PORT RECEPTION AND ASSEMBLY CAPACITY

The quantity of cargo that can be received and assembled in covered and open assembly areas within a port or terminal area at any one time. (AR 320-5)

PORT REFERENCE NUMBER

The number assigned by a terminal to a shipment at the time it is received and tallied into the terminal. Assigned on the basis of consolidation of separate shipments and single dock receipts. (AR 320-5)

PORT SECURITY

The safeguarding of vessels, harbors, ports, waterfront facilities and cargo from internal threats such as: Destruction, loss, or injury from sabotage or other subversive acts; accidents; thefts; or other causes of similar nature. (JCS Pub 1)

PORT SECURITY PROGRAM (PORTSEC)

Those actions that are necessary and appropriate for the protection of vessels, harbors, ports and waterfront facilities from threats of espionage; sabotage; intelligence collection directed against defense facilities; and related subversive activities including the introduction of persons or materials in the pursuance of such activities. (AFSCP 55-4)

PORT SERIAL NUMBER

Identification number assigned by loading marine terminals to all ships transporting military personnel or cargo. Numbers in sequences are assigned to each voyage prior to commencement of the voyage. (AR 320-5)

PORT THROUGHPUT CAPACITY

A planning factor used in determining the volume of cargo and/or passengers a marine terminal can handle and clear in one day, expressed both as a loading and unloading capacity. Normally the factor to be used will represent reception capacity, clearance capacity or storage capacity, whichever presents the most severe terminal limitation. (AR 320-5)

POSITION CONTROLS

An internally generated four position numerical constant which is unique by indenture within a given end article. Configuration master file structuring is established and maintained by the placement of this constant. Each component record established in the configuration master file has a position control assigned. When a given disassembly sequence is established by means of a link on, this constant is placed to the immediate right of the position control assigned to the item's NHA. This creates a sort control word, left justified, which may be up to 32 positions in length. Sorting on this work will cause records to assume a numerical relationship to each other depending upon the value of the field. (AFLCR 171-91)

POSITIONING COST

Accessorial costs incurred in prepositioning items in the supply distribution system of a military department at locations outside the United States in anticipation of support to MAP customers. (AFR 400-20)

POSITIVE MEASURES

Are those actions required to fulfill the safety standards, e.g., weapon design, procedures, command and control, physical security, human reliability, operational techniques, etc. (DOD 4120.13)

POSSESSED

The quantity of a specified equipment in the physical possession and control of an organization. (DOD 7730.25)

POSSESSING ORGANIZATION CODE

The organization number, kind and types as designated for all Air Force organizations in ACN's 3-5 and 3-6, AFM 300-4. (AFM 65-110)

POSSESSION

The actual ownership of and responsibility for an aerospace vehicle. (AFR 65-110)

Possession exists when an organization is physically using the aerospace vehicle to accomplish its mission. The mission may involve the performance of aerial flight, launch, and/or performance of depot or transient maintenance. (AFM 67-1)

The physical custody of an engine or module by an organization, base, or command. A possessed engine may be deployed or prepositioned at another base. (AFM 400-1)

POSSESSIONS

Panama Canal Zone, Virgin Islands and Other. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico will also be considered as a possession for purposes of these reports. (DOD 4500.7)

POST MORTEM INSPECTION

Study and analysis of those weapons components rejected during employment and suitability test (E&ST) or post-E&ST inspection to determine causes of failure. Post mortem inspections will be conducted by ERDA. (AFM 67-1)

POST PROCESSOR

A computer program which translates a standardized intermediate language into machine codes compatible with a specific NC machine or automatic tester. (AFLCR 66-27)

POST PROPERTY

Real property, such as land and buildings, and supplies provided for use in garrison as listed in the table of allowances for military installations. (AR 310-25)

POSTAL CONCENTRATION CENTER

A military postal facility located at an export gateway through which all mail destined to APO or FPO addresses is channeled. (DOD 4500.32-R)

POSTING

The act of transferring to a ledger account the detailed or summarized data contained in a book or document of original entry. (DOD 5000.8)

The entering of an item in a record. (DOD 5000.8)

POSTING SUFFIX CODE

A predetermined code assigned to a locally generated transaction and used in conjunction with document identifier and type transaction code to identify additional action(s) to be taken by the computer. (AFM 67-1)

POST-POST

The act of updating computer stored record on an after the fact basis; such as, the movement of materiel is made prior to the processing and updating of the master record. (AFM 67-1)

POTENTIAL CONTRACTOR

An organization outside the DOD that a sponsoring DOD activity has declared eligible for document services on the basis of participation in certain Army and Navy programs or in the Department of the Air Force Technical Objectives Document Release Program. (AFR 80-29)

POTENTIAL DOD EXCESS STOCKS

The quantity of an item above all authorized retention levels but for which final determination as DOD excess has not been made. (DOD 4100.37)

The quantity of an item which is indicated on records of an Inventory Control Point (ICP) to be above the retention limit of the ICP. This will be supply systems stock which is being screened within the DOD for utilization but that has not been determined to the DOD excess. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

POTENTIAL VACANT SPACE

That portion of covered net usable space which is temporarily not available for storage because of repair or alteration to the storage area or that space that can be made available by rewarehousing, elimination of honeycombing or utilization of maximum heights in stacking. (AFR 69-8)

POTENTIALLY INACTIVE ITEM OF SUPPLY

A matured item of supply for which the materiel manager has no recorded wholesale issues for the 12 months period preceding attainment of the

maturity date, but for which registered user concurrence to delete has not yet been obtained. (AFM 67-1)

POWER PACK

Basic engine plus components and equipment required to make an engine ready for installation in an airframe. (AFM 400-1)

PQA PREAWARD SURVEY PARTICIPANT

The individual appointed by the quality assurance component of the CAO to perform the preaward survey as it relates to a contractor's quality control capability. This individual signs the "survey made by" block of the DD Form 1524-2. (AFR 74-15)

PREAWARD SURVEY

An evaluation of a contractor's capability to perform a specific proposed contract. (AFR 74-15)

PREAWARD SURVEY MONITOR

The person designated to administer the preaward survey from the receipt of the request through the issuance of the final report (DAR K-102,1). (AFR 74-15)

PREAWARD SURVEY REVIEW BOARD

A board established to review and approve or disapprove a preaward survey report (DAR K-102.3). (AFR 74-15)

PRECEDENCE DESIGNATOR

A word or combination of letters and numbers designating the precedence level of a call as defined in the Joint Uniform Telephone Communication Precedence System. (AFM 11-1)

PRECEDENCE RATING

A combination of five or less numbers used to denote the relative order of mission or operational importance of all units, activities, or projects. The first one or two numbers are established by the precedence category (1 thru 25), and the last one to three numbers are a relative numerical position within the precedence category. (AFM 11-1)

Precedence ratings are assigned to units, activities and projects in the HQ USAF Program Document (short title PD) Bases--Units and Priorities (classified). The precedence rating signifies the relative order of importance of units, activities, and projects in the USAF operating program, and when converted to force/activity designators, indicates the priority for allocation of resources. These factors must be used for the allocation of critical resources. (AFM 67-1)

PRECIOUS METALS

Gold, Silver, Platinum and the Platinum Group Metals--Palladium. Iridium, Rhodium, Osmium and Ruthenium. (DOD 4160.21-M)

PRECIOUS METALS MASTER FILE (PMMF)

An IDMS file containing (NIINs) known to have precious metal content. (DOD 4160.21-M)

PRECIOUS METALS RECOVERY PROGRAM

A DOD program for (a) identification, accumulation, recovery and refinement of precious metals from excess and surplus end items, scrap, hypo solution and other precious metal-bearing materials, when economically feasible and (b) the use of recovered precious metals for authorized internal uses or as GFM on government contracts to reduce new procurement costs. (DOD 4160.21-M)

PRECISE FREQUENCY

Signifies a frequency requirement to within one part in 10 degrees of an established time scale. (AR 750-25)

PRECISE TIME

Signifies a time requirement within 10 milliseconds. (AR 750-25)

PRECISION EQUIPMENT

Precision tools and test equipment, including measuring and calibrating instruments, standards, masters, gages, arbors, levels, straight edges, and similar mechanical, pressure, weight, temperature, optical, electrical and electronic devices used to assure and to verify accuracy requirements processed by the storage/maintenance activity. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

PRECISION MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT (PME)

Precision measuring tools and test equipment required specifically for the repair, inspection, calibration, or adjustment of any equipment, major assembly or components used therein--the normal intended function of which is to measure or provide a known reference of comparison or verification of performance characteristics. (T.O. 00-20-1 AFR 74-2)

Equipment used to measure, calibrate, gauge, test inspect, diagnose, or otherwise examine, materials, supplies, and equipment, to determine whether they comply with the specifications established in technical documents. (AFR 74-2)

PRECISION MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT LABORATORY

An activity that has possession of standard, and which is responsible for calibration and certification

of precision measuring equipment. (T.O. 00-20-1, AFR 74-2)

PRECISION MEASURING EQUIPMENTS

Those standards, precision measuring tools and test equipments required specifically for repair, inspection, calibration or adjustment of any equipment major assembly or component used therein, the normal intended function of which is to measure or provide a known reference or performance characteristics. (AFLCM 66-2)

PRECLUSIVE BUYING

Purchase in the neutral market, regardless of price, of vitally important materials to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. (AR 320-5)

PREDETERMINED SUBSTITUTE (PS)

The programming technique of substituting a standard value for an erroneous element of data where substitution is accepted and logically may be considered to be valid. (AFLCR 171-91)

PREDICTION TECHNIQUES

Methods for estimating future behavior of materiel based on knowledge, and interrelationship, of its parts, functions and operating environment. (MIL-STD-721)

PREDOMINANT USE PART

Multiapplication parts used predominantly in the selected end item/system. The end item/system that uses most of the installed parts will be considered the predominant user. (AR 710-50)

PREFERRED ARRIVAL DATE

A Julian date established by the Transportation Officer based on the desired delivery indicated by the owner of personal property. (DOD 4500.32-R)

PREFERRED ITEM

One selected under a Department of Defense program by which the Item is designated for Procurement, stock and issue, but which is not a Standard Item. (DOD 4100.32)

PREFLIGHT RELIABILITY

The percentage of tactical missiles which are assembled, prepared for launching, and fired; that pass all checkout and prefiring tests and are fired within the required time limits. (AR 320-5)

PREFLIGHT TEAM

Preflight teams are organized and maintained for tactical fighter and tactical reconnaissance squadrons. A preflight team consists of those crew chiefs specifically assigned to the deploying/redeploying tactical aircraft. These qualified crew chiefs, plus the maintenance specialists and materiel of enroute support teams and the maintenance capability of the enroute base, are necessary to provide the deploying squadron with a high quality of enroute support for tactical aircraft during deployment/redeployment. One preflight team is organized and maintained for each tactical fighter and each tactical reconnaissance squadron. (TACM 400-1)

PRELIMINARY CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT

Temporary contractual instrument to enable contractors to start work immediately on war contracts prior to the time when information is available upon which a definitive contract can be negotiated and without the delay incident to contract negotiation. Such contractual instruments include letters of intent, letter contracts, letter orders and letter purchase orders. (AR 320-5)

PRELIMINARY INSPECTION STATUS (AF FORM 50B OR C)

That state in which an article has been subject to preliminary inspection for quality only, at the manufacturer's plant, with final inspection and acceptance for payment to be made at destination or as otherwise stipulated. (AFM 67-1)

PRELIMINARY INSPECTION STATUS (DD FORM 1574 or 1574-1)

That state in which an article has been subject to preliminary inspection for quality only, at the manufacturer's plant, with final inspection and acceptance for payment to be made at destination or as otherwise stipulated. (AFM 67-1)

PRELIMINARY OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY (POC)

The attainment of the capability for equipment or systems to be used by operational units and to function in a manner that is preliminary to, but in support of, the achievement of an Initial Operational Capability (IOC). (AFLCR 57-27)

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATIONS

Prerelease issues of publications for review, planning, validation/verification, or other development program uses. (AFSCM 310-2)

PRELIMINARY QUALIFICATION TEST

A test given to air-breathing engines before flight testing. (AFM 11-1)

PRELIMINARY REQUIREMENTS LIST

Services' estimate of their next 5 years' requirements for mobile electric power sources. (DSAR 4120.7)

PRELIMINARY TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (PTDP)

The document submitted by AFSC as the initial response to the approved SOR/specified ADO or to a special HQ USAF letter of instruction to initiate system management. The PTDP is used by HQ USAF to support the Program Change Proposal submitted to OSD for approval of the Definition Phase. (AFR 375-1)

PRELOAD FACILITY

An operating facility used specifically for preloading munitions onto MERs, TERs, missile launchers, or internal bomb racks for later loading onto or into aircraft. (See operating facility.) (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

PRELOADING LOADING

The loading of selected items aboard ship at one port prior to the main loading of the ship at another. (JCS Pub 1)

PREMIUM TRANSPORTATION

A means or method of transportation other than the one that would provide transportation at the minimum cost. (ONMINST 5000.3)

PREPACKAGING

The assembly of materiel authorized for prestockage into packages which constitute support of a specific organizational component and/or a specified number of flying hours, landings, etc. For example: A flyaway kit to support a squadron of B-47E aircraft for 30 days. This materiel is stored separately and each package is boxed and identified for immediate movement upon deployment of the organization. (AFM 67-1)

PREPARATION TEST

An engineering type test conducted or supervised by the Category II agency on a preproduction model produced during Advanced Production Engineering or early production in accordance with the production specifications and drawings using methods, materials, and equipment that will be used during regular production, in order to verify production drawings, processes, and materials. (AR 70-10)

PREPARATION TIME

That element of active repair time required to obtain necessary test equipment and maintenance manuals, and to set up the necessary equipment in preparation for fault-location. (MIL-STD-778)

PREPARING ACTIVITY

The AF activity which prepares and distributes the supply directive memorandum, item listing, and appropriate PCAM cards utilizing source data indicated in paragraph 6S. The preparing activity for an AFSD involving a table II is the airframe item manager. The preparing activity for tables XI, XVI, etc., is the depot which is responsible for the maintenance of the respective table. (AFM 67-1)

The military activity, or the activity in a Federal civil agency (for Federal documents only), responsible for document and study projects and for maintenance of the resultant Standardization Documents. For the purpose of these provisions, the activity responsible for qualification. (SP-6)

PREPOSITIONED ENGINE

An engine physically located at other than its home base for the purpose of supporting home base assigned aircraft on scheduled flights through specific areas. (AFM 400-1)

PREPOSITIONED MOBILIZATION RESERVE STOCK

Those stocks of essential supplies and equipment which must be prepositioned prior to M-Day in reasonably protected locations both overseas and within the continental United States in order to: Insure that in a general war, despite substantial interruption of supply from and within the continental United States, the D-Day forces, and those forces which survive an enemy attack will have a reasonable capability of effectively performing their assigned military missions and tasks during the initial period and until supply is reestablished, as well as to insure that these forces engaged in conflict short of general war have a reasonable capability of performing their military mission and tasks until adequate supply is established. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

PREPOSITIONED RESERVES

Designated portions of the WRM set aside or earmarked for a specific purpose or designated force and positioned at a specified and preplanned point for use. (AFM 67-1)

PREPOSITIONED WAR READINESS MATERIEL

That portion of war readiness materiel which is required to be positioned (located) prior to hostilities at or near the planned point of use or issue to the user, to insure timely support of a specific project (mission) or designated force during the initial phase of war, pending arrival of replenishment shipments (resupply). (AFM 11-1)

That portion of the Pre-Positioned War Reserve Material Requirement (PWRMR) which approved plans dictate to be positioned prior to hostilities to insure timely support of a specific project or designed force during the initial phase of a war or

contingency pending arrival of replenishment shipments. It consists and is a part of:

1. The Pre-Positioned War Reserve Materiel Requirement, Protectable (PWRMRP) which is that portion of the PWRMR protected for purposes of procurement, funding, and inventory management.

2. The Pre-Positioned War Reserve Materiel Requirement, and has not been acquired or funded. (AFLCR 400-22)

PREPRODUCTION INSPECTION

The examination and testing performed, witnessed or participated in by the government on one or more items submitted by a contractor on a production contract or purchase order to prove, prior to his starting production, that his production methods (and choice of design detail, if on a performance specification) are capable of yielding items that compiy with the technical requirements of the contract. (MIL-STD-109)

PREPROGRAM ENGINEERING

Assistance provided by AFCS in preparation of an SOR. This includes identifying equipment and costs and coordinating with supporting activities in technical aspects of the plan. (AFR 100-18)

PREPUNCHED REQUEST

A single part request for issue or turn-in which contains prepunched and/or preprinted common supply management or other data. (AR 735-35)

PRE-CONCURRENT DELIVERY

The contractor shall not deliver spare parts more than 30 days before delivery of the first article or the date of scheduled delivery, unless such delivery is approved by the AF. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2,

PRE-DEMONSTRATION PHASE

A period of time immediately prior to commencement of formal demonstration during which the test team, facilities, and support material will be assembled. (MIL-STD-471)

PRE-EXPENDED BIN

One which contains only low cost, high usage items previously charged to final expenditure. It will be replenished from stocks in the retail outlet which supports the ship in which the Pre-expended Bin is located. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

PRE-LAUNCH TESTS

Tests of missiles and/or ground equipment to determine readiness to launch. May include a countdown and a flight readiness firing with all launch complex equipment operating but not including actual launching of the missile. (AFM 11-1)

PRE-POSITION

To place military units, equipment, or supplies at or near the point of planned use or at a designated location to reduce reaction time, and to insure timely support of a specific force during initial phases of an operation. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

PRE-POSITIONED WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT

That portion of the WRMR which approved Secretary of Defense guidance dictates be reserved and positioned at or near the point of planned use or issue to the user prior to hostilities, to reduce reaction time and to assure timely support of a specific force/project until replenishment can be effected. (DOD 4140.25-M)

PRE-POSITIONED WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT, BALANCE

That portion of the PWRMR which has not been acquired or funded. This level consists of the PWRMR less the PWRMRP. (DOD 4140.25-M)

PRE-POSITIONED WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT, PROTECTED

That portion of the PWRMR which is protected for purposes of procurement, funding, and inventory management. (DOD 4140.25-M)

PRE-POSITIONED WAR RESERVE MATERIEL STOCK

The assets which are designated to satisfy the PWRMR. (DOD 4140.25-M)

PRE-POSITIONED WAR RESERVE REQUIREMENT

That portion of the war reserve materiel requirement which approved plans dictate be positioned prior to hostilities at or near the point of planned use or issue to the user, to insure timely support of a specific project or designated force during the initial phase of war, pending arrival of replenishment shipments. (JCS Pub 1)

PRE-POSITIONED WAR RESERVE STOCK

The quantity of an item acquired and positioned against a pre-positioned war reserve requirement. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

PRE-POST

The act of updating computer stored records prior to the physical movement of material. That is, the computer is updated and a shipping notice or document is received before the material is released. (AFLCR 66-53)

PRESCRIBED LOAD

That quantity of combat essential supplies of

repair parts (other than ammunition) authorized by the major commanders for Class II and IV, to be on hand in units and which is carried by the individuals or on the unit vehicles to enable the unit to sustain itself until resupply can be effected. Normally 15 days level. Class II and IV are designed for combat requirements and will be supplemented for peacetime operations as required by adding high mortality items that do not fall in the category of combat essential items. The quantity of Class I and III are established by the major commanders. The prescribed load is continuously reconstituted as used. (AR 320-5)

PRESCRIBED LOAD ALLOWANCE LIST

A list of repair parts which are allocated in quantities for stockage in the organizational RPSTL. (AR 700-18)

PRESCRIBED NUCLEAR LOAD

A specified quantity of nuclear weapons to be carried by a delivery unit. The establishment and replenishment of this load after each expenditure is a command decision and is dependent upon the tactical situations, the nuclear logistical situation, and the capability of the unit to transport and utilize the load. It may vary from day to day and among similar delivery units. See also special ammunition load. (JCS Pub 1)

PRESCRIBED NUCLEAR STOCKAGE

A specified quantity of nuclear weapons, components of nuclear weapons, and warhead test equipment to be stocked in special ammunition supply points or other logistical installations. The establishment and replenishment of this stockage is a command decision and is dependent upon the tactical situation, the allocation, the capability of the logistical support unit to store and maintain the nuclear weapons, and the nuclear logistical situation. The prescribed stockage may vary from time to time and among similar logistical support units. (JCS Pub 1)

PRESCRIBED SKILL LEVEL

The skill available at organizational and field levels: that is, an average airman who is a high school graduate, has 4 years of military service, has completed one basic technical school and one advanced technical school of approximately 3 months duration. The AFSC and level is set forth in AFM 39-1 and other personnel manuals. (AFR 66-29)

PRESENT VALUE/TIME VALUE OF FUTURE CASH FLOWS

In every investment, explicit recognition should be given to the fact that a dollar today is worth more than a dollar tomorrow because of the interest cost which is related to all government expenditures which occur over time. Thus, an annual savings on cash-inflow projected for tomorrow has a present value less than its undiscounted dollar value. Dollar benefits which accrue in the future cannot be compared directly with investments made in the present because of this time value of money. Discounting is a technique for converting various cash flows occuring over time to equivalent amounts at a common point in time-considering the time value of money-to facilitate a valid comparison. (AFLCR 78-3)

PRESERVATION

Work done on an aircraft in accordance with NAVAIRSYSCOM specifications for protection and retention of its material condition during a period of idleness. Particulars of the work are dependent on the expected period of idleness. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

Application or use of adequate protective measures to prevent deterioration resulting from exposure to atmospheric conditions, handling, shipment, and storage, such as fungus, excessive drying, high humidity, fumes and gases. (TM 38-260, NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870.62/DSAM 4145.9)

Application of protective measures, including cleaning, drying, preservative materials, barrier materials, cushioning, and containers when necessary. (AR 310-25)

PRESERVATION AND PACKAGING

Application or use of adequate protective measures to prevent deterioration including, as applicable, the use of appropriate cleaning and drying methods, preservatives, protective wrappings, cushioning, interior containers, and complete identification marking, up to but not including the exterior shipping container. (AR 700-58, DSAR 4145.8)

Application or use of adequate protective measures to prevent deterioration including, as applicable, the use of appropriate preservatives, protective wrappings, cushioning, interior containers and complete identification marking, up to but not including the exterior shipping container. (DOD 5000.8, DOD 4100.14, AR 320-5)

Application or use of protective measures, including appropriate cleaning and drying methods, preservatives, protective wrappings, cushioning and interior containers, and complete identification marking, up to but not including the exterior pack. (AR 700-15)

PRESERVATION AND PACKAGING LEVEL (LEVEL A. MILITARY PACKAGE)

The degree of preservation and packaging which will afford adequate protection against corrosion, deterioration and physical damage during handling, shipment, indeterminate storage and world-wide distribution. (ONMINST 4030.1)

PRESERVATION AND PACKAGING LEVEL (LEVEL B. LIMITED MILITARY PACKAGE)

The degree of preservation and packaging which will afford adequate protection against known conditions which are less hazardous than Level A is designed to meet. This requires a higher degree of protection than is afforded by Level C preservation and packaging. The use of Level B should be based on firmly established knowledge of the shipment and storage conditions to be encountered and a determination that monetary savings will results. (ONMINST 4030.1)

PRESERVATION AND PACKAGING SPACE

The gross area used in processing, preservation and packaging of materials and similar protective measures taken to prevent its deterioration during storage or shipment. Includes area used for fumigation. (AFR 69-8)

PRESERVATIVES

Material used to protect an item against corrosion, deterioration, disintegration and physical damage. (AFR 69-8)

PRESIDENTIAL MEMORANDA

Memoranda prepared by the Secretary of Defense which provide the explanation and rationale to the President on major force and other program decisions on which the defense program is based. These memoranda are forwarded to the President early in October and, among other things, provide the background for the defense budget to be submitted to the President in December. (AFM 11-1, AFSCM 27-1, AFSCR 27-6)

PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

A budget for the Government of the U.S. submitted annually by the President to the Congress reflecting estimated receipts, expenditures and appropriations proposed, the financial condition of the Treasury and comparative amounts for current and preceding years, with such other detail as is required by law. (AFSCM 27-1, AFSCR 27-6)

PRESS IDENTIFICATION

Size in tons and type--extrusion or forging. (AFSCR 78-5)

PRESSURIZED CAPSULE

A capsule that has within it a gaseous pressure greater than the ambient pressure. (AFM 11-1)

PRESTOCKED RESERVES

Designated portions of the WRM which is in addition to the prepositioned reserves, set aside, earmarked for a specific purpose or force, and prestocked at specific locations in a condition suitable for ready movements to a point for use. (AFM 67-1)

PRESTOCKED WAR RESERVE MATERIEL (WRM)

That portion of the Other War Reserve Materiel Requirement (OWRMR) stocked in the CONUS as basic PACER FLEX which is required to augment the prepositioned WRM stocks. It consists and is a part of:

1. The OWRMR, Protectable, which is that portion of the OWRMR protected for purposes of procurement, funding, and inventory management.

2. The Other War Reserve Materiel Requirement, Balance (OWRMRB) which is the portion of the OWRMR which has not been acquired or funded. (AFLCR 409-22)

PRESTOWAGE PLAN

Plan indicating intended stowage of cargo by weight, cube and commodities. (AR 320-5)

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

The care and servicing by personnel for the purpose of maintaining equipment and facilities in satisfactory operating condition by providing for systematic inspection, detection, and correction of incipient failures either before they occur or before they develop into major defects. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

This term or the single term "maintenance," as referenced in this group of technical orders, is the normal upkeep and preservation of equipment which is required from time to time to verify or restore complete serviceability of equipment that has been subjected to usage, wear and tear, or deterioration caused by environmental elements. (T.O. 00-20-1)

That maintenance performed to retain an item in satisfactory operational condition by providing systematic inspection, detection and prevention. (NAVSHIPS 94324)

The sum of those actions performed on operational equipment that contribute to uninterrupted operation of equipment within design characteristics. (NAVMATINST 4000.20, OPNAV 43P2)

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE INDICATORS

Areas of possible failure or malfunction in equipment which can be detected by localized application of the senses of sight, sound, touch, and smell and which indicate the condition and the quality of maintenance. (AR 310-25)

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE (PM)

Equipment maintenance actions performed on a periodic basis, according to a specific set of instructions and a predetermined time schedule. The objective is to protect equipment capability and investment by removing the causes of failure and making adjustments to compensate for normal wear before failure occurs. (AFLCR 66-34)

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE (PM) ACTION

Those tasks contained in the Plant Management (PM) instructions with the same skill requirement and the same frequency of accomplishment constitute one PM action. Each PM action is entered into the Periodic Scheduling and Control for Personnel and Equipment System (G004I) using AFLC Form 946. (AFLCR 66-34)

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE (PM) INVENTORY RECORD

Prepunched AFLC Forms 946 are output by the G004I system just prior to the scheduled due date. Upon completion of the work by the PM mechanic, these cards are input to the system to establish the next due date for the PM action. (AFLCR 66-34)

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE (PM) MECHANIC

The individual(s) assigned to the preventive maintenance branch who perform the PM action as specified. (AFLCR 66-34)

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE TIME

That portion of calendar time used in accomplishing preventive maintenance, and made up of time spent in performance measurement; care of mechanical wear out items; front panel adjustment, calibration and alignment; cleaning; etc. (MIL-STD-778)

PRICE ANALYSIS

The evaluation of a specific price submitted by a contractor or other seller on the basis of data independent of that provided by the contractor (such as competing price proposals, prior quotations on similar tasks, published price lists, and independent cost estimates) to determine whether the price is consonant with current market values. (AFSCL 173-2)

PRICE ANALYST

A specialist on the contracting officer's negotiating team who is responsible for analyzing a variety of price information, including cost breakdowns, market trends, comparable price, cost engineering reports and various accounting, engineering and pricing data, to assist in the negotiation of reasonable contract prices. (AR 320-5)

PRICE AND AVAILABILITY STUDY

An action normally involving end items of equipment or certain services for which price and availability data are required by the recipient before a decision to buy. (AFSCM 27-1)

The effort required to prepare P&A data (estimated dollar cost and estimated delivery dates) for use in the preparation of a LOA. (AFR 400-3)

PRICE CODE

The identity of the specific aircraft/weapon system, etc., upon which a standard level of work effort is performed and a unit price established. (AFSCM 177-265)

PRICE CODE DESCRIPTION

Narrative words or phrases which describe the unit to be priced under unit pricing procedures. (AFSCM 177-265)

PRICE COMPETITION

At least two responsible offerors who can satisfy the government's requirements independently compete for a contract to be awarded to the responsive and responsible offeror submitting priced offers responsive to the expressed requirements of the solicitation. (NAVMAT P-4215)

PRICE (NOUN)

Monetary amount given, received, or asked in exchange for property or services, expressed in terms of a single item or unit of measures of such property or services. (AFM 67-1)

PRICE LISTS

The official documents of the military services which specify the price per unit of issue, the credit to be allowed (if any) for the item when returned to stock, the price reductions on special sales as authorized in military service procedures. (DOD 5000.8)

PRICED SPARE PARTS EXHIBIT

An AFLC approved price spare part list attached to and made a part of the contract by amendment thereto. (AFM 67-1)

PRICED SPARE PARTS LIST

Those documents initiated by the contractor containing all items and quantities approved for procurement. (AFM 67-1)

A priced list setting forth items and quantities of spare parts selected for procurement under the contract. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

PRICED SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT LIST

The priced list setting forth items and quantities of special support equipment selected by the Department of the Navy for procurement under contract and special support equipment that has been designed for which fabricated items are not desired. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

PRICE, MINIMUM OR UPSET

The lowest price at which a specific surplus item or lot may be sold. Normally, the minimum price should not be less than the estimated scrap value of the item or lot. (DOD 5000.8)

PRICE, STANDARD

A uniform price for any item of materiel established by a designated authority based upon the estimated current cost at the time it was established. (DOD 5000.8)

PRIMARY ACTION OFFICE

That office, normally at Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) level, with primary interest to resolve an issue, or act upon a PCR or Program/Budget submission. (HOI 27-1)

PRIMARY ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRACTING OFFICER (PACO)

A contracting officer assigned the responsibility for administration of a US Government contract. This designation is used to differentiate from a supporting ACO when one is appointed. (AFLCR 66-33)

PRIMARY CONFIGURATION

The configuration in which a weapon system is delivered or in which its primary mission capability is contained. (AFM 11-1)

PRIMARY CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

DOD Contract Administration Services (CAS) component reflected in the "Administered By" block of the contract or the Purchasing Office when the "Administered By" block of the contract is blank. (DOD 4105.62-M)

PRIMARY DISTRIBUTION

The initial distribution of technical documents to a distribution list of recipients under the auspices of the controlling DOD office although the act may be performed by a contractor, grantee, publisher or other activity designated by the controlling DOD office. It does not include movement of documents within the generating activity or between such activity or contractor and controlling DOD office. (DOD 5200.20, AR 70-31)

The publication and initial distribution of the original manuscript of a scientific or technical report. (AFR 80-29)

PRIMARY FAILURE

An inherent malfunction of an item resulting in a recycle which has been verified by analysis to be the fundamental cause for MGS failure. (AFLCR 66-30S)

PRIMARY INTEREST

Principal, although not exclusive, interest and responsibility for accomplishment of a given mission, program, or function including responsibility for reconciling the interests of other agencies that have collateral interest in the mission, program, or function. (DOD 5000.8)

PRIMARY INVENTORY CONTROL ACTIVITY (PICA)

The military service designated under this program as the single activity within the DOD responsible for providing materiel support under this program. Responsibilities will be discharged through normal service channels. (AFLCR 400-21, DARCOMR 700-99/NAVMATINST 4790.23A/MCO P4410.22A, DOD 4160.21-M)

PRIMARY ITEM

A term used in reference to the most desirable item of each subgroup, except master item subgroup, with an I&S group. (AFM 67-1)

PRIMARY MISSION

The designated basic missions assigned by a Military Service to the operational units possessing the equipment. (AFM 65-110)

PRIMARY MISSION (As it relates to equipment)

Principal purpose for which equipment is designed. (AR 750-57)

PRIMARY OSD OFFICE

The OSD office having responsibility for the primary function to be served by the proposed management control system. (DOD 7000.6)

PRIMARY PORT

Department of the Army port of embarkation having the primary responsibility for logistics support of an oversea command. (AR 320-5)

PRIMARY STANDARD (STANDARD (MEASUREMENT))

In possession of or used by the National Bureau of Standards as a basic standard for the United States. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5611/MCO P4870.45B)

PRIMARY STOCK POINTS

Reporting activities which carry stock for their own consumption, for designated continental or extracontinental secondary stock points, and may also support either or both of the following: Fleet units; Yard and district aircraft. (NAVSUP MAN 2105.1)

PRIMARY WEAPON

Weapon that is the principal arm of a combat unit. The rifle is the primary or basic weapon for an infantry rifle company, as compared with grenades or chemical projectiles, which are secondary or auxiliary weapons in such an organization. (AR 320-5)

PRIMARY WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT

Major equipment essential to and employed directly in the accomplishment of assigned operational missions and tasks. This equipment may be specifically designated by type by the military services. (AFM 67-1, AR 320-5, AR 735-35)

PRIME AIRLIFT

The number of aircraft of a force that can be continuously maintained in a flow from home base to onload base to offload base, hence to the recycle base. Spare and self- support aircraft are not included. (AFM 11-1)

PRIME CONSUMER

Means any person who receives an allotment of controlled materials directly from an allotting agency. For the Department of Defense, prime contractors who supply A products are prime consumers (unless excepted under the small order procedure). Industrial or supply establishments of the Department of Defense also may be prime consumers. (AFM 78-4)

PRIME CONTRACT

A contract agreement or purchase order entered into by a contractor with the United States Government. (AR 320-5)

PRIME CONTRACTOR

An individual, company, firm, or corporation which enters into a written agreement with the Government to perform work or furnish supplies. (MIL-STD-130A)

An individual, partnership, company, corporation, or association who enters into an agreement with the Government to perform work or furnish supplies. (NAVMATINST P4200.33, AR 715-22, AFR 57-6, DSAM 4105.2)

PRIME LEVEL CODE (PLC)

A 7 digit alphanumeric composite code designated by the Air Force to identify specific functional fixed locations within operational bases and sites for the purpose of maintaining part number configuration by location record. (AFLCM 66-2, AFLCR 171-91)

PRIME MOVER

A vehicle, including heavy construction equipment, possessing military characteristics, designed primarily for towing heavy, wheeled weapons and frequently providing facilities for the transportation of the crew of, and ammunition for, the weapon. (JCS Pub 1)

PRINCIPAL

The military service or agency thereof which obtains supplies or services from another military service or agency. (DOD 4140.6)

The service/agency which receives the depot maintenance support from another service/agency. NOTE: This term applies to the ALC which has management responsibility for the item rather than the item's Source of Repair (SOR). (AFLCR 65-14)

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

That agency charged with the responsibility for developing the capability that is the subject matter of a Proposed Technical Approach document. (NAVMAT P-4215)

PRINCIPAL ITEM(S)

An item of major importance and high cost which requires detailed analysis and examination of all factors affecting its supply and demand at the departmental level. Items are generally designated as principal items on the basis of military essentiality, difficulty of procurement and production. Principal items generally are managed by bureaus or, Headquarters, Marine Corps, within the Department of the Navy. Some principal items are included as separate line items in Defense Program Pa[illegible] (SECNAVINST 4423.8)

End-item[illegible] major importance which require detailed a[illegible] and examination at the level established for central control, or at the Military Service Level, of all factors affecting their supply and demand. An end-item is generally selected as a principal item on the basis of military combat or training essentiality, considering also the difficulty of procurement or production and criticality of basic materials or components. (DOD 4140.34M)

Those end items of major importance which require detailed analysis and examination at the departmental level (e.g., DCS/LOG, CNO, AFD CS/M, CML) of all factors affecting their supply

and de[illegible]u. An end item will be considered for selection as a principal item on the basis of relative combat or training essentiality and the following additional criteria: a. High monetary value. b. Difficulty of procurement or production. c. Unduly short or excessive supply position. d. Criticality of basic materials or components. (DOD 4240.9)

End items and replacement assemblies of such importance that management techniques require centralized individual item management throughout the supply system to include depot level, base level and items in the hands of using units. These specifically include the items where, in the judgment of the Department of the Army, there is a need for central inventory control including centralized computation of requirements, central procurement, central direction of distribution and central knowledge and control of all assets owned by the Department of the Army. (AR 320-5)

PRINCIPAL OPERATIONAL INTEREST

When used in connection with an established facility operated by one Service for joint use by two or more Services, the term indicates a requirement for the greatest use of, or the greatest need for, the services of that facility. The term may be applied to a Service, but is more applicable to a command. (JCS Pub 1)

PRINCIPLE

A fundamental rule or law of action based upon desirable ends or objectives. NOTE. A principle is more basic than a policy or a procedure and generally governs both. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

PRINCIPLE PROGRAMS

Those programs contained in the P-series documents. These documents provide program guidance and represent a further detailing of resources required to implement the F&FP. They cover such areas as aircraft, missiles, bases, communications-electronics, and manpower. (AFR 375-1)

PRINTED MATERIAL

Is the general term used to designate multiple copies of government originated material, regardless of content, end use, format, or manufacturing method or process used to produce such copies, which have been procured or manufactured as departmental printing, contract field printing, or material and equipment contract printing. (NAVSUPMAN)

PRINTED WIRING

A printed circuit, or a portion thereof, intended to provide point-to-point electrical connections or shielding. (AFM 67-1)

PRINTING EQUIPMENT

Items set forth in "The Government Printing and Binding Regulations" published by the Joint Committee on Printing, Congress of the United States. (DOD 4160.21-M)

PRINT-OUT

A readable document produced on a printing device and containing data which was obtained from some storage medium such as magnetic tape or punched cards. (ASOINST P4440.60)

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

Being aware of a planned activity before any event provides physical evidence that the activity is underway. (AFSCP 55-4)

PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATIONS

A term which describes the extraordinary authority delegated by OCDM under Title I of the Defense Production Act: to determine and enforce selective preferential claims in the production and distribution of goods and services and to allocate industrial resources, materials, services and facilities to meet the preferred claims. The methods for using this authority include (1) preference ratings or symbols on individual orders for direct purchase, extendible to materials; (2) allocations of resources among classes of uses or to individual users; (3) scheduling or directing production or delivery of end products, components, or materials; (4) inventory controls; (5) import and export limitations; (6) prohibition or curtailment of the manufacture of specified products or of uses of materials (including construction limitations); (7) standardization and simplification of specifications for emergency conservation; (8) concentration of production in selected facilities, or otherwise controlling the use of facilities; and (9) rationing and other distribution controls. Only (1), (2), and (3) are in use. (AFM 78-4)

PRIORITY

Precedence for air movement of traffic. (See Attachment 3 for criteria used in establishing channel traffic priority and Attachment 6 for criteria used in establishing SAAM priority.) (AFR 76-38/AR 59-8/OPNAVINST 4630.18D/MCO 4630.6C/DSAR 4540.9)

PRIORITY CODE

A two-digit numeric code used by all military requisitioners. The priority code when properly constructed is directly related to precedence. Its

construction is accomplished by relating the intended users force/activity designator assignment with the appropriate urgency of need designator, as prescribed by DOD instructions. Entry of the priority code on AF originated requisitions is mandatory. (AFM 67-1)

A code to identify the priority of the job order. For the laboratories, the first two digits will be reserved for a DL priority code. The last digit may be used to show intralaboratory priorities. For divisions, centers, or ranges the priority code may be locally determined. (AFSCM 177-265)

PRIORITY DELIVERY

The maximum standard terminal date for normal order and shipping time required for a supply system to effect delivery of items to a requisitioner. (AR 725-50)

PRIORITY DELIVERY DATE

Is the maximum standard terminal date for normal document processing and shipping required for the supply system to effect delivery of material to the consignee. (NAVSUP MAN)

PRIORITY DESIGNATOR

The numeric entry made by the initiator of a requisition which relates to the mission of the requiring activity and the urgency of need for the material. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

A two-digit number from 01 to 20 (units digits 1 through 9 are preceded by a zero), which results from the combination of an assigned Force/Activity Designator and a locally determined Urgency of Need Designator. A priority designator is transmitted by a requisitioning activity to establish time limits for the satisfaction of a demand. The accuracy of a determined priority designator is based upon the integrity of the requiring and the requisitioning activities. A priority designator is often abbreviated as PD or PPD. Priority designators 01 through 06 receive high-level review since they may involve public exigency and do cause costly special handling because of the compelling and unusual urgency that they represent. (AFM 11-1)

A two-digit numeric (Arabic designator used to signify the priority entry in MILSTRIP requisitions (Chapter 24). (AFM 67-1)

PRIORITY (WAR PLANS)

An indication of relative importance in war plans and the stated tasks and functions thereof, rather than an exclusive and final designation of the order of accomplishment. (DOD 5000.8)

PRIORITY REORDER POINT

The stock position at which a priority requisition should be submitted to maintain a minimum quantity of stock on hand. (AFM 67-1)

PRIORITY REQUISITION

A requisition having a predetermined degree of precedence over other requisitions. (DOD 5000.8)

PRIVATE COMMERCIAL SOURCES

Private business concerns providing products or services available to Government agencies, located in the United States, its Territories and Possessions, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. (AFR 26-12)

PRIVATE PROPERTY

Private Property is any and all property owned by or belonging to an individual, group, or corporation. (DOD 4160.21-M)

PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION

Transportation accomplished by use of privately owned vehicles, operated by individual military members and civilian employees of the Department of the Army. (AR 55-34)

PRIVATE UNITED STATES VESSEL

Privately owned United States-flag commercial vessels, including such vessels when under voyage or time charter to the United States Government, and including Government-owned vessels under bareboat charter to private operators. (DAC 76-15)

PRIVATELY DEVELOPED ITEM

An item completely developed at private expense and offered to the Government as a production article, with Government control of the article's configuration normally limited to its form, fit and function. (Includes commercial items.) (AFR 65-3, DOD 5010.19)

PROBABILITY

The number of times in a hundred that a given event will occur, expressed such as .90, .95, .99 or 90%, 95%, etc. (relative frequency in the long run). (AFSCM 78-1)

PROBABILITY OF INCURRING ESTIMATED COST (PIECOST)

A computer-aided system employed by Contract Administration Offices (CAOs) to classify, analyze, forecast, and track contractor indirect costs. It is used to set Government objectives for negotiating forward pricing of overhead and to monitor management of indirect costs. (AFR 173-1)

PROBE

An instrumented vehicle not involved in space

missions which is used to penetrate the aerospace environment and transmit or report back information. (DOD 4000.20)

A non-orbital, instrumented vehicle not involved in space missions that is used to penetrate the aerospace environment and transmit or report back information. (AFR 66-20)

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION AND CORRECTION (PIAC)

Each Military Department shall have a program for the continuous identification and correction of at least the high-five materiel problems, (e.g., high cost to repair, low reliability, critical mission failure, etc.) by type, model (series) or, for ships, by category of material (ordnance, electronics and hull/machinery/electrical), adversely affecting materiel readiness or maintenance support costs.

1. The necessary management attention, resources and direction shall be provided to insure correction of each problem through the achievement of quantified goals.

2. Technical documentation, in a format to be determined by a Military Department, shall be maintained for each problem to show (as a minimum) problem description, cause and effect, remedial action, benefits (operational, logistic or economic) and costs to correct. This information can be used to identify high-payoff areas where design emphasis should be placed on new materiel acquisition.

3. The Military Departments shall exchange PIAC program information on multi-service materiel to avoid duplication of effort and help to insure coordinated resolution of mutual problems. (DOD 7730.25)

PROCEDURAL DEFICIENCY

A procedural deficiency is an error of omission or commission, an inconsistency, or a similar inadequacy in the written text and related graphics, tables, or charts contained in the data system procedures prepared according to DODS 7935.1S which will be published at a later date (formerly DOD 4120.17M) and published in AFLC 171-series manuals and/or regulations. (AFLCR 171-30)

PROCEDURAL SUPPORT DATA

Procedural support data are recorded procedures which are used by the contractor during the development program for assembly, operation, and maintenance tasks connected with production, qualification testing, acceptance inspection, site activation, assembly and checkout, flight testing, etc. It also includes auxiliary data from functional flow diagrams, schematics from engineering drawings, functional descriptions as contained in performance, model and detail specifications, factory assembly instructions; and pertinent extracts from descriptive material and task information obtained from system analysis, maintenance analysis, and the personnel subsystem products. (AFSCM 310-2)

PROCEDURE(S)

The means or methods by which action shall be taken consistent with applicable principles. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

A means of implementing "policy". (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1)

A formalized statement of specific instruction which governs and prescribes the processes, methods, and communications required to accomplish specific objectives of a logistics system or subsystem. (AFLCR 400-5)

An oral or written communication which specifies a criteria and the desirable order of methods (but not their content) necessary to produce a specific effect or product. (AFLCM 25-3)

Department of Defense directed procedure to standardize format and data elements for item and financial data flow between inventory control points and storage locations. (AFM 11-1)

A standard inventory accounting system which provides uniform codes and formats for processing and recording receipt, adjustment and issue transactions. MILSTRAP is applicable to inventory control, stock control and storage activities of the Military Services supply distribution systems. (See DODM 4140.22-M). (DOD 4105.63-M)

PROCEDURE(S) REVIEW

The initial review of the contractor's written procedures and workbooks including changes thereto to determine the adequacy of the procedures for the purpose intended. (AFR 74-15)

The activity involved in reviewing organic written procedures, including changes thereto, to determine the existence and adequacy of the procedures in implementing quality program requirements. (AFLCR 74-5)

PROCEDURES EVALUATION

The continuous verification of the contractor's adherence to his written procedures and workbooks. (AFR 74-15)

PROCESS

A term used to describe the series of actions/uses an aircraft is subjected to as it progresses through its service life. Six broad categories are included in the term: Operating,

standard rework, special rework, storage, retirement and strike, and miscellaneous. Subdivisions are included under each category to specifically describe the action or use involved. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

A group of related operations which comprise a portion or segment of a system or subsystem. (AFLCR 400-5)

A flow of material, forms, or operations required for the production of an identifiable product. (AFLCM 25-3)

PROCESS AND PROCEDURES INSPECTION

A review to determine the degree of compliance with prescribed operating procedures, material handling practices, production processes, and document accuracy. (AFLCM 74-2)

PROCESS CONTROL CHART

A statistical device (graph or chart) or tool used for presentation and analysis of quality data and study of repetitive processes. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

PROCESS ORDER

A document which prescribes special processing methods not contained in AF technical and engineering data applicable to local production facilities and environmental conditions to which a product will be subjected during the course of production. (AFLCM 74-2)

PROCESS SHOP

A maintenance shop which provides only specialized process type of support to direct RCCs. Examples are: cleaning, painting, plating, zyglo inspection, and chemical testing. See AFLCR 66-58 for additional criteria. (AFLCR 66-60)

PROCESS SHOP INDICATOR (PSI)

This is a single digit alpha code (Q or R) input to the G004L system (JON master and serial number master). When a process shop is involved in the repair process, enter Q; if not, enter R. (AFLCR 66-61)

PROCESS TIME

The time required to accomplish a given process (or subprocess), generally a standard time determined by scientific methods. The total time includes time for completion of all elements of work, inspection, transportation, and delays in the production of a given product. (AFLCM 25-3)

PROCESSOR

A computer program which translates, sometimes with the assistance of libraries, English-like statements to an intermediate set of codes. (AFLCR 66-27)

PROCUREMENT

In the supply management sense, it may include the functions of design, standards determination, specifications writing, selection of suppliers, financing, contract administration, and other related functions. (DOD 5000.8)

The obtaining of personnel, property, or services by purchasing, renting, leasing, or other means. (DOD 5000.8)

The process of obtaining personnel, services, supplies, and equipment. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

The complete action or process of acquiring or obtaining personnel, materiel, services, or property from outside a military service by means authorized in pertinent directives. (AFM 67-1)

Purchasing, renting, leasing or otherwise obtaining supplies or services. It also includes all functions that pertain to the obtaining of supplies and services, including description (but not determination) of requirements, selection and solicitation of sources, preparation and award of contract, and all phases of contract administration. (DAR 1-201.13)

PROCUREMENT AGREEMENTS

Agreements among the department heads to make assignments or delegations of procurement responsibility. (AFLCM 57-7, AFSCM 57-2)

PROCUREMENT AMOUNT OBLIGATED

The amount of the approved annual procurement program for which obligations have been incurred against the fund or division in accordance with Section 1311 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1955, Public Law 663, 83rd Congress, as implemented by established regulations for recording and reporting of obligations. (DOD 4100.31)

PROCUREMENT AMOUNT REMAINING

The amount of the approved annual procurement program for which obligations have not as yet been incurred. (DOD 4200.31)

PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION (PA) (AFLC FORM 334)

A document which establishes the approved materiel procurement program and authorizes and directs the action to be taken to place the approved materiel program under procurement. (AFLCM 401-1)

A letter directive from HQ USAF to the AFSC or AFLC, designating the procurement agency and directing procurement of a specific program or specific hardware item. (AFR 27-10)

A document issued to implement approved buying programs within fund availability. (AFSCM 373-3)

PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION FLEXIBILITY

The authority granted to: (a) Decrease or increase the quantity of items to be procured (AFLC controlled line items only): and (b) decrease or increase the programmed dollar amounts. (AFLCM 401-1)

PROCUREMENT CONSOLIDATED

Refers to procurement of supplies, materials, or equipment under coordinated procurement by consolidated contracts, or by project orders on Government-owned establishments, covering the requirements of two or more ordering agencies, without separate identification therein of the items being procured for, or separate citations of funds of, each ordering agency--the only citations of funds in such contracts being those of the procuring agency. (The procuring agency will bill and be reimbursed by the ordering agency upon delivery. (DOD 5000.8)

PROCUREMENT CONTRACTING

Those contracting officers authorized to execute contracts for the procurement of supplies and services. (AFM 11-1)

PROCUREMENT CYCLE

A categorization of a given procurement action which results from a combination of the nature and/or dollar value of the action and competitive status of the item(s) involved. (AFLCR 70-11)

PROCUREMENT CYCLE (QUANTITY)

A requirement which represents the forecast demands between procurement actions based upon Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) considerations in the TVC model. (DOD 4140.39)

PROCUREMENT CYCLE STANDARD

The time standard established for the completion of action required in a given procurement cycle. (AFLCR 70-11)

PROCUREMENT CYCLE/SAFETY LEVEL (PC/SL)

A three month period of support designed to provide some protection against unexpected occurrences/demands. PC/SL in combination with the Procurement lead time support quantity is the item support period initial requirement for the program forecast period (PFP). (AFLCR 57-27)

PROCUREMENT DATA

Applicable specifications, drawings, standards, and other data necessary to adequately describe material to be procured. (AFSCR 80-13/AFLCR 67-43)

A generic term applicable to the type of data defined in DAR Section I, Part 12, when used for procurement purposes These are a composition of specifications, plans, drawings, standards, and such other data as may be necessary to describe existing materials so they may be procured by the method contemplated. (AFR 57-6)

PROCUREMENT DATA PACKAGES

As defined by MIL-STD-885, include 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 MILSVC users. The principal types of data within these packages are engineering drawings, standards, specifications, purchase descriptions, purchasing data, functional data, item requirement sheets, commercial catalogs, item identifications, qualified products lists, approved vendors lists, qualitative procurement histories, deviations, waivers, and exceptions to requirements and various other documents that provide data on interchangeability, substitutability, packaging, packing, marking and shipping. A procurement data package provides data necessary to control design, engineering, performance, and quality of an item sufficient to ensure functional and physical adequacy of the item for its intended application. Procurement data packages may also be known to engineering or technical personnel as detailed design specifications with drawings, detailed performance specifications, configuration identification with other drawings where required, performance specifications with drawings, sole source documentation and technical data packages. Types of procurement data packages and content selections thereof are defined by MIL-STD-885 for competitive and noncompetitive procurements and may be a combination of the following conditions:

1. Performance.
2. Design.
3. Technical Data Provisioning. (DLAR 4185.1/AFR 67-80/AR 700-31/NAVMATINST 4000.25A/MCO 4000.46)

PROCUREMENT DEFICIENCY

Any unsatisfactory materiel condition which is attributable to improper, incorrect, ambiguous or omitted contractual requirements including deficient specifications and other technical data. (DOD 7700.12)

PROCUREMENT DELINQUENCY PERCENT

Percentage of the number of contracts delinquent

for any reason. (Delinquencies in delivery on call type contracts will be included as part of this percentage.) (DOD 4100.31)

PROCUREMENT DEPARTMENT

The department or agency which is assigned the procurement responsibility for the supplies. (AFLC/AFSCR 57-7)

PROCUREMENT DOCUMENT

A contract or subcontract, including amendments, changes, modifications, and other similar written matter related directly thereto. (ONMINST 5000.3)

Purchase Request (PR), amendments thereto, and all authorized requests for procurement action. (AFLCR 70-17)

PROCUREMENT INSPECTION

An inspection into the performance of the procurement function and related activities including all significant aspects of purchasing and contracting. (AR 320-5)

PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

Used for identifying contractual documents and controlling MILSCAP transactions. (See DAR Section XX). (DOD 4105.63-M)

PROCUREMENT LEAD TIME

The interval in months between the initiation of procurement action and receipt into the supply system of the production model (excludes prototypes) purchased as the result of such actions, and is composed of two elements, production lead time and administrative lead time. (AFM 11-1, AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

Procurement lead time is the number of days which elapse between the initiation of procurement action and the receipt of material at the depot. If the lead time is not known and the depot has no basis on which to make a more accurate estimate, it will be estimated at 240 days. (AFM 67-1)

The time interval from the date of the supply control study resulting in procurement action to the receipt of the first shipment in the supply system. It is composed of the following elements: administrative lead time, production lead time, and delivery lead time. (AMCR 11-16)

The total of administrative and production lead times. (AFM 57-1)

Total normal procurement leadtime will consist of administrative leadtime plus production leadtime for Mobile Electric Power generator sets. (DSAR 4120.7)

PROCUREMENT LEAD TIME LEVEL

The quantity of materiel needed to meet requirements during the time elapsing between the initiation of procurement action and the receipt into the supply system of materiel purchased as a result of procurement action. Procurement lead time is applicable to materiel obtained from any source outside the supply system of that service, such as provisioning and overhaul programs. (DOD 5000.8)

PROCUREMENT METHOD

An alpha suffix code which indicates the primary reason a given item cannot be broken out to a higher method of procurement (data physically not available, data legally unavailable, nonstable development item, etc.) (ASOINST P4400.24)

PROCUREMENT METHOD CODES (PMCs)

Numbers used to denote the procurement status of spare parts. (AFR 57-6)

Number assigned by the reviewing authority after screening the contractor's recommended code per AFR 57-6, to denote the method to be employed in procuring the part. (AFLCR 66-31)

PROCUREMENT OBJECTIVE

Department of the Army authority under which individuals are procured in specified numbers and grades. (AR 320-5)

Quantity approved in writing and regarded as the amount required during a calendar year as receipts from procurement ready for issue and assembly of components, on the basis of firmly established trends. (AR 320-5)

PROCUREMENT OFFICE CODE

A two-position code which designates the procurement branch and section responsibility for the commodity or category of materiel being procured. Locally assigned. (AFLCR 67-5)

PROCUREMENT PACKAGE

The information required to obtain bids or proposals. It is comprised of the technical data package describing the item or service to be procured together with all applicable administrative, legal, and fiscal provisions as are necessary for a clear and complete description of the item or service desired and the conditions governing the proposed contractual agreement between the Government and the supplier. (AR 320-5)

The procurement package is defined as the technical information necessary to adequately describe the item intended to be procured to include the following as appropriate: (1) End Item Specification with revisions and amendments. (2)

Design Drawings. (3) Supplemental Quality Assurance Provisions. (4) End Item Final Inspection Requirements. (AR 700-101)

The procurement package is defined for the purpose of describing the item or items intended to be procured and may include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

1. An up-to-date procurement description or military specification with applicable sheets, revisions, and amendments.
2. Qualification and/or First Article test requirements, when applicable
3. Production test requirements.
4. Delivery or performance period requirements.
5. Inspection and acceptance requirements.
6. Evaluation and award factors, when applicable.
7. Government-approved or -furnished drawings, referenced documentation and associated lists (data list, index list, parts list, etc.).
8. Quality assurance requirements.
9. Preservation, packaging, packing, and marking requirements.
10. Maintainability and reliability demonstration requirements, if applicable.
11. First Article inspection procedures, when applicable.
12. Transportability and transportation requirements (item size, weight, and configuration, mode requirements or limitations; requirements for test loading and test shipments).
13. Contractual data requirements (DD Form 1423). (DSAR 4120.7)

PROCUREMENT PROCESSING TIME

Average number of days expended from the receipt of procurement request to finalization (award) of contract. (Excludes calls on call-type contracts.) (DOD 4100.31, DOD 5000.8)

PROCUREMENT PURPOSE CODE

A code designating the purpose for which items are purchased and/or consigned. (ASOINST P4200.24)

PROCUREMENT QUALITY ASSURANCE (PQA)

A function by which the Government determines whether a contractor has fulfilled his contract obligations pertaining to quality and quantity. This function can be accomplished at source and/or destination, and is related to and generally precedes the act of acceptance. (DSAR 4155.3/AR 39-12/NAVSUPINST 4355.2B/AFR 74-5/MCO 10110.21C)

The government function by which the government determines whether a contractor has fulfilled the contract obligations pertaining to quality and quantity. This function is related to and generally precedes the act of acceptance. (AFLCR 74-13)

Is that program by which the Government determines if a contractor has fulfilled his contract obligations pertaining to quality and quantity of petroleum products and related services. (DOD 4140.25)

PROCUREMENT RATE

Number of units of an item procured within a definite time period. (AR 320-5)

PROCUREMENT REQUEST

The document that describes the required supplies or services so that a procurement can be initiated. Some procuring activities actually refer to the document by this title, others use different titles, such as Procurement Directive, and so forth. (NAVMAT P-4215)

PROCUREMENT STATUS CODE

An alpha or numeric code which indicates the manner in which an item is procured (competitive direct purchase, sole source) (ASOINST P4400.24)

PROCUREMENT TECHNIQUES AND METHODS

Eight individual procurement techniques and methods that have application across a broad spectrum of Navy hardware acquisitions that were developed to highlight particular areas of decision in the acquisition cycle. The techniques and methods include: (i) Contract Definition, (ii) Total Package Procurement, (iii) Incentives, (iv) Life Cycle Costing, (v) Breakout, (vi) Multiyear Procurement, (vii) Two- Step Formal Advertising, and (viii) Leader Company Procurement. (NAVMAT P-4215)

PROCUREMENT-AND-PRODUCTION PROGRAMS

The area of programs financed by separate appropriations for acquisition of capital-type equipment and related components for equipping forces and for stock. E.g., ships, aircraft, missiles tanks, weapons, machine tools, etc. Presently includes ammunition. (DOD 5000.8)

PROCUREMENT/PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION

A notice that the complete Materiel Procurement Program or a specific line item of the program is directed for procurement. (AFSCM 27-1)

PROCUREMENTS

Aircraft spare parts and components procured for the 13th and subsequent months (prior to terminal

requirements) and to replenish stocks and adjust stockage objectives in accordance with programs to be supported. (AFM 67-1)

PROCUREMENT, CENTRAL

The process of acquiring material to meet consolidated department-wide requirements. Distinguished from local procurement. May or may not include procurement or requirements of other military departments. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

PROCUREMENT, DIRECT-CITATION

Refers to procurement of supplies, materials, or equipment under coordinated procurement by separate contracts or project orders, executed by the procuring agency, in behalf of the respective ordering agencies (or by combined contracts or orders with separate delivery schedules by items for each ordering agency and citation of their respective funds related to each schedule). Vendors' invoices are rendered to each ordering agency, and payments are made by or for their respective accounts. (DOD 5000.8)

PROCUREMENT, JOINT

Procurement of supplies pursuant to assignment of procurement responsibility made by the Secretary of Defense whereby a jointly staffed and financed agency within the Department of Defense procures certain supplies to satisfy the requirements of all the military departments. (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1)

PROCUREMENT, LOCAL

Procurement of materiel or services in the United States by an installation 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.) (DOD 5000.8)

Procurement of materiel or services by an installation for consumption at the installation or its satellited activities (AFM 67-1)

PROCUREMENT, OFFSHORE

Procurement by direct obligation of Military Assistance funds of materiel outside the United States, its territories, and possessions, for the Military Assistance Program. (DOD 5000.8)

Purchases of common items financed by other funds or appropriations which are initially procured outside the United States. (DOD 5000.8)

PROCUREMENT, SINGLE

Refers to procurement of supplies pursuant to assignments of procurement responsibility made by the Secretary of Defense. Includes single-department procurement; plant cognizance procurement; and joint procurement. (DOD 5000.8)

PROCUREMENT, SINGLE-DEPARTMENT

Procurement of supplies pursuant to assignments of procurement responsibility made by the Secretary of Defense whereby one military department procures certain supplies to satisfy the requirements of all military departments. (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1)

PROCURING ACTIVITY

The agency responsible for the purchasing of supplies or services, including the U.S. Army Materiel Command, the zone of interior armies, the National Guard Bureau, the Military District of Washington, U.S. Army, and the oversea commands. (AR 329-5)

The subordinate command in which the Procurement Contracting Office (PCO) is located. It may include the program office, related functional support offices, and procurement offices. Examples of procuring activities are AFSC/ESD, AFLC/OC-ALC, DARCOM/MIRADCOM, and NMC/NAVAIRSYSCOM. (DOD 7000.2)

That activity within the procuring department or agency which awards contracts for such supplies and services to satisfy its own requirements and the requirements of all other departments. (AFLC/AFSCR 57-7)

The Defense Supply Center (DSC) or its procurement suboffices assigned purchase responsibility for the particular commodity. (DSAR 4115.3)

The office issuing the contract for actual or potentially deliverable hardware. This is a system program office or program/project office, an office buying ground or support equipment, or an AFLC IM or system manager (SM). (AFLCR/AFSCR 800-20)

PROCURING AGENCY

The military service which contracts for the specific end item, related materiel, and/or services required by the U.S. Army. (TM 38-715)

The Directorate of Procurement and Production (D/PP) at Oklahoma City ALC is responsible for awarding the basic competitive CFT contracts and/or negotiating and placing orders against the contract for their own requirements and for non-Air Force activities. Other than above, the procuring agency is the D/PP at the requiring system manager/item manager (SM/IM) ALC. The Oklahoma City CFT contracts will not be utilized

for programs which do not meet the criteria of Paragraph 2 below. The prime ALC for such CFT programs may award a conventional contract for each program on the basis of competition, sole source negotiations, or source selection as appropriate. (AFLCR 66-33)

PROCURING BRANCH

The organizational element which originates the procurement request. (NAVSHIPINST 4330.30B)

PROCURING COMPONENT

The DOD component department, service, or agency responsible for procuring the equipment or systems and supporting TMs. (AFR 66-19/AR 310-70/NAVMATINST 5600.11A/MCO 5215.16, DSAR 4151.9)

PROCURING CONTRACTING OFFICER (PCO)

The individual authorized to enter into contracts for supplies and services on behalf of the government by formal advertising or negotiation who is responsible for overall procurement of the contract. (AFLCR 65-22)

The procurement official having signature responsibility on a contractual instrument. (AFLCR 70-11)

PROCURING CONTRACTING OFFICE/OFFICER

The agency/individual which is appointed under appropriate authority for the purpose of negotiating and executing contracts on behalf of the U.S. Government. (AFM 66-18)

PROCURING DEPARTMENT

The Military Department assigned purchase responsibility for the particular item. (AR 715-9/NAVSUP PUB 479/AFR 70-20/MCO 4215.50/DSAR 4115.6)

PROCURING DIVISION

For the purposes of this regulation, at AFSC, a procuring division is SAMSO, ASD, ESD, and ADTC. At AFLC, this may be an office procuring ground or support equipment or an AFLC item or system manager. (AFLCR/AFSCR 800-20)

PROCURING MILITARY SERVICE

The DOD Federal Agency having design, procurement and/or logistic responsibility for specific categories or classes of material. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

PRODUCER LOGISTICS

The basic element of logistics involving procurement and/or production of assets and delivery to control of a commander below departmental level. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

PRODUCER PHASE SUPPLY

That phase of military supply which extends from determination of procurement schedules to acceptance of finished supplies by the military services. (AR 320-5)

PRODUCER'S RELIABILITY RISK

The probability that a "lot of goods" will be rejected by a sampling plan as a result of an unreliable sample being drawn from a reliable lot (MIL-STD-721)

PRODUCIBILITY

The composite of characteristics which when applied to equipment design and production planning, leads to the most effective and economic means of fabrication, assembly, inspection, test, installation, checkout, and acceptance of systems and equipment. (AFSCM 84-3)

PRODUCT

Includes materials, parts, components, subassemblies, assemblies and equipments. (SD-6, DSM M200)

Item, materiel, material, data, software, supplies, system, assembly, subassembly, or portion thereof which is produced, purchased, developed, or otherwise used by the Government. (Encl 1 DLAR 4155.24/AR 702-7/NAVMATINST 4155.8B/AFR 74-6/MCO 4155.5B)

PRODUCT AUDIT

An inspection and evaluation of a repaired or modified item for the purpose of government verification that all work directed fully complies with contractual requirements. (AFLCR 65-22)

PRODUCT CONFIGURATION IDENTIFICATION (PCI)

The current approved technical documentation which defines the configuration of a CI during the production, operation, maintenance, and logistic support phases of its life cycle, and which prescribes (1) all necessary physical form, fit, and function characteristics of a CI, (2) the selected functional characteristics designated for production acceptance testing, and (3) the production acceptance tests. (AFR 65-3)

PRODUCT QUALITY DEFICIENCY

A defect or nonconforming condition which limits or prohibits the product from fulfilling its intended purpose. Included are deficiencies in design, specification, material, manufacturing, and workmanship. (Encl 1 DLAR 4155.24/AR 702-7/NAVMATINST 4155.8B/AFR 74-6/MCO 4155.5B)

PRODUCT USE LIMITS

The extent that properties of a product may change without rendering the product unsuitable for its intended use. (DOD 4140.25-M)

PRODUCT VERIFICATION INSPECTION (PVI)

Physical inspection or test of product by the Government after inspection and acceptance by the contractor's quality organization. When conditions make separate inspection impractical, the Government may accomplish product verification by the witnessing of certain testing in conjunction with the contractor's inspection. (AFR 74-15)

PRODUCTION

The phase in which the operational and support hardware is produced. (DOD 7000.7, AR 37-200)

The process of converting raw materials by fabrication into required materiel. It includes the functions of production-scheduling, inspection, quality control, and related processes. (DOD 5000.8)

The conversion of raw materials into products and/or components thereof, through a series of manufacturing processes. It includes functions of production engineering, controlling, quality assurance, and the determination of resources requirements. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

The element of repair, overhaul, storage, manufacture, etc., that produces the product. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

Includes all processes and procedures designed to transform a set of input elements into a specified output element. Its major functions include design or producibility, production planning, production control, production demonstration and testing, manufacturing method development, fabrication, assembly, installation, checkout, scheduling, and production program surveillance. (AFSCM 84-3)

PRODUCTION ACCEPTANCE TEST

A generic term which encompasses the major materiel tests conducted during the initial production phase. Production acceptance tests include preproduction tests and initial production tests. (AR 11-25, AR 70-10)

PRODUCTION AIRCRAFT

New aircraft accepted from the contractor by the Navy. Production Aircraft also means all Navy aircraft which were procured for operational and training purposes; i.e., all aircraft except those procured solely for experimental purposes. In this sense, every Navy aircraft is either Experimental or Production. (OPNAVINST P5442.2A)

PRODUCTION ARTICLE

An article which is in final form, employs standard parts (or nonstandard parts approved by the agency concerned), and is representative of final equipment. (AFR 80-14)

PRODUCTION BASE

The total national industrial production capacity available for the manufacture of items to meet materiel requirements. (AR 320-5, AFM 11-1)

PRODUCTION BASELINE

The baseline established prior to the commencement of production to which configuration end item manufacture and facility construction is controlled. This baseline is the basis for control during the production and operational periods. (AMCR 11-26)

PRODUCTION BUILD-UP TIME

The time interval, expressed in months, between the date of production of the first article through the period of production buildup until the month the production has achieved an expected level rate or a sustaining rate of production. (AFSCM 27-1, AFSCR 27-6)

PRODUCTION CERTIFICATION

The attesting by supervisory production personnel including lead man or crew chiefs, that workmanship on product and/or operations when production supervision is responsible is in accordance with applicable standards and instructions. (AFLCM 74-2)

PRODUCTION CONTROL

The process of directing and controlling the work in a manufacturing plant or maintenance shop in a manner that will result in a maximum output of quality work, utilizing such tools of control as the production control board, tub file, job order register and the variable repair time limits system. (AR 320-5)

The staff functions of coordinating and controlling human effort and workloads in terms of forecasts and schedules. (AFLCM 25-3)

PRODUCTION COST

The aggregate dollar amount of personnel and materials/supplies of a C-I activity. (AFR 26-12)

PRODUCTION COUNT INDICATOR (PCI)

This is a single digit alpha code input on the temporary labor plan. "A" is used for automatic count (earned hours are generated when an end item completion is reported) and "M" is used for manual production count including all temporary

serial number controlled end items (Attachment 5, Computer Assignment of PCI). (AFLCR 66-61)

A one-digit alpha code, input on the AFLC Form 237, Temporary Labor and Material Plan, denoting automatic or manual production count (A = automatic, M = manual). When an M is input, the computer will output AFLC Form 600A, Production Count Detail, for each labor operation. All serial number items are counted manually. All A and S prefixed non-PME JONs and selected T or M prefixed JONs are coded for automatic generation of earned hours. AFLC Forms 600A are not provided for automatic count JONs. (AFLCR 66-62)

PRODUCTION DECISION

A determination by the Defense System Acquisition Review Council (DSARC) as to whether the milestones which demonstrate achievement of an engineering design capable of efficient and economical production have been satisfactorily accomplished. (AFSCM 84-3)

PRODUCTION DELAY CODE

This is a one-digit code (alpha) signifying that either a job request is backlogged in workloading, planning, or production. Production delay codes will be used for temporary work only. They will not be used for management of items subject to repair (MISTR), serialized, and engine workloads. Refer to Paragraph 2-2b for use of codes. (AFLCR 66-61)

A one-digit alpha code (Attachment 3) which denotes a delay in processing work requirements (AFLC Forms 206, Temporary Work Request, and AFLC Form 237, Temporary Labor and Material Plan) or item production within the shops. To provide visibility to initiators of AFLC Form 206, the MAW or MAE organization must input this code to G004L by AFLC Form 930, G004L File Maintenance Transactions, when document processing delays are encountered (due date is overdue). It is also mandatory that a delay code be input by the scheduler when a production delay or work stoppage occurs in the shops. (AFLCR 66-62)

PRODUCTION DESCRIPTION

A production description is prepared for each equipment item etc. which is a component of a system or is a separate entity requiring management of its configuration. The production description uses the parameters and the technical data package developed and attained under the development description to describe the production configuration. In those cases, i.e., state-of-the-art fixation, performance parameters only for throw-away type items, etc., where a development description is not required, a production description may be the initial instrument. (AMCR 11-26)

PRODUCTION EFFECTIVITY POINT

That point where an approved modification is fully incorporated in a weapon system while still in production. (AFM 11-1)

PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT

Those items of plant equipment located within a manufacturing, processing, assembly or service establishment and used for cutting, abrading, grinding, shaping, forming, joining, measuring, testing, heating or treating production materials or work in process. (AFSCM 27-1, DOD 5000.8)

Any equipment or machinery used in production of goods or services for the purpose of cutting, abrading, grinding, shaping, forming, joining, measuring, testing, heating, or creating production materials or "in process" products within a manufacturing, processing, assembling, or service establishment. (AFLCR 78-3, AR 320-5)

PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT, IDLE

Department of Defense owned or controlled equipment which is not in current productive use, and is not contemplated for use in 90 days, excluding (1) equipment installed or designated for currently scheduled production, but not yet in use pending completion of fine, and (2) machine tools or other related production equipment for maintenance or overhaul of materiel in current use. (DOD 5000.8)

PRODUCTION EXPEDITER

A qualified individual designated by the air regional representative or AF plant representative, under the jurisdiction of the contract district, to process, expedite, and divert requests and perform production functions applicable to supply contracts. (AFM 67-1)

PRODUCTION FEASIBILITY

The ability to produce systems or equipment within the existing state of the production art and within the cost parameters established for the specified development effort. A production feasibility assessment should be accomplished in the conceptual phase of the development cycle prior to the program decision. Production feasibility should not be confused with producibility. The production feasibility decision is much more general in scope and is designed only to provide management visibility concerning potential production constraints which are of sufficient magnitude to significantly impact the program decision. (AFSCM 84-3)

PRODUCTION GRAPHIC ANALYSIS CHARTS

Prepared by the contractor, these charts depict graphically the progress made in controlling critical leadtime points, fabrication, subcontract delivery, assembly of component parts, and the status of manufacturing operations necessary to fulfillment of the contract. The graph should also indicate probable shortages or overages of materials, parts, and subassemblies at selected control points along the production line. (AFSCM 84-2)

PRODUCTION INFORMATION

Designs, drawings, specifications, models, manufacturing techniques, and related information (excluding applied research and development information) used to manufacture military materiel and munitions. (AFSCR 209-5)

PRODUCTION ITEM

Those items processed through a repair facility for repair, modification, manufacture, etc. (AFLCR 66-53)

PRODUCTION LEAD TIME

The time interval between the placement of a contract and receipt into the supply system of material purchased. Two entries are provided: a. initial - the time interval if the item is not under production as of the date of contract placement. b. reorder - the time interval if the item is under production as of the date of contract placement. (AR 320-5, AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1, AFR 400-3)

The time interval between the award of an order or contract and the completion of manufacture or rebuild of the items for the first scheduled shipment. (AMCR 11-16)

A two (2) digit number expressing the actual or estimated number of months time interval between the placement of a contract and receipt into the supply system of material purchased. If less than 1 month, indicate 1 for one month. (AR 710-25)

Period, in whole months, between date of award of the contract or purchase order and delivery of the first production quantity, based on the latest contract or order. (AFM 57-1)

PRODUCTION LINE MAINTENANCE

A system for the repair, overhaul, or rebuild of unserviceable materiel that flows in a definite sequence through a number of specific repair stations. (AR 320-5)

PRODUCTION LISTS

Lists of items forecast and released or recommended for procurement by the contractor, to cover initial support requirements. They will include part numbers, if available, and be accompanied by sufficient descriptive and technical data to enable the appropriate item manager to initiate action which results in the required procurement action. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2, AFM 67-1)

A list of items forecast and released or recommended for procurement by the contractor to cover initial support requirements. The list will include part numbers, if available, or sufficient description and accompanied with drawing and technical data to enable the commodity class to accomplish the required procurement action. Production lists are submitted for spare parts, peculiar, nonstandard, and common AGE, etc. (AFM 67-1)

PRODUCTION LISTS TO OPEN CONTRACTS

A definite list of items approved for purchase by the government through mutual agreement between the AF contracting officer and the contractor as stipulated in the open contract. (AFM 67-1)

PRODUCTION LOSS APPRAISAL

An estimate of damage inflicted on an industry in terms of quantities of finished products denied the enemy from the moment of attack, through the period of reconstruction, and to the point when full production is resumed. (JCS Pub 1)

PRODUCTION LOT

A production lot is a quantity of items all of which were manufactured under identical conditions, and assigned an identifying lot number. (AFM 11-1)

PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

The art and science of properly and efficiently using men, money, machines, materials, and processes to economically generate goods and services. The production management elements are directly responsible for assuring the accomplishment of production feasibility assessment, design for producibility, production planning, verification of production readiness, development and application of manufacturing methods, monitoring GFP/services, contractual requirements for production, and the surveillance of contractor production operations. Production management is further responsible for integration with the production process of such disciplines as material management and tooling and special production equipment. (AFSCM 84-3)

PRODUCTION MISSILE

A complete missile of an operational type, or one

modified for use as a space booster, accepted by the military or other government agency. This term does not imply type of allocation Prototype missiles are not included herein. (DOD 3100.1)

PRODUCTION NUMBER

A six-position code that is comprised of a five-position control number and a one position job designator code. (AFLCR 66-60)

PRODUCTION PERIOD

The period during which systems or equipment are acquired, beginning with the authorization of initial production, manufacture, or construction and ending with government acceptance of the last item of materiel. In certain cases, the production period may overlap the development period. (AMCR 11-26)

PRODUCTION PHASE

The Production Phase begins at the end of the full scale development phase with the establishment of the product baseline (or in the case of ships, after the validation phase). Although some production may commence before and some minor development may continue after, the establishment of the product baseline will mark the beginning of the production phase. (AFP 800-7)

PRODUCTION PLANNING

A scheme of action to coordinate generating workloads with manpower, materiel and equipment capabilities to obtain maximum efficiency of operations. (AFLCM 25-3)

PRODUCTION QUALITY GOAL

A quantitative index of quality achievement for an organization, work center level or higher, based upon prior quality history and sound management decisions expressed in terms of percent defective. (AFLCM 74-2)

PRODUCTION READINESS REVIEW CRITERIA

Criteria established for guidance in evaluation of systems or equipment production readiness. The criteria to be applied to a specific production readiness review will be selected by the program office and/or the PRR team director. (AFSCM 84-3)

PRODUCTION READINESS REVIEW (PRR)

A formal inspection to determine (1) whether a system or equipment under development is ready for efficient and economical quantity production, and (2) if the contractor has accomplished adequate planning for the production phase. The PRR will be conducted toward the end of the full scale development phase and prior to the production decision. (AFSCM 84-3)

PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS (PR)

The sum of authorized stock levels and pipeline needs, less stocks expected to become available, stocks on hand, stocks due in, returned stocks and stocks from salvage, reclamation, rebuild, and other sources (AR 320-5)

PRODUCTION SCRAP

Material generated as a scrap in the normal production processes having only a remelting or reprocessing value, including textile clippings, metal clippings, chippings, borings, turnings, and similar types of scrap, including faulty castings and forgings. (DAR 24-101.20)

Material generated as scrap in the usual production processes having only a remelting or reprocessing value, including metal clippings, chippings, borings, turnings; textile cuttings and clippings; and similar types of scrap including production spoilage. (DSAM 8130.1)

PRODUCTION STOCK

Material procured for use as Government Furnished Property for installation on new production aircraft either at contractor's plants or Naval activities. (ASOINST 4440.25)

PRODUCTION SURVEILLANCE

That part of Government contract administration directed toward (i) determining the degree of progress made by a contractor in meeting his contract delivery or performance schedule and (ii) identifying factors which may delay delivery or performance. It includes, among other things, the review and analysis by the Government of a contractor's performance plans, schedules, controls and industrial processes. (DAC 76-17)

PRODUCTION TEST

Testing, under contract, the adequacy and practicability of specifications for a new or modified item to assure that the specifications are not restrictive to competition and permit quantity or mass production within economical production practices. (These tests usually are conducted prior to large scale procurement of a new item.) (AR 705-11, DSAR 4125.1)

PRODUCTIVE TIME

The time actually spent on the job in a productive capacity. In maintenance shops, such time of mechanics will normally have been charged to individual or group shop repair or work orders. For supervisors, clerical and other overhead and support employees, productive time data will generally be available from the time records. (DOD 4500.7)

Elapsed time during which useful work is performed in a (manufacturing) process. (AFLCM 25-3)

That portion of an operation cycle during which the workman's time is utilized effectively. The balance of his time is considered idle or unproductive. (AFLCM 25-3)

PRODUCTIVITY

Average number of work units produced per person over a definite period of time (day, week, month, etc.). (AR 310-5)

The ratio of rate of output or production per unit of time worked, when compared to a prior output rate on a measurable basis. (AFLCM 25-3)

PRODUCTIVITY CRITERIA

Criteria established to control development of producible equipment and practical production processes. Examples of producibility criteria include constraints on critical types, quantities, and applications of materials; constraints upon the application of production processes (i.e., welding, machining, forming); quantitative production run requirements; qualitative controls (for example: reject rates, scrap control, etc.); cost constraints (for example: tooling, materials, labor); and restrictions on resort to high risk operations expressed in terms of lead times and/or production tests and demonstrations. (AFSCM 84-3)

PRODUCT-TO-TARGET ENVIRONMENT

The physical conditions existing at each step described in the production-to-target sequence; they are given in terms of temperature range, pressure, humidity, shock, and acceleration, with the duration of each condition usually included. (AFM 11-1)

A chart or table showing all the steps involved in manufacture, transport, storage, maintenance in storage, withdrawal from storage, assembly prior to launch, launch flight and reentry. (AFM 11-1)

PRODUCTS, ACTUARIAL

Are divided into three types:

(1) Overhaul (Major) - Failures caused by usage which require major overhaul. Item time is reset to zero.

(2) Field Maintenance -Failures which require field maintenance. Item time is not reset to zero.

(3) Combined - Combination of Overhaul and Field Maintenance failures. (AFLCR 171-12)

PROFESSOR OF AEROSPACE STUDIES

The senior USAF officer assigned to the AFROTC detachment responsible for the supervision and administration of the AFROTC program at an assigned educational institution. He is designated as the detachment commander with the responsibilities of a base commander as defined in AFR 67-10. (AFM 67-1)

PROFIT

The excess of the amount realized from sales of goods over the cost thereof in a given transaction or over a given period of time. (DOD 5000.8)

PROFITABILITY INDEX

An arithmetic ratio obtained by dividing the present value of the benefits by the investment for any given project. This ratio is used to rank the various projects under consideration. The higher the Profitability Index the more desirable the project in that the benefits received outweigh the costs involved. A project with a Profitability Index of less than 1.0 should not be undertaken unless there are compelling non-monetary considerations which outweigh the economics involved. (DOD 7041.3)

PROFIT, EXCESS

The amount of profit over and above an established dollar or percentage limit. (DOD 5000.8).

As specifically pertaining to statutory "renegotiation," the profit derived by contractors under Government contracts which, through the process of renegotiation, is administratively determined to be excessive and subject to recapture by the Government. (DOD 5000.8)

PROFIT, GROSS

"Profit" after deducting only the purchase cost or production cost. (DOD 5000.8)

PROFIT, NET OPERATING

"Profit" after deducting selling and administrative expenses as well as purchase cost or production cost, but before adding and deducting financial and other non-operating income and expense, including taxes based upon income. (DOD 5000.8)

PROGRAM

A combination of program elements designed to express the accomplishment of a definite objective or plan which is specified as to the time phasing of what is to be done and the means proposed for its accomplishment. Programs are aggregations of program elements and in turn aggregate to the total Five Year Defense Program. (DOD 7045.7)

A segment or element of a complete plan. (DOD 5000.8)

A budget account classification. A precise sequence of coded instructions for an electronic digital computer to solve a problem or to process basic data. (DOD 5000.8)

A plan or scheme of action designed for the accomplishment of a definite objective which is specific as to the time-phasing of the work to be done and the means proposed for its accomplishment, particularly in quantitative terms, with respect to manpower, material, and facilities requirements. Thus a program provides a basis for budgeting. (DOD 5000.8)

Sometimes a planning category which is not related to a budget program category (They should be synchronized). (DOD 5000.8)

A combination of program elements designed for accomplishing a definite objective or plan which is specified as to the time phasing of what is to be done and the means proposed for doing it. The major programs of the Department of Defense Programming System are the numbered programs in the Department of Defense Five Year Force Structure and Financial Plan. (AFM 11-1)

To provide for a series of events during a flight or other action, as in "to program the flight for an early thrust cut-off." (AFM 11-1)

An established grouping of program elements to portray a total Force and Financial Plan, regardless of service, by mission. (AFM 11-1)

Any process, which, when reduced to machine language, completely describes a procedure in a form such that a computer can interpret the procedure and perform the desired processing or computer routine. (AFM 11-1)

A plan becomes a program when approved by the appropriate authority and with the establishment of a specified time schedule and allocation of resources to accomplish the plan objective. A program documents the time phased actions and assigns responsibilities required for the execution and control of specified programs or projects, such as relocation, assignment, reassignment or phaseout of functions, missions, or responsibilities within AFLC or other major projects which are exceptional to the normal or routine workload. AFLC programming documents ensure that all AFLC associated actions are identified with responsibilities assigned and programmed for completion on a scheduled basis. (AFLCR 400-9)

The integrated time-phased tasks necessary to accomplish a particular purpose. When used alone it means the overall Air Force program as approved by the Secretary of Defense, published as the Air Force F&FP, and expanded in the principal P Series program documents. (AFSCR 27-6)

PROGRAM ACQUISITION COST

The development, procurement, and construction cost to acquire the major system. SAR estimates shall include all program acquisition costs applicable to the approved program regardless of the program's stage of development. Development costs shall be accumulated from the point the major defense system is designated by title as a Program Element or major project within a Program Element. Construction costs shall include those projects that directly support and uniquely identify with the system. The detailed definition of Program Acquisition Cost is in DOD Instruction 5000.33 (Reference (h)). In general, the procurement cost portion of Program Acquisition Cost is reflected in the Weapon System Line Item Listing (exhibit P-1, Chapter 241, DOD 7110-1-M, reference (g)) for the weapon system involved, plus its associated initial spares. For Navy shipbuilding programs outfitting and postdelivery costs are also included. In those instances where the P-1 line does not include all procurement costs (per DOD Instruction 5000.33, Reference (h)) such costs will be identified in SARs and Mini-SARs. The determination of add or non-add status for such costs will be made at the time the data elements are approved. (DOD 7000.3)

PROGRAM ACTIVATION TASK FORCE

USAF technicians temporarily located in the host country to direct and coordinate the actions of all organizations participating in the in-country activation FMS procedures. (AFR 400-3)

PROGRAM AIRCRAFT

The total of the active and reserve aircraft. See also aircraft. (JCS Pub 1)

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT

A formal evaluation by SAMSO, ASD, ESD, or ADTC of a proposed or ongoing program addressing relevance, payoff and benefit, priority, cost and schedule, and timeliness. Assessments of proposed programs will be an in-depth review; SAMSO, ASD, ESD, and ADTC will assess ongoing programs annually to reappraise all efforts previously assessed and of continued interest to them. (AFSCR 80-19)

PROGRAM BUDGET DECISION (PBD)

A Secretary of Defense decision, in prescribed format, authorizing changes to a submitted budget estimate and the Five Year Defense Program. (AFSCR 27-6)

PROGRAM CEILING

Funding limit placed upon a program; maximum limit program package. (AFSCR 27-6)

PROGRAM CHANGE

An increase, decrease, or total deletion of a program line, or a change in any element of data except RCN, geopolitical code (GC) and program year of an approved GA or MASF program. (AFLCR 400-23)

PROGRAM CHANGE DECISION (PCD)

A Secretary of Defense decision, in prescribed format, authorizing changes to the Five Year Defense Program. (AFSCR 27-6)

PROGRAM CHANGE REQUEST (PCR)

The document submitted by HQ USAF to the Secretary of Defense introducing a new program to the FYDP, or changing an approved program element in excess of established thresholds. (AFSCR 27-6)

PROGRAM CHANGE-QUANTITY

That portion of the cost change between the PE or DE and the CE which is attributed solely to changes in quantity to be procured. Such costs are calculated from the original PE or DE cost quantity curve(s). (DOD 7000.3)

PROGRAM CONTROL NUMBER (PCN)

An alphanumeric code used by DPEM to name a specific work order required of the DMS, AFIF. The first digit designates the customer, the second digit provides the repair group category (RGC), and the third digit represents the managing Air Logistics Center (ALC). The last three digits are assigned by the managing ALC for a specifc order. Each repair source; that is, each organic Source of Repair (SOR) or each contractor constitutes a specific order. (AFLCR 66-40)

A seven-digit code assigned within a Program Unit Code to further identify and control maintenance and modification programs. A PCN is composed of the following elements:

1. Reimbursable Source - 1 alpha digit.
2. Repair Group Category (RGC) - 1 alpha digit.
3. Pseudo Code - 4 alpha digits.
4. Suffix Code - 1 numeric digit. (AFLCR 171-24)

PROGRAM CONTROL YEAR

For RDT&E, the program control years are the current year and the immediate prior fiscal year. (AFSCR 27-9)

PROGRAM COSTS

The total cost of laboratory operations for a given operating period. Included are prior and current year funds. Program costs are a product of the JOCAS and show the dollar value of services paid for during an operating period.

1. Direct Costs. Total costs of resources that can be directly related to a specific job order. Part 1 of the program cost report shows these direct costs with contract dollars excluded.
2. Indirect Costs. Costs of resources that must be prorated to job orders. These costs are a combination of the JOCAS "General Mission" (J-99) and "Indirect Costs" (J-88). The sum of direct costs and indirect costs equals the total program costs for the laboratory. (AFSCR 80-26)

PROGRAM DECISION MEMORANDUM (PDM)

A document which provides decisions of the Secretary of Defense on POMs and JFM. (AFSCR 27-6)

PROGRAM DIRECTION

Any direction or guidance disseminated on AFSC Form 56 or interim message responsive to the purposes prescribed in Paragraph 3. (AFSCR 27-1)

PROGRAM ELEMENT CODE

A code described in AFM 300-4 which is applicable to a specific job order number. Every effort should be made to identify the job order to the program element. The Air Force program element of most Air Force programs, projects or systems normally can be located in the RCS: SYS-ACB(Q)7501. For laboratories, if the program element cannot be identified and the job is for a component of the DOD then the appropriate alpha character will be inserted in the sixth digit of the program element block (i.e., Army = A, Navy = N, ARPA = E, Air Force = F, etc.). These codes can be found in the DOD Handbook (DOD 7045.7-H), FYDP Program Structure, Volume I Book 1, Codes and Definitions. If the appropriate four-digit program/project number is known, then insert it in the second through the fifth digits in the program element block with a zero (0) in the first digit. If neither the program element nor program/project is known, then insert the appropriate customer acronym, as found in Section I, Chapter 7, left justified, with trailing zeroes and the DOD codes in the sixth digit. For non-DOD efforts, use the appropriate customer acronym left justified, with trailing zeroes (i.e., FAA000, NASA00, etc.). The DOD program element code should always match the customer (P9 card Sequence Code "A") (AFSCM 177-265)

PROGRAM ELEMENT IDENTIFIER (PEID)

A one-letter code that correlates aircraft identification with DOD Program Element for which resources are planned, approved, programmed, and budgeted. (AFLCR 60-2)

PROGRAM ELEMENT (PE)

The basic building block of the FYDP that is a description of the mission to be undertaken and a collection of the organizational entities identified to perform the mission assignment. Elements may consist of forces, manpower, materials, services, and associated costs as applicable. (AFLCR 177-105)

Description of a mission by the identification of the organizational entities and resources needed to perform the assigned mission. Resource consist of forces, manpower, material quantities, and costs, as applicable. (DOD 7000.5)

The basic unit of identification in the Air Force F&FP. It is an integrated activity; an identifiable military capability; or a force, support activity, research activity, and so forth, comprising a combination of men, equipment, and facilities. (AFSCR 27-6)

A breakout which US Air Force resources are programmed in the Five Year Defense Program. Ten programs in DOD/USAR system:

Program Number	Title
1	Strategic Forces
2	General Purpose Forces
3	Intelligence and Communications
4	Airlift/Sealift
5	Guard and Reserve Forces
6	Research and Development
7	Central Supply and Maintenance
8	Training, Medical and Other General Personnel Activities
9	Administration and Associated Activities
0	Support to other Nations (AFR 400-20)

A description of a mission by the identification of the organizational entities and resources needed to perform the assigned mission. Resources consist of forces, manpower, material and funds. The program element is the basic building block of the Five Year Defense Program. (AFSCM 177-265)

PROGRAM ELEMENT (PE) CODE

A four or five digit number assigned to identify a specific end article or program for item application and program publication purposes. (AFLCR 57-1)

PROGRAM EVALUATION

Is economic analysis of on-going actions to determine how best to improve an approved program/project based on actual performance. Program evaluation studies entail a comparison of actual performance with the approved program/project. (DODI 7041.3)

PROGRAM LINE

A single line of data representing a requirement for materiel or services for GA or MASF countries. The three types are:

1. Major Item Line. A program for which the requirement is expressed quantitatively as well as in dollars, and with a federal stock number (FSN) item identification.
2. Dollar Value Line. A program line representing a requirement for certain services, commodities, or a grouping of items of materiel for which the requirement is stated only in dollars.
3. Secondary Item Line. A dollar value encompassing items of equipment (for example, other support equipment) as distinguished from a dollar value line encompassing commodities or components, parts and accessories. (AFLCR 400-23)

A single line of data representing a requirement for articles or services in a Military Assistance Program. (AFR 400-20)

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT DIRECTIVE (PMD)

The PMD is the official HQ USAF document used to provide direction and guidance to the implementing, participating, supporting, and operating commands to satisfy documentation requirements. (AR 70-59)

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY (PMR)

Overall responsibility for all aspects of a given program. Normally, other commands are responsible to the command having PMR for those parts of the program as specified in the Program Management Directive (PMD). (AFR 800-4, AFSCR/AFLCR 800-12)

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY TRANSFER (PMRT)

The transfer of program management responsibility for a system (by series) or equipment (by designation), from the implementing command to the supporting command. PMRT includes transfer of engineering responsibility. (AFR 800-4)

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY TRANSFER DATE (PMRTD)

The calendar date on which PMRT occurs. (AFR 800-4)

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SERVICES

All aspects of management of a system project. It includes (not necessarily limited to) procurement,

configuration management, program control and data. (AFSCR 177-1)

PROGRAM MANAGER CHARTER

A document approved by the DOD Component Head stating the program manager's responsibility, authority and accountability in the management of a major system acquisition program. (DOD 5000.1)

PROGRAM MANAGER (PM)

In this regulation PM applies to the project manager, project director, program director, or any other single manager in acquisition. It also applies to laboratory commanders or their representatives when they present a CAR. (AFSCR 800-23)

The single Air Force manager during any specific phase of the acquisition process (Program Manager or System Manager/Item Manager). (AFR 80-14)

The designated individual at the DLA responsible for management and administration of the DRIS Program. (DOD 4000.19-M)

An individual charged with the responsibility for design development and acquisition of the system/equipment and for the design, development, and acquisition of the integrated logistic support. (AFP 800-7)

The person responsible for the conduct of a defined effort. This may be a project officer, system or item manager, or any person assigned this function. (AFLCR 310-1)

The individual responsible for the cost, schedule, and technical performance of a given technology activity. (AFSCR 80-25)

The individual in the DOD chartered to manage a major system acquisition program. (DOD 5000.1)

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE MEMORANDUM (POM)

A memorandum submitted to the Secretary of Defense by the Secretaries of the Military Departments or the Directors of Defense Agencies, which recommends the total resource requirements within the parameters of the published Secretary of Defense fiscal guidance. AFLC submits a command POM to support the Air For POM (AFLCR 400-10)

Memorandum prepared annually by the DASD(ISA)SA which recommends total resource requirements within the fiscal guidance established by the Secretary of Defense. (DOD 5105.38M)

PROGRAM OFFICE

In this regulation, program office applies to the project office, equipment office, or other office established to accomplish acquisition. It also applies to AFSC laboratories when projects assigned to them are reviewed. (AFSCR 800-23)

Refers to the office responsible for managing the weapon system. (AFSCR/AFLCR 57-8)

PROGRAM PARTS SELECTION LIST

The list that identifies the parts selected for use in hardware designed for a specific AFSC system/equipment. The list is prepared and maintained by the prime or integrating contractor under the auspices of the parts control board. The final program parts selection list will be developed from the proposed program parts selection list that the contractor submits as part of his proposal. It will be formulated in time to be used in actual selection of electronic and mechanical parts for design, will be maintained and used during the design and test phases of the program, and will flow as an input for provisioning data. (AFLCR 800-13)

PROGRAM PRIORITY

A classification assigned to the major national or military programs to indicate relative importance or urgency of the program. (DSAR 3005.4)

PROGRAM REVIEW (SPR)

Reviews conducted at Command and Air Force Secretary level on major R&D systems and programs of high national and departmental priority and interest, as designated by the Secretary of the Air Force. The information presented at the SPR will be basically similar to that presented at the HQ AFSC PAR. The format will follow the PAR/CAR guidance. PAR/SPR presentations are made to the Commander, AFSC, the Air Force Council with the Air Staff Board in attendance, and the Chief of Staff and Secretary of the Air Force. (AFSCR 800-1)

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

The monthly increments of the input and output rate established by the SM or IM through negotiations with each ALC and procuring contracting officer for contractors participating in the program. (AFLCR 66-5)

PROGRAM SUBELEMENT CODE

An addendum to the DOD program element to indicate the Defense Research Sciences (DRS) subelements and equates to the last two digits of program element 61 32F project number (23XX). (AFSCM 177-165)

PROGRAM TIME BASE (PTB)

A selected portion of the operational program beginning with the date of POC and extending to the next Review Cycle (RC) or Program Forecast Period (PFP), as appropriate, developed for the

purpose of computing all requirements programs data. (AFLCR 57-27)

PROGRAM UNIT CODE (PUC)

A code used to identify the type of maintenance being accomplished. (AFLCR 171-24)

PROGRAM YEAR

A fiscal year in the Five Year Defense Program that ends not earlier than the second year beyond the current calendar year. Thus, during the calendar year 1974, the first program year is 1976. (AFSCR 27-6)

PROGRAMMED REQUIREMENT

Programmed requirement is that requirement for which procurement method and Procuring Activity/Office have been assigned in the 5-Year Procurement Plan - Mobile Electric Power. (DSAR 4120.7)

PROGRAMMED

Programmed workloads are those jobs which are repetitive workloads and for which a single standard (labor, material, flow time) can be developed and used each time job occurs. (AFLCR 66-53)

PROGRAMMED AIRCRAFT RECLAMATION

Reclamation of aircraft in such volume (generally five or more) as to warrant assignment of AFLC reclamation project numbers. When reclamation is to be performed at MASDC, a project number is required, regardless of quantity, to facilitate data system processing. (AFLCR 65-31)

PROGRAMMED DEPOT LEVEL MAINTENANCE

Depot level maintenance and modifications programs developed and scheduled annually by the AFLC system managers or inventory managers. It is performed at fixed facilities or on-site by field teams. (AFR 400-3)

PROGRAMMED DEPOT MAINTENANCE (PDM)

Depot modification/maintenance of aircraft normally scheduled on a calendar time cycle (T.O. 00-25-4) (AFLCR 65-17)

Depot maintenance which is scheduled on cyclic calendar basis. (AFLCR 66-39)

Depot modification/maintenance of aircraft normally scheduled on a calendar cycle basis. (AFLCR 66-67)

PROGRAMMED ITEM

An item which has been planned for procurement during a given fiscal year. (AFLCR/AFSCR 67-12)

PROGRAMMED OPERATIONAL DATE

This is the date documented in the PCSP when the program is expected to be completed. It is based upon the latest completion date shown in the implementation schedule prepared by the program manager. (AFR 100-18)

PROGRAMMING

The projection of activities to be accomplished and the resources that will be required for a specified period in the future. (AR 70-59)

The process of preparing a program, especially in terms of quantitative, physical requirements of manpower, materiel, and facilities, that is, the process of establishing and maintaining a program. (AFSCR 27-6)

PROGRAMMING ACTIVITY

The activity responsible for preparing necessary documents to acquire communications-electronics facilities - for example, SOR, CEIP - and for maintaining line items in the PCSP and similar documents. (AFR 100-18)

PROGRAMMING DEFICIENCY

Application or basic software programming deficiencies are an incorrect application of programming, logic, techniques, and/or methods which cause:

(1) Delay in productive processing.

(2) Interruption in productive processing.

(3) Incorrect processing and/or output. (AFLCR 171-30)

PROGRAM/PROJECT NUMBER

A code used as the first breakout of the program element as listed in AFSCR 27-5; or the code representing a technical project number of the work being performed as contained in the Index of Active USAF Direct Efforts. TCS: SYS-ACB(Q)7501 (AFSCM 177-265)

PROGRESS PAYMENTS

Those payments made to contractors as work progresses under a contract on the basis of cost incurred, percentage of completion accomplished, or at a particular stage of completion and prior to actual delivery and acceptance of contract items. (AFR 400-3, AFSCR 27-6)

Those payments made to contractors or DOD industrial fund activities as work progresses under a contract, or a particular stage of completion, accomplished prior to actual delivery and acceptance of contract items. (DOD 5105.38M)

PROHIBITED AREA

A specifically designated area at airfields, seadromes, or heliports in which all explosives and explosives facilities are prohibited. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

PROJECT ADMINISTRATION OFFICER (PAO)

The representative of the Directorate of Materiel Management (D/MM) within the organic maintenance activity. The PAO is responsible for ensuring the requirements of the work package on organic programs are done as negotiated. (AFLCR 65-17)

The assigned D/MM representative who works within the maintenance activity and is responsible for ensuring the requirements contained in the work package are done as negotiated and who approves/disapproves over-and-above tasks required to return items to serviceable condition. (AFLCR 66-67)

PROJECT MANAGER

The person, appointed by the development activity, as responsible for testing and carrying out ADS. (AFLCR 171-86)

PROJECT MANAGER PHONE NUMBER

The telephone number of the project manager having overall responsibility for a particular work unit or job order number. For JOCAS only the extension is used. For MASIS the data is generated from MASIS coding table. (AFSCM 177-265)

PROJECT MANAGER/ENGINEER

The last name, first name, and middle initial (as space permits) of the individual who has overall responsibility for a particular work unit or job order. (AFSCM 177-265)

PROJECT MATERIAL

Material procured or assembled to accomplish specific or continuing projects for the performance of R&D experiments, tests, or fabrication of end items used in the RDT&E process. (AFSCR 67-8)

PROJECT OFFICE SYMBOL

The office symbol of the prime organization responsible for directing, documenting and coordinating the effort for a particular work unit or job order. For JOCAS, where a prefix and/or a suffix is used, specific coding instructions should be issued at the local level regarding the entering of data. (AFSCM 177-265)

PROJECT ORDER

A specific, definite, and certain order for work or for the manufacture of supplies, materiel, or equipment which, for the purpose of obligation, assumes the characteristics of orders or contracts placed with commercial enterprises (41 U.S.C. 23). (AFSCR 27-6)

PROJECT ORDER NUMBER

The identification of the contractual instrument which defines the work effort to be performed by a performing activity. (AFSCM 177-265)

PROJECT STOCK

A stock of supplies which is established at or near the RDT&E activity work-center in support of specific projects. This stock may also be assembled/held in the project holding area for support of future projects or projects which have been temporarily curtailed. (AFSCR 67-8)

PROJECT SUMMARY WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE

A summary WBS tailored to a specific defense materiel item by selecting applicable elements from one or more summary WBS's or by adding equivalent elements unique to the project (MIL-STD-881A). (DOD 7000.2, AFSCP/AFLC. 173-5)

PROJECT WORK REVIEWS (PWR)

Reviews of the work performed within projects in the research and exploratory categories to determine the appropriateness of the work to the military services or to obtain guidance or assistance. These reviews are similar to In-Process Reviews for advanced, engineering, and operational system development. (AR 70-59)

PROJECTED

Indicates that an appropriate requirement for material or end item production has been made in quantitative terms. (AFLCR 66-53)

PROJECTED RATES

The failure between the last Smooth Failure Rate. rates and the maximum time when there is insufficient data in older intervals to compute crude rates. (AFLCM 66-17)

PROJECTION

D/M end item workload and the mechanical processing of the workload to determine material requirements. (AFLCR 66-53)

Extension of extrapolation of a major trend of a removal rate curve for the portion of the item life span on which insufficient experience data is available. (AFLCR 171-12)

PROJECTS

Those development efforts being engineered for Service use but which have not yet been approved

for procurement or operation. (DOD 4100.33)

PROPELLANT

A general term for fuels and oxidizers used to liberate the energy to provide the propulsive force in a reaction type vehicle. (AFM 127-201)

That source which provides the energy required for propelling a projectile. Specifically, an explosive charge for propelling a projectile, also a fuel, either solid or liquid, for propelling a rocket or missile. (JCS Pub 1)

PROPERTY

Fixed capital facility assets of the Air Force, acquired within the authorization and fundings of the MCP which are not system-peculiar or system-oriented and provide conventional nontechnical support to a system; i.e., not critical to the system. Examples include administration buildings, cafeterias, and conventional maintenance shops and warehouses. (AFSCM 375-5)

Includes all property, both real and personal. For the purpose of this Section, it consists of five separate categories - material, special tooling, special test equipment, military property, and facilities. (DAC 76-17)

1. Anything that may be owned.

2. As used in the military establishment, this term is usually confined to tangible property, including real estate and materiel.

3. For special purposes and as used in certain statutes, this term may exclude such items as the public domain, certain lands, certain categories of naval vessels, and records of the Federal Government. (JCS Pub 1)

That redistributable MAP Property which meets the criteria set forth in DOD 4160.21M. (DOD 4140.34M)

PROPERTY ADMINISTRATOR

The individual duly designated by appropriate authority to administer the contract requirements and obligations relative to Government property He is an authorized representative of the contracting officer. (DAC 76-17)

PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

The designated organization representative(s) responsible for preparing and forwarding materiel requests to the BEMO, and signing as the responsible individual for equipment charted to the organization. (AFLCR 78-3)

PROPERTY DISPOSAL OFFICER (PDO)

An individual at an installation who is accountable for excess, surplus, foreign excess or exchange/sale property and who is charged with responsibility for receipt, care, handling, accounting and disposition of such property. This responsibility may, but does not necessarily include advertising, contracting and sales functions. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

PROPOSAL

Is a formal cost reduction proposal, submitted by a contractor to the Government, setting forth a change to contractual documents. Normally a VECP takes the form of an Engineering Change Proposal (ECP). (AFR 320-2)

PROPOSALS

Any cost reduction proposals submitted under the provisions of DAR Section I, Part 17, including VE Task Change Proposals and VE Contract Change Proposals. (AFSCR 320-1)

PROPOSED CHANGE ORDER, MODIFICATION ORDER, TRAINER CHANGE PROPOSAL

A document that proposes change to a Navy material item in accordance with applicable bulletins, regulations, standards, and other directives. Includes design change proposals, engineering change proposals, proposed engineering orders, proposed field changes, proposed change orders, value engineering change proposals, requests for waivers and deviations, alteration improvement proposals, material improvement proposals, and other similar modification proposals, change-type documents. (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

PROPOSED DOD TACTICAL SHELTER PROGRAM

The shelters research, development, testing, evaluation and engineering requirements of the military services and appropriate DOD components jointly formulated into a single program by the voting representatives on JOCOTAS. (AR 70-59)

PROPAGATING EXPLOSION

The communication of an explosion (detonation or deflagration) from one explosive source to another by fire, fragment, or blast (shock wave), where the interval between explosions is long enough to limit the total overpressure at any given time to that which each explosion produces independently. (This condition, where detonation occurs, would be evidenced by a distinct shock wave from each detonation, with a discernible pressure drop between each explosion; see simultaneous detonation.) (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

PROPRIETARY RIGHT

An exclusive right of ownership in intellectual property arising by virtue of authorship, invention, or discovery which is capable of protection as a matter of law. (AFSCR 80-8)

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Clothing especially designed, fabricated, or created to protect personnel against hazards caused by extreme changes in physical environment, dangerous working conditions, or enemy action. (JCS Pub 1)

PROTOTYPE

First full-scale functional form of a new system, subsystem, or component, on which the design of subsequent production items is patterned. (AFR 80-14)

A model suitable for evaluation of design, performance, and production potential. (JCS Pub 1)

PROVIDE

As used in the context of such phrases as "Government property provided to the contractor" and "Government-provided property", means either to furnish, as in "Government-furnished property," or to acquire, as in "contractor-acquired property". (DAC 76-17)

PROVISIONAL UNIT

An assemblage of personnel and equipment temporarily organized for a limited period of time for the accomplishment of a specific mission (JCS Pub 1)

PROVISIONED ITEM

Any support-type item selected through provisioning procedures to support an end item of equipment. Support-type items include (but are not limited to) spares, repair parts and special support equipment. (DAC 76-9)

PROVISIONED ITEMS ORDER

An unpriced order issued under a contract which sets forth the Government's requirements for provisioned items. (Provisioned items for which firm prices have been established are procured by supplemental agreement or by separate contract). (DAC 76-9)

PROVISIONING

A management process for determining and acquiring the range and quantity of support items necessary to operate and maintain an end item of materiel for an initial period of service

1. The provisioning process begins at the time a production contract is awarded for an end item of materiel, and continues through the period of time required to have support items shipped by manufacturers and suppliers.

2. Initial provisioning (the first-time provisioning for a new end item), follow-on provisioning (a subsequent provisioning of the same end item from the same contractor) and reprovisioning (a subsequent provisioning of the same end item from a different contractor) are specific types of provisioning.

3. Provisioning normally does not include the acquisition of support items for replenishment purposes or to augment existing stocks of items already established in the wholesale supply system. (AFR 65-2)

The system for selection of new and/or peculiar items and quantities of such items (such as spares for aircraft, missiles, and support systems) required to support and maintain an end item for its initial phase of service. (AFLCM 401-1)

PROVISIONING ACTIVITY

That organization of a using Military Service, or that organization delegated by a using Service, which is responsible for the selection of, and the determination of requirements for, provisioned items. (DAC 76-9)

PROVISIONING AND OTHER PREPROCUREMENT SCREENING

An operation whereby all known reference numbers associated with an item are screened against data maintained in the Master Federal Catalog Files for purposes of revealing their association with existing Federal Stock Numbers (FSNs). (AFR 72-12)

PROVISIONING DATA

Those contractor Data Item Descriptions (DIDs) listed in the Authorized Data List (ADL) that are used by AFLC in support of the operational spare parts provisioning process. The specific DIDs are listed in Paragraph 4. Also included are unique "U". DIDs. (AFLCR 310-1, AFSCR 310-1) which are directly relatable to the operational spare part provisioning process. (AFLC/AFSC 172-7)

PROVISIONING FOR INITIAL SUPPORT

The provisioning of the (a) initial outfitting/lay-in quantities of support items and (b) wholesale supply system quantities including repair overhaul cycle quantities of support items required to sustain the operational support of inservice end items until such time as normal replenishment deliveries can be accomplished (AFR 65-2)

PROVISIONING ITEMS

Initial spares that are planned to support new production weapon systems reaching the Air Force inventory. (AFLCR 70-11)

PROVISIONING LISTS

Lists of data developed and used for provisioning purposes. Provisioning Lists include Provisioning Parts Lists, Short Form Provisioning Parts Lists, Common and Bulk Items Lists, Long Lead Time Items Lists, and Reparable Items Lists, all of which are described in MIL-STD-1561 (Reference (d)). (AFLCR 57-27, DODI 4151.7)

PROVISIONING ORDER

A written notification to a contractor to deliver spare repair parts against a line item already contained in a contractual instrument. (Both delivery date and prices may be estimated on the order subject to later definitization on a supplemental agreement.) (DOD 4105.63-M)

PROVISIONING PROCEDURE

The contract specification which sets forth the general requirements governing the acquisition of provisioned items and related documentation. It includes various optional provisioning techniques and formats for provisioning lists and data which the Government may elect to use on a particular contract. It also prescribes the sequence and timing of events to be followed and the responsibilities of the Government and the contractor in the provisioning process. (DAC 76-9)

PROVISIONING REQUIREMENTS STATEMENT

The contractual document by which the Government notifies the contractor of the specific provisioning requirements selected from available options, as applicable to a particular contract. It normally includes instructions such as the provisioning method to be used; the range of provisioning technical documentation and data including the form and schedule of submission, number of copies and distribution instructions; the type and location of provisioning conferences; sample article requirements; the delivery schedule and packaging and marking requirements for provisioned items, and contractor requirements for provisioning screening. (DAC 76-9)

PROVISIONING TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION (PTD)

The documentation furnished by the contractors to a provisioning activity for use in the identification, determination of initial requirements and cataloging of items to be procured. It generally includes (i) provisioning lists, (ii) priced spare parts lists, and (iii) EDP cards and tapes. Engineering drawings or sketches supported by item descriptions (which include technical characteristics) are referred to as supplementary provisioning technical documentation. (DAC 76-9)

The generic term for referencing the various types of Provisioning Lists, decks of punch cards, mechanized (PCM) or Automatic Data Processing (ADP) tapes. Supplementary Provisioning Technical Documentation (SPTD) is also considered to be a part of PTD. PTD is used by the DOD components for the identification, selection and determination of initial requirements and cataloging of support items to be procured through the provisioning process. (DODI 4151.7)

PR-MIPR CONTROL OFFICE

The focal point responsible for receiving, processing, controlling, followup, and providing management data pertaining to procurement requests. (AFLCM 57-7, AFSCM 57-2)

PRUDENT LIMIT OF ENDURANCE

The time during which an aircraft can remain airborne and still retain a given safety margin of fuel. (JCS Pub 1)

P-DAY

When the rate of production of a military item meets, and will continue to meet, the estimated wartime production requirement. (AFR 78-13, DOD 4005.1)

PSEUDO CODE

The logistics pseudo code is a four-character alphabetic code used to identify a particular line entry within the automated Logistics Program Management System (KO11A) and this program. The first position of the pseudo code identifies the field activity originating the line entry, the remaining three positions may be used in any combination within an assigned range. Logistic pseudo code ranges are as assigned in AFLCM 400-6. (AFLCR 66-29)

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

The planned use of propaganda and other psychological actions having the primary purpose of influencing the opinions, emotions, attitudes, and behavior of hostile foreign groups in such a way as to support the achievement of national objectives. See also psychological warfare consolidation. (JCS Pub 1)

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Those public information and community relations activities directed toward the general public by the

various elements of the Department of Defense. (JCS Pub 1)

PUBLIC AGENCY

Any State; political subdivision thereof, including any unit of local government or economic development district; or any department, agency, instrumentality thereof, including instrumentalities created by compact or other agreement between States or political subdivisions, multijurisdictional substate districts established by or pursuant to State law, or any Indian tribe, band, group, pueblo, or community located on a State reservation. (Refers to donations affected through State Agencies, see Chapter X-E, this manual). (DOD 4160.21-M)

PUBLIC BODY

Any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, any political subdivision thereof, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any agency or instrumentality of any of the foregoing, any Indian tribe, or any agency of the Federal Government. (DAC 76-17)

PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTION

Any tax supported or nonprofit medical institution, hospital, clinic, and health center which has been held exempt from taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and any state Department of Health or other state agency designated by state law to receive property for and distribute it to such tax-supported and nonprofit medical institutions, hospitals, clinics, and health centers within the state. (DOD 4160.21-M)

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Information of a military nature, the dissemination of which through public news media is not inconsistent with security, and the release of which is considered desirable by or nonobjectionable to the responsible releasing agency. (JCS Pub 1)

PUBLIC LAW 480 (PL 480) FUNDS (SEC. 104(c))

Foreign currencies derived from sale of surplus agricultural commodities under Title I, P.L. 480, Agricultural Trade and Development Act of 1954, as amended. Sec. 104(c) authorizes these foreign currencies to be used for procuring equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense including internal security. (DOD 5105.38M)

PUBLICATIONS (AIR FORCE)

Technical order, USAF stock lists, DOD federal supply publications; equipment allowance documents; departmental forms; engineering drawings; specifications; standards; and related publications. (AFR 400-3)

PURCHASE

To procure property or services for a price; includes obtaining by barter. (JCS Pub 1)

PURCHASE APPROVAL

Approval issued by DSAA for DOD which permits the country to utilize the credits extended under the Credit Agreement to finance the purchase of agreed to defense articles and defense services. (DOD 5105.38M)

PURCHASE AUTHORIZATION

Any document used as the basis for procurement action. Documents can vary in form, each requiring different types of processing, e.g., Procurement Work Directives (PWD), Military Interdepartmental Purchase Requests (MIPR), Purchase Request and Commitment Forms. (AR 710-26/NAVSUP Pub 452 Revision/AFR 67-96/MCO P4400.51A/DSAR 4140.47)

PURCHASE DESCRIPTION

A complete description which clearly describes all of the essential physical and functional characteristics of the item to be procured (AFLC/AFSCR 57-7)

A statement outlining the essential characteristics and functions of an item, service, or material required to meet the minimum needs of the Government. It is used when a specification is not available or when specific procurement specifications are not required by the individual Military Departments or the Department of Defense. (JCS Pub 1)

PURCHASE NOTICE AGREEMENTS

Agreements concerning the purchase of brand-name items for resale purposes established by each military Service under the control of the Military Subsistence Supply Agency. (JCS Pub 1)

PURCHASE ORDER OR REQUISITION

Document issued by any Federal agency for the transfer of excess, surplus, or foreign excess personal property. (DOD 4160.21-M)

PUPCHASE ORDERS FROM DOD/NON-DOD FEDERAL AGENCIES

Orders which are unique to their individual agency. (AFSCR 177-2)

PURCHASE REQUEST (PR)

AFLC/AFSC Form 36 is the manually prepared form to request central procurement action on requirements for material and services For AFLC,

AFLC Form 306 is the mechanized form to use. (AFLC/AFSCR 57-7)

PURCHASER

Any friendly foreign country or international organization making purchases under the Foreign Military Sales Act. (AFR 400-3)

PURCHASING OFFICE

The office which awards or executes a contract for supplies or services. (DOD 4105.63-M)

Any installations or activity, or any division, office, branch, section, unit, or other organizational element of an installation or activity charged with the functions of procuring supplies or services. (JCS Pub 1)

PYROGEN UNIT

A solid propellant igniter which generates a long flame to initiate combustion along the grain. (AFM 127-201)

PYROPHORIC

The property of a substance which permits it to ignite on contact with air. (AFM 127-201)

-Q-

QUALIFICATION TESTS

Those tests that verify the design and manufacturing process and thus provide a baseline for subsequent acceptance tests. Qualification testing is conducted to accomplish two separate functions:

a. Preproduction Qualification Tests. A series of formal contractual tests are conducted to insure design integrity over the specified operational and environmental range. The test should be conducted on prototype or preproduction items fabricated to the proposed production design specifications and drawings. These tests are a constraint to production release on programs which involve volume acquisition. The preproduction qualification tests include those contractual reliability and maintainability demonstration tests required prior to production release.

b. Production Qualification and Acceptance Tests. A series of formal contractual tests are conducted to insure the effectiveness of the manufacturing process, equipment, and procedures. These tests are conducted on a sample taken at random from the first production lot, and are repeated if the process is changed significantly and when a second or alternate source is brought on line. (AFR 80-14)

QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST

A list of products qualified under the requirements stated in the applicable specification, including appropriate product identification and test reference with the name and plant address of the manufacturer and distributor, as applicable. (DOD 4120.3)

QUALIFIED QUALITY ASSURANCE SPECIALIST (INSPECTOR)

An individual assigned to the Quality Management Division (DSQ), whose duties include inspection. (AFLCR 74-13)

QUALIFIED REPAIR SOURCE (QRS)

A contractor or Government agency that has demonstrated the required capability to the responsible engineering activity by satisfactorily completing tests, inspections, or any other qualification requirements established or accepted by the ALC. (AFLCR 66-31)

QUALIFIED REPAIR SOURCE LIST (QRSL)

A list of qualified sources for a specified repair process of a specific critical part. (AFLCR 66-31)

QUALITY

The composite of materiel attributes including performance features and characteristics of a product or service to satisfy a given need. (AFSCR 74-1)

QUALITY ASSURANCE

A broad program of planned and systematic controls for maintaining established standards; measuring and evaluating performance to these standards; and reporting and taking necessary action when standards or performance are not maintained. (DSAR 4130.4/AR 708-4/NAVSUPINST 4120.36/AFR 72-11/MCO 4410.16)

Comprises a planned and systematic pattern of all actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that the product will perform satisfactorily in service. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

A planned and systematic pattern of all actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that material, data, supplies, and services conforms to established technical requirements and achieves satisfactory performance. (AFLCR 74-13)

A planned and systematic pattern of all actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that the item or product conforms to established technical requirements. (AFR 74-15)

That function of management by which

conformance of materiel to contract and specification requirements is assured. This assurance is obtained by evaluation or production quality controls and inspections exercised by procedures, supplemented by direct verification inspection of product. (AFR 400-3)

A planned systematic pattern of all actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that materiel conforms to established technical requirements (specification) and achieves satisfactory performance in service. (DOD 4140.25-M)

QUALITY ASSURANCE ENGINEER (QAE)

A technical specialist who provides specific engineering expertise directly in support of the AFSC Quality Assurance mission. The QAE interfaces with the design engineers and assures that the design(s) consider quality assurance factors; e.g., process constraints, testing limitations, and tooling concepts as a medium of inspection. (AFSCR 74-1)

QUALITY ASSURANCE (QA)

Program of inspection and control that achieves an effective assessment of the EMMP. (AFSCR 66-7)

A planned and systematic pattern of all actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that adequate technical requirements are established; products and services conform to established technical requirements; and satisfactory performance is achieved. (AFSCR 74-1)

A planned and systematic pattern of actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that materiel, data, supplies, and services conform to established technical requirements and achieve satisfactory performance. (AFSCR 177-1)

QUALITY ASSURANCE LETTERS OF INSTRUCTIONS AND SPECIAL QUALITY AUDIT

A systematic examination of the acts and decisions with respect to quality in order to independently verify or evaluate the operational requirements of the quality program or the specification or contract requirements of the product or service. (AFSCR 74-1)

QUALITY ASSURANCE MANAGER (QAM)

An individual assigned to a program(s) who is responsible for defining, establishing, implementing and managing the quality assurance program and assuring that the program is both economical and effective. The QAM will have sufficient, well-defined responsibility, authority, and organizational freedom to identify and evaluate quality problems and to initiate, recommend, or provide solutions. (AFSCR 74-1)

QUALITY ASSURANCE PREAWARD SURVEY MONITOR

The individual appointed by the QA component of the CAO to monitor preaward survey actions. (AFR 74-15)

QUALITY ASSURANCE PREAWARD SURVEY SUPPORT PARTICIPANT

An individual assigned to assist the quality assurance preaward survey participant to provide specialized skills required during the preaward survey. (AFR 74-15)

QUALITY ASSURANCE REPRESENTATIVE (QAR)

The Government individual who exercises surveillance over the quality of a contractor's work during production. He also performs the final inspection and acceptance for the Government of completed work. The QAR functions may be delegated to the host base, or the QAR may be furnished by the Air Force Contract Maintenance Center (AFCMC) or by the SM/IM ALC, depending on precontractual arrangement. However, if the host base or AFCMC cannot provide the QAR for Air Force requirements from their resources, the ALC shall furnish such services (AFLCR 66-33)

An organizational title assigned to the individual responsible for the Government PQA function at a given contractor's facility. (AFR 74-15)

QUALITY ASSURANCE SPECIALIST (QAS)

The classification title assigned to personnel in the GS-1900 series. (AFR 74-15)

QUALITY CONTROL

A management method which exercises such influence as to assure that information and the method of producing information measure up to the prescribed standards. (DSAR 4130.4/AR 708-4/NAVSUPINST 4120.36/AFR 72-11/MCO 4410.16)

A management function whereby control of quality of raw or produced material is exercised for the purpose of preventing production of defective material. (DLAM 4155.4, AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

All actions directly related to measuring conformance of the items, including surveillance of the production process and assessing the changes thereto, for the purpose of detecting and preventing defects. (AFLCR 74-13)

QUALITY CONTROL INSPECTION ELEMENT (QCIE)

An element responsible for performing quality assurance. It will be an element not involved in the

preparation of transactions being inspected. (DSAR 4130.4, AR 708-4, NAVSUPINST 4120.36, AFR 72-11, MCO 4410.16)

QUALITY DATA

Documented objective evidence in the form of records and reports that reflect the results of actions taken to control quality or to assure that quality is controlled. (AFR 74-15)

QUALITY DEFICIENCY

A deficiency which prevents an item received from fulfilling its intended mission. This can include deficiencies on materiel or the technical requirements of materiel, drawings, and specification requirements. Quality deficiencies may be attributable to one or more of the following:

1. Design Deficiency. Any condition that limits or prevents the use of materiel for the purpose intended or required where the materiel meets all other specifications or contractual requirements. These deficiencies cannot be corrected except through a design change.

2. Materiel Deficiency. Any deficiency (e.g., physical, chemical, electrical, functional) noted in materiel which is attributable to nonconformance to contractual or specification requirements. Substandard workmanship will be considered to fall within this definition.

3. Procurement Deficiency. Any unsatisfactory materiel condition which is attributable to improper, incorrect, ambiguous or omitted contractual requirements including deficient specifications and other technical data. (AFR 67-7)

QUALITY DEFICIENCY REPORT (QDR)

The SF 368 form or format used to record and transmit product quality deficiency data. (Encl 1 DLAR 4155.24/AR 702-7/NAVMATINST 4155.8B/AFR 74-6/MCO 4155.5B)

QUALITY ELEMENT VERIFICATION

The evaluating and verifying actions relative to compliance with requirements pertaining to special controls and procedures. Exercise of this function will reflect overall effectiveness of the management control of quality throughout the facility. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

QUALITY EVALUATION OF SUPPLIES IN STORAGE

The systematic determination of the condition of stored supplies by the use of appropriate examination and testing techniques. The term includes the determination of the causes of quality deficiencies or deterioration of supplies and recommendations for elimination of unsatisfactory conditions contributing to poor quality, when applicable. (AFLCR 74-13)

QUALITY HISTORY

A compilation of inspection or quality control records for an item, process or group of items suitable for evaluation on a time series basis (DLAM 4155.4, AR 750-26, NAVSUP PUB 5011 MCO P4870.45B)

QUALITY INSTRUCTION

The written procedures which describe techniques, and processes in any area of the contractor's operation which influence compliance with contract requirements. (AFR 74-15)

QUALITY PROGRAM

The total effort of all managers, supervisors, and workers applied to specifically identified actions, rules, practices, and disciplines, in order to prevent system deficiencies and product defects. (AFLCR 74-5)

QUALITY SURVEILLANCE

The aggregate of measures used to determine and maintain the quality of government-owned petroleum products to the degree necessary to ensure that such products are suitable for the intended use. (DOD 4140.25-M)

QUALITY SYSTEM

Those procedures, practices, techniques, and methods that are documented and recorded in order to provide the data and information needed by management on the effectiveness of the quality program. (AFLCR 74-5)

QUANTIFIED SAFETY REQUIREMENT

A desired, predictable, and demonstratable level of safety, usually expressed as a hazard rate, probability of mishap, or projected economic loss. (AFR 127-8)

QUANTITATIVE REQUIREMENT

Those additive requirements not normally supported by a computation based on estimated or past actual issues, for example, distribution, special projects, etc. (AFLCR 57-27)

QUANTITY

That property of outputs which can be determined by measurement (DOD 7000.3)

The number of units of supplies or equipment issued or turned in through the 1050 II supply system. The data element also applies to the number of units costed under unit price procedures (AFSCM 177-265)

QUANTITY ABOVE TERMINATION

The portion of the quantity of an item on hand which exceeds the quantity authorized or required to be on hand at the place or point involved or throughout the system. (AFM 67-1)

QUANTITY COMPLETED

The number of systems for which a modification was accomplished at the beginning of the quarter. (AFLCR 171-24)

QUANTITY IN-WORK

The number of modifications that are being worked at the beginning of the quarter. (AFLCR 171-24)

QUANTITY OF REQUISITIONS

The maximum number of requisitions that may be submitted within a given time between a requisition and receiving activity. This quantity is established on an individual basis. (Mutual agreements existing between repositories for automatic update service may control the flow of requisitions between repositories.) (AFR 67-4/AR 700-96/NAVMATINST 4000.35/MCO 4235.22)

QUANTITY-DISTANCE (Q-D)

The quantity of explosives material and distance separation relationships which provide defined types of protection. These relationships are based on the level of risk considered acceptable for each stipulated exposure and are tabulated in the appropriate quantity-distance tables in this regulation. Separation distances are not absolute safe distances but are relative protective or safe distances. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

Criteria established to indicate the amounts and distances explosives, toxic or flammable materials may be stored from populated areas, inhabited buildings or public highways. (AFM 127-201)

QUARTERLY END DATE

Reflects the Julian Cut-off Date 16 transactions were created for quarterly actuarial processing. (AFLCM 66-17)

QUEEN BEE

A central (selected) base that is authorized or is designated the intermediate maintenance activity for other operational activities (not authorized intermediate maintenance tools & equipment) not necessarily on the same base or within the same command. (AFM 400-1)

QUEEN BEE MAINTENANCE

A queen bee activity performs engine intermediate maintenance, component repair or replacement, engine buildup, TCTO and acceptance testing, QEC removal, and preparation of reparable engine shipment to TPC. (AFM 400-1)

QUICK FIX ACTION

Immediate action taken to correct a deficiency; that is, a deficiency which is not held for block change action. (AFLCR 171-30)

QUICK REACTION CAPABILITY (QRC)

1. Pertains only to electronic warfare and intelligence, and is the ability to provide timely solutions to engineering, production, installation, modification, and logistic problems which result from technical and tactical surprise by an enemy, new intelligence, or changes to our systems and/or tactics.

2. QRC Equipment. The components, subassemblies, accessories, and peculiar items of test equipment required for assembly and testing of QRC system.

3. QRC System. The combination of components and accessories required to make one complete operation QRC system.

4 QRC Task. A project established within the Air Force to provide an improved capability, using special procedures authorized by AFR 57-5. (AFM 67-1)

QUICKTRANS

Long term contract airlift service within continental United States for the movement of cargo in support of the logistic system for the military Services (primarily the Navy and Marine Corps) and Department of Defense agencies. (JCS Pub 1)

-R-

RACK SPACE

Those areas in which are located tire, bar, sheet metal and pipe racks. (AFR 69-8)

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL(S)

Any item or material which is in itself radioactive or which is contaminated with radioactive material giving readings in excess background radiation as measured on an instrument designed specifically for the type of radiation being emitted. (DAC 76-17)

Any contract end item, components thereof, or materials used in the manufacture of the end item which is radioactive to the extent that radioactivity per gram is greater than 0.002 microcuries. Contracts which may involve radioactive materials may include, but are not limited to, contracts for aircraft, ammunition, missiles, vehicles, electronic tubes, instrument panel gages, compasses, and identification markers. (AFR 74-15)

Any material or combination of materials which spontaneously emits ionizing radiation. (DOD 4160.21-M)

RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS (RAM) (HAZARDOUS COMMODITY)

Any material or combination of materials which spontaneously emits ionizing radiation materials in which the estimated specific activity is not greater than 0.002 micoris essentially uniformly distributed are (sic) not considered to be radioactive materials. (AFM 67-1)

Those which emit ionizing radiation. Examples: Tritium, 60-Cobalt, 137-Cesium, 239-Plutonium, 147Promethium. The above categories do not include incendiary and explosive materials which are defined by, and stored in accordance with, specific regulations governing such materials. (AFR 69-8)

RAIL CAPACITY

The maximum number of trains which can be planned to move in both directions over a specified section of track in a 24-hour period. (JCS Pub 1)

RAIL SPACE

That trackage allotted for the purpose of storing rolling stock. (AFR 69-8)

RAILWAY END-LOADING RAMP

A sloping platform situated at the end of a track and rising to the level of the floor of the rail cars (wagons). (JCS Pub 1)

RAMPS

An inclined roadway which connects different levels; ramps generally lead up from the ground to the loading platforms of the warehouse so that equipment can drive right onto the platform; or from one floor level to another in a multistory building. (AFR 69-8)

RANDOM FAILURE

(Missiles only) Condition in which a component of the engine fails or is damaged, requiring removal of the engine before periodic overhaul and installation of a replacement. (AFM 400-1)

RANDOM SAMPLE

A sample selected in such a way that each unit of the population has an equal chance of being selected. (AFLCR 74-13)

RANK

A code representing each military level of leadership which is used to establish a military hourly labor rate file. It also indicates the civilian/military rating of the project manager. (AFSCM 177-265)

RATE SCALE

A scale number under a tariff assigned to various destinations which determine specific shipping rates from originating point to destination. (AFLCR 171-15)

RATES, CRUDE FAILURE

These are called crude rates because random chance and rounding errors have not been removed Crude failure rates are never projected, although they are considered in projecting the smooth rates in some instances. Obtained by dividing the actual failures in each age interval by the number of exposures in each age interval. (AFLCR 171-12)

RATES, OFFICIAL FIELD MAINTENANCE FAILURE

The most representative field maintenance failure rates from a past data period or a comparison engine or the basic combined multiplied by the field maintenance failure rates are selected as the official failure rates. These serve as a stable basis for comparison for recent experience. (AFLCR 171-12)

RATES, OFFICIAL OVERHAUL FAILURE

The most representative overhaul failure rates from a past data period or a comparison engine are the basic combined failure rates multiplied by the complement of the field maintenance return rate. (AFLCR 171-12)

RATES, PROJECTED

This is an extension of extrapolation of a major trend of a smooth failure rate curve beyond the age interval in which data is available. Only smooth rates are projected. (AFLCR 171-12)

RATES, SMOOTH FAILURE

Computed crude rates are smoothed by use of a smoothing formula to minimize random change and rounding errors. Failure density indicates which smoothing formula will be used. The smooth failure rate for any age interval represents the chance of an item requiring removal for repair while operating through that age interval. (AFLCR 171-12)

RATION DENSE

Foods which, through processing, have been reduced in volume and quantity to a small compact package without appreciable loss of food value, quality, or acceptance, with a high yield in relation to space occupied, such as dehydrates and concentrates. (JCS Pub 1)

RATIO, ACTUAL USAGE FAILURES TO EXPECTED FAILURES

The quotient of total actual usage failures divided by total expected failures:

(1) Ratio of usage failures to expected failures - 1st through MT-W. This ratio is used in the computation of the C.F.

(2) Ratio of usage failure to expected failure - 2nd interval through MT - W. This ratio is used to adjust the official rates (when data is too scarce for smoothing). (AFLCR 171-12)

RDT&E MISSION SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

Requirements for equipment that will be directly used in RDT&E projects. (AFSCR 67-6)

Consumable items directly related, and absolutely necessary to, a weapon system or support system or combat support activity for which the expenditure factors are indicated in the USAF War and Mobilization Plan. Examples of these items are: auxiliary fuel tanks, bomb racks, pylons, chaff, bombs, rockets, and adaptors. (AFR 78-13)

RDT&E PROJECTS

For the purpose of this regulation, RDT&E project refers only to the overall project, not to the task, endeavor, or work unit of the project. (AFSCR 67-6)

REACTION TIME

1. The elapsed time between the initiation of an action and the required response.

2. The time required between the receipt of an order directing an operation and the arrival of the initial element of the force concerned in the designated area. (JCS Pub 1)

REACTIVATED

Materials carried over into new quarters when contractor does not send in a new TR. (AFSCM 78-325)

REACTIVATION CODING

Application of the approved IMC criteria by the ICPs to inactivated NSNs for which a CIMM was the last manager, and the ICP is not currently recorded as a user. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

REAL PROPERTY

As defined in AFM 93-1, the fixed capital assets of the USAF. It includes those items of nonexpendable equipment and property which are attached to or installed in real property. (AFM 67-1)

Lands, buildings, structures, utilities systems, improvements and appurtenances thereto. Includes equipment attached to and made part of buildings and structures (such as heating systems) but not movable equipment such as plant equipment). (DOD 4160.21-M)

For purposes of accounting classification, means (i) land and rights therein, (ii) ground improvements, (iii) utility distribution systems, (iv) buildings, and (v) structures. It excludes foundations and other work necessary for the installation of special tooling, special test equipment and plant equipment. (DAC 76-17)

Lands and interests therein, lease holds, buildings, structures, rights-of-way, easements, and improvements, appurtenances, and articles of property and organizational equipment which, upon being affixed to the realty, becomes a part of it. (AFLCR 66-34)

Land interests and use rights (including leases, permits easements or licenses), buildings, structures, utilities systems, improvements, and appurtenances thereto. Includes Real Property Installed Equipment (RPIE) as defined in AFM 93-1. (AFR 11-4)

REAL PROPERTY INSTALLED EQUIPMENT (RPIE)

Items of equipment, apparatus, and fixtures which aid in the function of the real property and are permanently attached to, built-in, or integrated with the facility. (AFSCR 78-5)

Items of Government-owned or leased accessory equipment, apparatus, and fixtures which aid in the function of the real property and are permanently attached to, integrated into, or built in or on Government owned or leased property. (AFLCR 66-34)

REAL PROPERTY INSTALLED EQUIPMENT - AF (RPIE)

Government owned or leased equipment that is physically attached to, integrated into, or built in or on Air Force property and normally procured through the military construction program and installed as part of the construction effort. (AFLCR 78-3)

REAL TIME

The absence of delay, except for the time required for the transmission by electromagnetic energy, between the occurrence of an event or the transmission of data, and the knowledge of the event, or reception of the data at some other location. (JCS Pub 1)

REALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

The provision of logistic resources by the military forces of one nation from those deemed "made available" under the terms incorporated in appropriate (NATO) CENTO documents, to the military forces of another nation or nations as directed by the appropriate military authority. (JCS Pub 1)

REAPPROPRIATION

MAP or IMETP funds which at the end of the fiscal year are not reserved or obligated and are customarily made available by the Congress for use in the subsequent fiscal year. (DOD 5105.38M)

REARRANGEMENT

Work associated with relocating severable equipment, accessories, and auxiliary items within an existing structure. This work includes secondary utilities necessary to reconnect the equipment within a structure, removing or relocating lights and duct work, relocating and reinstalling prefabricated interior partitions and dividers. (AFR 78-22)

REASON FOR CONTRACT DELIVERY-DATE REVISION (RFCDR)

A one-digit alpha code representing the reason a delivery was not made according to the contract delivery schedule. It is the second position of the Delay Reason Code

REASONABLE QUANTITY

Any quantity up to, but no more than 10 copies of a TM or 100 sets/sheets of a form per component request under this regulation. (If the requirement exceeds these limits, it must be submitted as a bulk requirement, with printing funds chargeable as explained in Paragraph 10. These limits do not apply, however, to the supply of forms used in submitting requisitions under this regulation.) (AFR 66-19/AR 31070/NAVMATINST 5600.11A/MCO 5215.16/DSAR 4151.9)

REBUILD/OVERHAUL

To restore an item to a standard as near as possible to original or new condition in appearance, performance and life expectancy. (TM 38-260/NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870.62/DSAM 4145.9)

RECEIPT INTO THE SUPPLY SYSTEM

That point in time when the first item or first quantity of the item of the contract has been received at or is enroute to point of first delivery after inspection and acceptance. (JCS Pub 1)

RECEIVER OR RECEIVING ACTIVITY

An activity which obtains support from another activity. (DOD 4000.19-M)

RECEIVING

The receipt of inbound material includes pre-planning and document processing incident thereto. (AFR 69-8)

RECEIVING ACTIVITY

The data repository receiving and processing the requisition. (AFR 67-4/AR 700-96/NAVMATINST 4000.35/MCO 4235.22)

RECEIVING COMPONENT

DOD component gaining management responsibility for equipment or weapon system through transfer from another DOD component. (AFR 66-19/AR 310-70/NAVMATINST 5600.11A/MCO 5215.16/DSAR 4151.9)

RECHECK OR RECXAMINATION

A reevaluation of a crewmember after failure of a flight check or written examination. The reevaluation will include, but not necessarily be limited to, those areas or subareas previously rated deficient or unqualified. (AFSCR 60-1)

RECLAMA

A request to duly constituted authority to reconsider its decision or its proposed action. (JCS Pub 1)

RECLAMATION

The process of disassembly of excess aircraft, engines, and other end items to recover serviceable or economically reparable spare parts for which requirements still exist. Property will be on the property disposal officer's account at the time of its reclamation in order that valid reclamation expenses may be reimbursed from proceeds of sale of scrap and salvage. Reclamation involves only the removal of parts and does not include inspection, cleaning, repair, packing, or shipment. Expenses incurred by those actions are not properly reimbursable from proceeds of sale. (AFM 67-1)

The process of recovering serviceable or reparable spare parts. (AFLCR 65-22)

The authorized process of disassembly of excess end items to recover serviceable or economically reparable spare parts for which requirements still exist. Reclamation involves only the removal of parts and does not include inspection, cleaning, repair, packing, or shipment. This action must be directed by the IM. (AFLCR 66-53)

Disassembly of excess property to recover parts or subassemblies for further use. (Inspection, repair and renovation of recovered parts to serviceable condition are not included (AFLCR 65-31). (AFLCR 66-46)

The process of removing required serviceable and economically repairable components and material from excess or surplus property as authorized. This does not include inspection, classification, disassembly, and cleaning. As a result of

reclamation, serviceable and economically repairable items will be returned to the proper supply activity and the residue will be processed as disposable property (DOD 4160.21-M)

The procedure that will restore or change the quality of a contaminated off-specification product so that it will meet the specification of the original product or a lower grade product. (DOD 4140.25-M)

The act or process of recovering serviceable and/or economically repairable equipment, components, and other materiel. (DOD 4140.34M)

RECLAMATION INSURANCE TYPE (RIT) AIRCRAFT

Aircraft, in limited quantities, which are retained indefinitely to support unforeseeable reclamation requirements. RIT aircraft are retained especially as a source of structural airframe parts not normally carried in stock. (AFLCR 65-31)

RECLAMATION MANAGERS (RMs)

Those persons having management responsibility for all phases of reclamation affecting the organizations which they represent All RMs will keep all others advised of their current mailing address, office symbol, and telephone number. (AFLCR 65-31)

RECONDITION

No repair is authorized. The item may be conditioned by adjusting, lubricating, cleaning, etc. at the user level. No parts, special support equipment (SE), or extensive man-hours are required. (AFLCR 65-2)

RECONNAISSANCE MISSILE

A tactical or strategic missile in the reconnaissance role. Reconnaissance missiles will be designated with the prefix "RTM" or "RSM" followed by a numerical designator. For example: RTM-61, RSM-62. (AFM 67-1)

RECORD CONTROL NUMBER (RCN)

A four-character alphanumeric assigned by the SECDEF or by the unified command to each program line upon receipt of data for new program lines. The RCN, when combined with the geopolitical or activity code and the program year, provides a positive and specific identification of a MAP line which is perpetuated on all MAP transactions, including MILSTRIP documentation. (AFLCR 400-23)

RECORD INFORMATION

All forms (e.g., narrative, graphic, data, computer memory) of information registered in either temporary or permanent form so that it can be retrieved, reproduced, or preserved. (JCS Pub 1)

RECORDED USER

A logistic activity which has recorded a degree of management or collaboration interest or responsibility in the Federal Catalog System master records maintained by the Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC). "User" in this regulation does not mean the ultimate user of materiel (e.g., base, post, camp, station maintenance facility, or the like). (AFR 67-36)

RECORDER PROGRAM

The systematic procedures integrating recorder systems and records (including flight logs, supplementary data, and other associated documentation such as technical orders and technical data), logistics, and test and repair functions necessary to provide accurate and timely baseline data for defining the loads/environment spectra for aircraft. (AFLCR 80-2)

RECORDER SYSTEM

The complete hardware components installed in the aircraft for the purpose of recording aircraft flight and loads parameters used in the ASIP. This includes, but is not limited to, flight loads data recorders, mechanical strain recorders, accelerometers, multiplexers, sensors, relays, transducers, rate gyroscopes, strain gages, tape magazines, and wiring. (AFLCR 80-2)

RECORDING

Any recorded information regardless of its physical form or characteristics, including, without limitation, written or printed material; data processing cards and tapes; maps, charts, photographs, negatives; moving or still films; film strips; paintings; drawings; engravings; sketches; reproduction of such things by any means or process; and sound, voice, or electronic recordings in any form. (AFM 11-1)

Any recorded information or data regardless of its physical form or characteristics, including, without limitation, the following: 1. Written or printed material (whether handwritten, printed or typed); 2. Data processing cards or tapes; 3. Maps, charts, photographs, negatives, moving or still films, or film strips; 4. Paintings, drawings, engravings, or sketches; 5. Sound, voice, or electronic recordings; 6. Reproductions of the foregoing by any means or process. (DOD 5200.20, AF 70-11)

A formal record of scientific and technical information that results from a RDT&E effort of the DOD. (Note that in this program,

"information" refers to the meaning or content of a technical article and is not a synonym for the word "document.") (AFR 80-29)

RECOUPMENT(S)

Funds appropriated to cover a specific program year requirement, under a no-year appropriation, which become excess as a result of reprogramming actions, and are available for an administrative transfer to another program year to finance approved program requirements. (AFSCR 27-6)

Adjustments or cancellations of outstanding MAP orders in the previous year program accounts which generate additional funds for the current year operations. (AFR 400-20)

Adjustments or cancellations of outstanding MAP orders in prior year program accounts which generate additional funds for the current year operations. (DOD 5105.38M)

RECOVERABILITY CODE(S)

Codes assigned to support items to indicate the disposition action on unserviceable support items. (AR 700-82/OPNAVINST 4410.2/AFR 66-45/MCO 4400.120/DSAR 4100.6)

Provisioning Codes assigned only to Supply Items. They denote the accountability, recoverability and repair policy, for an item of Equipment or Material required for the Upkeep or Rework of an End Article. (BUWEPS INST 4423.2)

Code indicating the proper method of: (1) Requisitioning material with regard to inventory control and fiscal accounting procedures; (2) Accounting for material during use; (3) Turn-in or disposition of material; (4) Repair or overhaul; (5) Items as required by current Navy Aviation Supply Office and Naval Air Systems Command directives. Material accountability recoverability codes are a component of the Provisioning Codes applied to items of supply as a result of provisioning type actions. (ASOINST P4400.24)

RECOVERABLE OR REPARABLE TYPE ITEMS

An item of a durable nature, which, when unserviceable, normally can be repaired economically either by a field or depot maintenance activity. (AFLCR 57-27)

RECOVERABLE SPARE

A spare part which normally is not expended in use and which can be reused after recovery and repair. Only recoverable items are treated in this pamphlet. (AFLCP 57-13)

RECOVERABLE SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS

Those parts which have been predetermined to be suitable and economical to recover and process for repair or rebuild when they become unserviceable. (DOD 4160.21-M)

RECURRING DEMAND

A request made periodically or anticipated to be repetitive by an authorized requisitioner for materiel for consumption or use or for stock replenishment. (JCS Pub 1)

A request to replace a like item that is suspected to be, or is actually unserviceable, or one that is condemned. Recurring requests include day-to-day issues for normal operations for which replacement is anticipated. A request for an item will be coded recurring if the requester determines the request to be recurring in nature within 180 days. The LMCA is responsible for placing the correct coding on demands placed with the SBSS based on total laboratory usage. (AFSCR 67-8)

RECURRING DISCREPANCY

An identical or closely related discrepancy occurring within three successive flights on the same component or subsystem. (AFSCR 66-6)

RECURRING MAINTENANCE

Commonly referred to as normal or preventive maintenance, is the routine work required to keep a facility (plant, building, structure, ground facility, utility system or other real property) in such condition that it may be continuously utilized, at its original or designed capacity and efficiency, for its intended purpose. This includes, but is not limited to: ground maintenance, housekeeping, painting, caulking, and patching plaster; repair of walkways, pavements, roads, floors, roofing, and walls; replacement of defective light bulbs, filters, and switches; cleaning and oiling installed mechanical equipment, servicing air conditioning, heaters, and boilers; replacement and/or repair of electrical equipment such as wiring, motors, components, and parts. Recurring maintenance costs are expensed as burden or overhead not amortized on a depreciation schedule and are not reimbursable under the facilities contract unless the facility is idle and is being maintained in a standby condition. In the case of standby condition, the level of maintenance will be in accordance with AFM 85-21. (AFSCR 78-5)

REDEPLOYMENT

The transfer of a unit, an individual, or supplies deployed in one area to another area, or to another location within the area, or to the zone of interior for the purpose of further employment. (JCS Pub 1)

REDEPLOYMENT AIRFIELD

An airfield not occupied in its entirety in peacetime, but available immediately upon outbreak of war for use and occupation by units redeployed from their peacetime locations. It must have substantially the same standard of operational facilities as a main airfield. (JCS Pub 1)

REDETERMINATION OF PRICE

A fixed-price contract with a special provision for adjusting upward or downward, and retroactively or prospectively, the price or prices in the contract. It is used to assure to the Government the benefit of reduced costs of performance and, in some instances, to the contractor, recovery in whole or in part of increased costs, and to obtain reasonable prices whenever contingency charges otherwise would be included in a contract price due to such factors as prolonged delivery schedules, unstable market conditions for material or labor, or uncertainty as to cost of performance. (ONMINST 5000.3)

REDISTRIBUTABLE (SAP) PROPERTY

Includes all SAP property which has been declared by the recipient government to the United States, or such other agency as may have been agreed to by the United States, as no longer needed for the purpose for which furnished.

1. Property which has been charged to SAP but will not be delivered to the intended recipient country since the requirement no longer exists.
2. Property which has been delivered to a country and reported by the MAAG or mission, with the concurrence of the respective recipient country, as no longer required.
3. Any other property which may be recovered after the delivery to the recipient country. (AFM 67-1)

REDISTRIBUTABLE MAP PROPERTY

Serviceable or economically reparable MAP materiel reported excess by the recipient country. (AFR 400-20)

Includes all MAP property no longer needed by the recipient government for the purposes for which furnished. The declaration must be made by the recipient government to the United States or to another agency approved by the United States. (DOD 4140.34M)

All MAP personal property which has been declared, by the recipient government to the United States, as no longer needed for the purposes for which furnished and which meets the criteria for utilization screening. (DOD 5105.38M)

REDISTRIBUTION

The transfer of control, utilization, or location of materiel between organizations or activities within the military services or between the military services and other federal agencies. (AFM 67-1)

The act of effecting transfer in control, utilization, or location of material between units or activities within or among the military Services or between the military Services and other Federal agencies. (JCS Pub 1)

REDISTRIBUTION ORDER (RDO)

1. An order issued by a responsible materiel manager upon an accountable supply distribution activity within the supply distribution complex directing release of materiel to another supply distribution activity within the same supply complex.
2. For intra-service use, an RDO may be used to direct release and shipment of materiel from an accountable post, camp, station, or base to another similar accountable activity to satisfy a specific demand. (AFM 67-1)

REEFER

1. A refrigerator.
2. A motor vehicle, railroad freight car, ship, aircraft, or other conveyance, so constructed and insulated as to protect commodities from either heat or cold. (JCS Pub 1)

REENTRY SYSTEM

Any combination of reentry vehicle configurations, penetration aids, and related hardware designed to ensure successful completion of the strategic missile mission. (AFSCR 80-22)

REENTRY SYSTEMS (RS) PROGRAM

The SAMSO program office consisting of Advanced Ballistic Reentry Systems (ABRES) and Support to the Services. (AFSCR 80-22)

REENTRY VEHICLE

The portion of a missile designed to re-enter the earth's atmosphere to deliver a payload (warhead or instruments) to the target. Also called a "nose cone". (AFM 127-201)

REFERENCE NUMBER

Any number, other than an active stock number, used to identify an item of production or, either by itself or in conjunction with other reference numbers, to identify an item of supply. (AFR 72-12)

REFERRAL ORDER

An order used between depots, inventory

managers, or other managers in an established supply distribution system for the purpose of passing correctly routed requisitions for continued supply action when the initial activity cannot fill the demand. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400 101)

An order used between Supply Sources and distribution systems for the purpose of passing requisitions for continued supply action when the initial activity cannot fill the demand. (DOD 4140.2)

REFLEX FUNDS

Considered to be project funds that are planned, budgeted, and accounted for by specific R&D project. These funds may include pay of people, contracts, equipment, materials, or any other resources required to do a specific project. REFLEX funds apply only to those laboratories under project REFLEX. (AFSCR 80-26)

REFUNDS

Recoveries of advance payments, erroneous payments, or overpayments. Refunds are recorded in the allotment ledger as reductions in disbursements. (AFSCR 170-9)

REGENERATIVE COOLING

The cooling of a rocket engine thrust chamber and nozzle by circulation of fuel through its walls. (AFM 127-201)

REGIONAL ISOLATION

The condition existing upon loss of communication by the MTMC area and DOT EO regional organizations with their respective headquarters. (DSAR 3005-4)

REGISTERED USER

A logistic activity (such as an ALC, acting either as wholesale or as a retain IM) that has the NSN assigned to a given item of supply for cataloging, standardization or other management purposes, and is so registered in the federal catalog system master files. User is not intended to mean the ultimate consumer of materiel, that is, base, camp, post or station, as exemplified by AF installations registered against NSNs in the SNUD system. (AFM 67-1)

An activity recorded in the Federal Catalog System as having an interest in the item. (DOD 4140.32M)

REGRADE

To determine that certain classified information requires, in the interests of national defense, a higher or a lower degree of protection against unauthorized disclosure than currently provided, coupled with a changing of the classification designation to reflect such higher or lower degree. (JCS Pub 1)

REGULAR AMOUNT

The dollar value of labor costs accumulated during a normal working period. (AFSCM 177-265)

REGULAR HOURS

The numerical value of labor hours recorded during a normal working period. (AFSCM 177-265)

REGULAR RATE

The normal working hour rate of pay established for each civilian grade/step and military rank. (AFSCM 177-265)

REGULAR TIME (WORK TIME EXPENDED)

Includes all regular manhours available (based on the normal 40-hour workweek) that are reported against both overhead accounts and specific job orders. Holidays are counted as available working days. (AFSCR 80-26)

REGULATED ITEM

Any item over which proper authority exercises close supervision of distribution to individual units or commands because the item is scarce, costly, or of a highly technical or hazardous nature. (JCS Pub 1)

REHABILITATION COST

With respect to excess defense articles, the gross cost incurred by the US Government in repairing, rehabilitating, or modifying such articles. (AFR 400-20)

REIMBURSABLE INDICATOR CODE

Direct job order cost transactions will be coded "R" (reimbursable), or "N" (nonreimbursable), depending upon current agreement or policy. "C" is used for contributed labor hours. (AFSCM 177-265)

REIMBURSABLE PROGRAM

Encompasses work and services to be utilized in fulfillment of customer orders, procurement of end items to be delivered directly to customers without entering the inventory of the procured agency, procurement for replacement in kind of items which will enter the inventory of the procuring agency and which are identical by fund resources derived from reimbursable orders which are not identical replacements of items sold and which will enter the inventory of the procuring agency are an integral part of the direct program. (DOD 7000.5)

REIMBURSABLE PROGRAM EXPENSES

Those expenses incurred against reimbursable program authorizations. (DOD 7000.5)

REIMBURSABLE SALE

All sales made for which reimbursement is received. This includes cash and charge sales. (AFM 67-1)

REIMBURSABLE SUPPORT

Support performed by one Military Service or DOD agency for another Military Service or DOD agency and for which reimbursement is required from the element receiving the support. (Reimbursable Support is also sometimes referred to as Cross-Servicing.) (DSAM 4140.4)

Support performed by one activity for another activity for which payment is required from the activity receiving the support. This definition inlcudes support reimbursed by direct fund citation. (DOD 4000.19-M)

REIMBURSABLE TRANSACTIONS

Transactions evidencing issues or sales of materiel or service to an individual, organization, or agency, for which the seller will be repaid. (AFSCR 170-9)

REIMBURSEMENT CODE

A locally assigned code based upon the type of expense and/or type of customer and to indicate the source or rule of reimbursements to be applied. (AFSCM 177-265)

REIMBURSEMENT SOURCE

Identifies the funds to pay for the maintenance ordered:

(1) Major Force Program 7 Direct Air Force element of expense investment code 54X (MFP-7 DAF EEIC 54X) is the AFLC OOB resource used to support the regular Air Force maintenance program at the depot level.

(2) MFP-7 DAF EIC 54X Reimbursement pertains to those resources that are overprogrammed from the MFP-7 DAF EEIC 54X in support of customers that subsequently reimburse the MFP-7 DAF EEIC 54X for maintenance services rendered. Reimbursement resources will pay for those common items which are repaired and returned to stock for subsequent use, lose trackability through the production cycle, or lose identification to the customer.

(3) Direct Cite Programs pertain to those resources provided by the user to reimburse the DMS, AFIF directly for purchase of maintenance services. Any DMS, AFIF customer providing resources other than MFP-7 DAF EEIC 54X is considered a direct cite customer. Direct cite workloads must be trackable through the production cycle and services rendered must be identifiable to permit billing of the appropriate customer upon completion. (AFLCR 66-40)

REIMBURSEMENTS

Amounts received, or to be received, by an agency or activity for the cost of materiel, work or services furnished or to be furnished to others, for credit to an appropriation or other fund account (or subdivision thereof)--distinguished from refunds. (DOD 5000.8)

Amounts collected or to be collected for commodities, work, or services furnished or to be furnished to another appropriation. (AFSCM 27-1)

Funds realized from the sale of MAP owned property, such funds being deposited to MAP accounts and available for programming. (DOD 5105.38M)

REIMBURSEMENTS EARNED

The amount of reimbursements to be collected, based upon materiel, work or services actually furnished (delivered), whether or not it is yet billed or collected. May also include progress billings on orders for work or services in process at the end of a fiscal year. (DOD 5000.8)

REIMBURSEMENTS, ANTICIPATE

The amount(s) of reimbursements expected to be earned for the purpose of addition to appropriation or other funding authority as a source of available funds to cover obligations to be incurred in performance of work or services, or in procurement of materiel for others, or in replenishment of material to be delivered from stock. Based upon receipt of customers' orders or other earnings of reimbursements. (DOD 5000.8)

REINSTATEMENT

Addition to the Navy Inventory of a previously Stricken aircraft. Also, addition to the Program Aircraft Inventory of a previously Retired aircraft. (OPNAVINST P5442.2A)

REJECT

A product, process, or procedure determined to be defective. (AFLCM 71-2)

REJECT CARD

A reject card is a card (balance or transaction) rejected by type 650 magnetic drum data processing machine due to missing or incorrect information. For example: No unit cost or ownership account code in the balance card, incompatability between

financial inventory accounting transaction code and posting control codes in the transaction cards, or an erroneous FIA transaction code. (AFM 67-1)

REJECT CONTROL NUMBER

A number automatically assigned within the computer (1401/1301) to a controlled reject transaction for control purposes. This control number consists of a disc record address number. (AFM 67-1)

REJECTED ENGINE

An overhauled (A-Job) engine that does not meet established parameters during acceptance testing and requires separation of engine case or removal of gear box housing for rework. The removal and replacement of external accessories, e.g., fuel control, fuel pump, etc, will not by itself be counted as a reject to be reported under this regulation. An OCM engine will only be reported as a reject if workmanship or a disturbed area causes the reject. (AFLCR 74-3)

REJECTION

Status resulting from a decision by the supplier that positive supply action cannot be taken for a definite reason. (AR 725-50)

An action by the Government indicating nonacceptance of material. In most cases material is rejected as nonacceptable with regard to certain features with the understanding that upon correction the material may be resubmitted for inspection and acceptance. (AFR 69-8)

RELATED APPROPRIATED RESOURCES

Are assets (men, money, material) provided from appropriated funds to support those morale, welfare, and recreation functions which utilize nonappropriated funds as a supplement. (DODI 7000.12)

RELATED FEATURES

A term used collectively to refer to data items, data codes, data use identifiers, and data chains. (AFR 300-4, AFM 11-1)

RELATED MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENT

Preventive maintenance actions to be accomplished prior to, in conjunction with, or after the task to be performed; e.g., a maintenance action is classified "related" whenever a substantial savings in time can be realized by performing more than one maintenance requirement after an equipment has been opened. (OPNAV 43P2)

RELATED PERSONAL PROPERTY

Any personal property.

1. Which is located on, or is an integral part of real property, as used or useful in connection with such property or the productive capacity thereof.

2. Determined by the Administrator of General Services to be otherwise related to the real property. (DOD 4160.21-M)

RELATED RESOURCES

The labor, materials and services required to perform work. (DOD 7000.2, AR 37-200)

RELATED SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

Ground SE, powered and nonpowered, provided for direct support of aerospace vehicles to which this regulation applies. (AFSCR/AFLCR 66-24)

RELAXED FORMAT

This is a method of preparation and reproduction involving the use of office-type equipment to produce copies of TOs, sometimes referred to as "manuscript," "blue line," or "soft copy." Preliminary TOs may be prepared and published by this method. Relaxation of preparation and reproduction requirements is utilized to reduce cost and expedite availability of TOs. (AFR 66-7)

RELEASABLE ASSETS

Items and quantities thereof which the responsible IM of a military service determines are available for issue to meet the requirements of another military service. Such items may be offered to other military services from either transferable, reimbursable or transferable, nonreimbursable stocks. (AFM 67-1)

Items, determined by the responsible inventory control point (ICP) of a military service, that are available for issue to meet the requirements of another military service. Such items may be offered to other military services from either transferable or reimbursable stocks. (AFSCR/AFLCR 57-8)

RELEASABLE RETENTION STOCKS

Material held in approved force mobilization reserves which is available for transfer on a reimbursable basis. Reporting of such asset to the Defense Logistics Services Center is optional. (DSAM 4140.1)

RELEASE

The procedure employed by a movement control authority to issue shipping instructions in response to an offering. (DOD 4500.32-R)

RELEASE CARD

A card, in a given format, which selects program or files to be released to using activities. (AFLCR 171-116)

RELEASE UNIT

A shipment unit which, because of a specific commodity designation, weight, or size or mode of transportation must be offered to a movement control authority for positive action before being placed into a transportation system (see appropriate transportation service single manager directives and applicable regulations in oversea areas for specific instructions relating to release unit procedures.) (DOD 4500.32-R)

RELEASED UNIT OF CARGO

Release unit of cargo for surface shipment is usually 10,000 pounds: however, this is subject to change based upon traffic management considerations. (DOD 5160.10)

RELEASED VALUATION RATE

A rate applied subject to limitations with respect to the liability of carriers in case of loss of and/or damage to a shipment. (DSAR 4500.3)

RELEASE/RECEIPT DOCUMENT

DD Form 1348-1, "DOD Single Line Item Release/Receipt Document," is prepared by the activity releasing the materiel. This document is used for selecting, packing, materiel receiving, and as a source document for the preparation of other documentation. The DD Form 1348-1 is not generally intended for use as an invoice, shipment, or materiel movement document. It may be manually or machine (EAM or computer) produced and is designed to facilitate preparation directly from the MRO document. (AFM 67-1)

RELEVEL NOTICE

A notice prepared during computer processing when an item has not been leveled during the preceding 90 days. (AFM 67-1)

RELIABILITY

Probability that material will perform its intended function for a specified period of time under stated conditions. (DOD 5155.11, NAVMATINST 4855.1, NAVMATINST 4000.20, MIL-STD-721)

The probability that a system, subsystem, or equipment will perform a required function under specified conditions without failure, for a specified period of time. (AFR 80-5, AFM 11-1)

The probability that a system, subsystem, component, or part will perform a required function under specified conditions, without failure for a specified period of time. (AFLCM 72-2)

A fundamental characteristic of materiel and equipment and is of major consequence in military usage. It is expressed as the probability that materiel and equipment will perform its intended function for a specified period under stated conditions. (AR 705-25)

The probability of a device performing its mission adequately for the period of time intended under the operating conditions expected to be encountered. (AR 320-5)

The probability that an item will perform its intended function for a specified interval under stated conditions (MIL-STD-109). (AFR 74-15)

RELIABILITY ASSURANCE

All actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that materiel conforms to established reliability requirements. (DOD 5155.11, NAVMATINST 4855.1)

RELIABILITY CENTERED MAINTENANCE PROGRAM (RCMP)

A failure modes and effects analysis technique for significant aircraft and engine structures, assemblies and items. It uses a decision logic procedure based on the Airlines/Manufacturers' Maintenance Planning Document, MSG-2. This structured approach to maintenance requirements analysis, identifies minimum essential requirements consistent with safety and readiness. (AFR 66-14)

RELIABILITY CONTROL

The coordination and direction of technical reliability activities through scientific planning from a system point of view. It is the broad look at reliability. Reliability control and quality control are parallel control operations envisaged to extend from early concept and engineering through field use, each in its own respective domain. (MIL-STD-721)

RELIABILITY GOAL

The reliability established as that which is to be sought for a system, subsystem, or equipment: that is, a desired numerical reliability value to be achieved to a stated confidence level. This reliability must exceed the minimum acceptance reliability and insure optimal achieved hardware and operational reliability in the system, subsystem, or equipment in combination with other factors, such as design criteria, cost, and available resources. (AFR 80-5)

RELIABILITY REQUIREMENT

A level of Reliability expressed in an Equipment Specification as a design requirement. (MIL-STD-721)

RELIABILITY STATEMENT

A current statement of the probability of system success under expected use conditions. System

reliability is derived by combining all available and applicable reliability test data. This statement can also include a lower confidence bound for the system reliability. (AFLCR 65-6)

RELIABILITY TEST

Tests designed to measure the level and uniformity of Reliability. (MIL-STD-721)

RELIABILITY TESTING

Testing and analyses in addition to other type tests which are designed to evaluate the level of reliability in systems, subsystems, equipments, or parts and the dependability or stability of this level with time and use under various environmental conditions. (AFM 11-1)

RELIEF GRANT

A statutory action by the Congress, or an administrative action by the Comptroller General within the limited authority of law, to release an accountable officer from "pecuniary liability" for illegal, improper, or incorrect payments, or for physical loss or deficiency of Government funds, vouchers, or papers. (DOD 5000.8)

REMODELING COSTS

Expenditures which result in a increase over the original capacities or capabilities of production equipment, or an increase in its efficiency or operating economy. (DOD 5000.8)

REMOTE AND/OR TERMINAL

An input and/or output device used in conjunction with Time Sharing Computer Services. (AFLCR 300-23)

REMOTE INSTALLATION OF ETI

An installation which has one or more indicators on a separate panel located some distance from the operating component(s) as opposed to ETI installation as an integral part of the operating component. (AFR 66-6)

REMOTE JOB ENTRY (RJE)

A remote terminal to be used primarily for job requests associated with high volumes of data input/ output. (AFSCR 70-13)

REMOTE JOB ENTRY TERMINAL (RJET)

General purpose ADPE connected to a central host computer which is used by the ALC to maintain ATE software organically. (AFLCR 66-27)

REMOTELY PILOTED VEHICLE (RPV)

An aerospace vehicle that is remotely controlled. (AFSCR 80-33)

REMOVALS, DIRECTED

Those removals which are administratively determined. They may be caused by modification, replacement by substitute items, cannibalization, policy, or technical changes. (AFLCR 171-12)

REMOVE CARD

Used to remove an obsolete program/file from the operational master tape. (AFLCR 171-116)

RENEGOTIATION

Proceeding under the Renegotiation Act to determine the existence of and secure the repayment to the Government of excessive profits, if any, for a fiscal year or other period, received or accrued under contracts and subcontracts subject to statutory renegotiation. (AR 320-5)

RENEGOTIATION AGREEMENT

Voluntary agreement resulting from renegotiation, which provides for the repayment of the portion of the profits found to be excessive, or for price reductions, or both. (AR 320-5)

RENEGOTIATION, STATUTORY

An action provided for by law which entails review of profits on renegotiable government contracts and subcontracts for the purpose of eliminating excessive profits. The review includes examination and analysis of the contractor's reports and other representations, determination of the existence of excessive profits, and elimination of such profits by agreement or by forced action. (DOD 5000.8)

RENOVATION

The proof and test evaluation and rework of ammunition or ordnance items as required for retaining the desired capability. (NAVMATINST 4850.89A)

REORDER CYCLE

The interval between successive reorder (procurement) actions. (JCS Pub. 1, AR 320-5, AFM 11-1)

REORDER LEVEL

Represents the total of procurement lead time; safety level; total depot level maintenance due-outs; 50% of other due-outs; and foreign military sales (cooperative logistics) requirements. (AFM 57-1)

REORDER LEVEL (POINT) OF SUPPLY

The stock position of an item when a replenishment order should be placed or some other type supply action taken. (AFM 67-1)

REORDER POINT

The sum of the system low limit requirement plus review cycle requirement. Used for comparison with total assets to determine if a procurement requirement exists. (ASOINST P4440.53)

The sum of the safety level of supply plus the level for order and shipping time equals the reorder point. (ASOINST P4440.53, AR 320-5, AFM 11-1, DOD 5000.8)

That point at which time a stock replenishment requisition would be submitted to maintain the predetermined or calculated stockage objective. (DOD 5000.8, AFM 11-1, AR 320-5)

REORDER POINT FACTOR

A factor used to establish the quantitative point at which replenishment action will be initiated. This factor will normally consist of the safety level and the order and shipping time. (AR 320-5)

REORDER POINT QUANTITY

The sum of the repair cycle requirement, order shipping time requirement, safety level, and s[illegible] levels. (DOD 4140.20)

The quantity to which on hand and on order asset quantities are compared to determine the need to order. (DOD 4140.20)

The minimum quantity required to be on hand and on order to enable stock replenishment with low probability of depletion of the safety level. (DOD 4140.20)

REPAIR

The restoration or replacement of parts or components of real property or equipment as necessitated by wear and tear, damage, failure of parts or the like, in order to maintain it in efficient operating condition. (DOD 5000.8)

The restoration of a real property facility to such condition that it may be effectively utilized for its designated purposes, by overhaul, reprocessing or replacement of constituent parts of materials which would have deteriorated by action of the elements or wear and tear in use and which have not been corrected through maintenance. (DOD 5000.8)

The process of returning an item to a specified condition including preparation, fault location, item procurement, fault correction, adjustment and calibration and final test. (MIL-STD-778)

Repair of materiel encompasses the inspection, servicing, overhaul, test calibration, and preservation applied to restoring the item to serviceable condition and extending its serviceable life. (AFM 11-1)

Restoring a real property facility or components thereof to such condition that it may be used effectively for its designated purposes, by overhaul, reprocessing, or replacement of constituent parts or materials which have deteriorated by action of the elements or wear and tear in use and which cannot be corrected through maintenance. (AFR 85-6)

Inspection, disassembly, cleaning, rework, replacement of parts, painting, reassembly, lubricating, and preliminary adjustment. (AFR 74-2)

The specified maintenance required to correct material damage or failure as necessary, to restore the end item, assembly or subassembly to the normal operating condition. (TM 38-260/NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870.62/DSAM 4145.9)

The restoration or replacement of parts or components of materiel as necessitated by wear and tear, damage, failure of parts or the like in order to maintain the specific item of materiel in efficient operating condition. (AFLCR 65-22)

The specific maintenance required to correct material damage, failure or defects, and to restore item to a good mechanical/operational condition in accordance with the item rated capacity or serviceability tolerances. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

REPAIR ACTIVITY

AFLC installations, and those commercial contractors engaged in performing depot level processing of aerospace vehicles and training devices on a contract issued by AFLC. This includes depot or depot level contract field teams at using command bases. (T.O. 00-25-4)

Any activity that expends manhours to accomplish or assist in the accomplishment of a specific maintenance action. For example, in addition to the usual AR, AD, AS activities, an aircraft carrier which rewound an electric motor for a destroyer would be a repair activity under this definition. (OPNAV 43P2)

REPAIR ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

The monthly input and output rate established by the SM or IM through negotiations with each ALC and procuring contracting officer for contractors participating in the program. (AFLCR 66-5)

REPAIR BACKLOG

Known work input which is beyond the output capability of an organization or a segment of an organization for a given period of time. (AR 320-5)

That portion of work input which is beyond the production capability of an organization within a specific period of time. (AR 710-50)

REPAIR CYCLE

All the various unserviceable stages through which a reparable type item passes from the time of its maintenance replacement until it is restored to serviceable condition. The repair cycle includes such stages as: removed; awaiting shipment; intransit; in pre-repair screening; in process of repair; and return to serviceable stock. (DOD 4140.20)

The period that elapses from the time the item is removed in a reparable condition to the time it is returned to stock in a serviceable condition. (AFM 11-1)

All the stages through which a reparable type item passes from the time of its removal as unserviceable until it is restored to a serviceable condition. The repair cycle includes such stages as removal, awaiting shipment, intransit, in pre-repair screening, and in process of repair. (AFLCR 57-27)

The time interval from the date of the supply control study resulting in repair action to the receipt of the first shipment in the supply system. It consists of accumulation time, administrative leadtime, repair leadtime, and delivery leadtime. (AR 320-5)

REPAIR CYCLE AIRCRAFT

Aircraft in the active inventory that are in or awaiting depot maintenance, including those in transit to or from depot maintenance. (JCS Pub 1)

REPAIR CYCLE REQUIREMENT

The quantity of reparable type items required to fill the repair cycle. (DOD 4140.20)

REPAIR CYCLE TIME

The time normally required for an item to pass economically through the repair cycle, excluding any extraordinary awaiting parts delays and any intentional extended transit, storage or repair process delays. (DOD 4140.20

REPAIR GROUP CATEGORIES (RGC)

These are assigned to control and budget workloads into homogeneous groupings. The categories are split into two groups. The alpha RGCs are used for the DMS, AFIF and its customers while the numeric ones are not involved in DMS, AFIF operations. See Attachment 8 for RGCs and their descriptions. (AFLCR 66-9)

Assigned for the purpose of controlling workloads in homogeneous groupings. These categories are split into two basic groups. The alpha RGCs are used for the DMS, AFIF and its customers while the numeric ones are not involved in the DMS, AFIF operations. See Attachment 4 for RGCs and their descriptions. (AFLCR 66-29)

Identifies specific commodity or effort groupings of AFLC maintenance work requirements (Attachment 1). (AFLCR 66-40)

REPAIR (ENGINES, ACCESSORIES AND EQUIPAGE)

The restoration of a damaged or nonoperating engine, accessory or item of equipage to an acceptable operating condition without complete disassembly and inspection. Unless minor repair to the compressor section is specifically authorized in Handbooks of Operation and Service Instructions or Engine Bulletins issued by NAVAIRSYSCOM, engine repair is restricted to the turbine and combustion sections (including the afterburner) and replacement of external damaged, deteriorated or time limited components or accessories. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

REPAIR KIT(S)

Generally refers to a group of parts issued together under one stock number for the reconditioning of a subassembly (i.e., wheel cylinder repair kit, etc.). (AR 320-5)

A group of parts, not all having the same basic name, used for repair or replacement of the worn and/or broken parts of an assembly or component. However, repair kits need not contain common lubricants, wiping rags, testing devices, common tools, or similar items usually found in a repair facility. (TM 38-715)

1. A repair kit consists of a package of selected maintenance and overhaul parts, normally consolidated into one external package and identified as a single item within the same commodity class as the end item to be repaired. Each kit contains a list of parts contained therein, identified by the vendor's or contractor's part number, noun, and quantity.

2. Stock control levels for repair kits will be established and the kits requisitioned by the base supply officer (Chapter 25).

3. Air Force bases preparing requisitions for initial use of AGEW will be automatically furnished a 90-day stockage of repair kits. Additional kits may be requisitioned as required.

4. Repair kits will be issued to organizations on an as needed basis for bench stock. (AFM 67-1)

REPAIR LEADTIME

The time interval between the initiation of a work order or contract and the completion of repair of the item for the first scheduled shipment. (AR 320-5)

REPAIR LEVEL ANALYSIS

The basic decisions about: (1) Repair versus throwaway. (2) The most desirable repair posture (for reparable units to the lowest level between a single point depot repair capability and multiple base level capability to support the designated mission). (AFR 80-5)

REPAIR LIMITATIONS

A percentage of the replacement cost of an item, beyond which expenditures for maintenance are not economical. (AR 710-26/NAVSUP Pub 452 Revision/AFR 67-96/MCO P4400.51A/DSAR 4140.47)

REPAIR PART

Is any item, including modules and consumable materials which has an equipment classification and appears in the APL (except the AEL), stock number sequence list, integrated stock list, Naval Ship Systems Command drawings, or manufacturer's handbook. (NAVSUPMAN)

An integral, manufactured and replaceable part of a piece of machinery or equipment, the part being furnished normally for replacing a part worn or damaged in service. (SECNAVINST 4423.2A, NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

A part which may be required for repair or maintenance purposes during the life of the set(s) or major units with which used. (NAVSHIPS 94324)

Any part, subassembly, assembly or component required for installation in the maintenance or repair of an end item, subassembly or component. (AR 320-5)

Material capable of separate supply and replacement which is required for the maintenance, overhaul, or repair of a system, equipment or end item. This definition does not include Support Equipment but does include repair parts for support equipment. (AR 700-82/OPNAVINST 4410.2/AFR 66-45/MCO 4400.120/DSAR 4100.6)

REPAIR PARTS

Items authorized solely for use by AFSC. (AFR 67-19)

Parts required to return a vehicle to operational condition, necessary to perform its intended purpose. This does not include maintenance supplies; i.e., wiping rags, antifreeze, radiator flush and stop-leak, solvents, grease, etc. Parts for AGE are limited to the automotive portion of the equipment. (AFM 67-1)

Those support items that are coded to be not repairable (i.e., Consumable Items). (AFR 65-2)

Refers to that material capable of separate supply and replacement which is required for the maintenance, overhaul, or repair of the airframe, missiles, accessories, instruments, engine, propeller, electrical, electronics, photographic, armament, and associated equipment including repair parts of SE called for by the contract, whether fabricated by the contractor or purchased by the contractor from others, but does not include SE end articles. (AFLC/AFSCR 57-7)

REPAIR PARTS ALLOWANCE

The quantity of any one repair part authorized for stockage at a maintenance category. (AR 700-18)

REPAIR PARTS AND SPECIAL TOOLS LIST

A list indicating the range and quantity of repair parts, special tools and test equipment required for the maintenance of a specified number of end items for a definite period of time for each level of authorized maintenance. (AR 700-18)

REPAIR PARTS LIST

List approved by designated authorities, indicating the total quantities of repair parts, tools, and equipment necessary for the maintenance of a specified number of end items for a definite period of time. (AR 320-5)

REPAIR PARTS RANGE

The number of different repair parts selected for the maintenance of an end item. (AR 700-18)

REPAIR PIPELINE

The time required to move engines through repair. (AFM 400-1)

REPAIR TIME

That time in which one or more technicians are actually working to repair a failure. This time includes preparation time, fault location time, correction time, and checkout time. (MIL-STD-721)

The time interval in which the repair or overhaul commences until the item is restored to a serviceable condition. (AR 320-5, AR 710-50)

REPAIRABLE

Refers to a component or item designated by the inventory manager as an item that can be returned to an operable condition by a designated repair facility. (NAVSUPMAN)

Unserviceable items that can be economically repaired and restored to a serviceable condition. (AFM 67-1)

REPAIRED MATERIAL

Nonconforming material subjected to a process designed to reduce but not completely eliminate the

conformance (MIL-STD-1520, USAF). (AFR 74-15)

REPAIRS AND UTILITIES

Those activities relating to the repair, rehabilitation and maintenance of buildings, structures, grounds, utility systems and other real property; fire protective measures thereof; the construction of alterations, additions and extensions to such existing facilities; operation of utilities; and performance of insect, rodent, and pest control measures. (AR 320-5)

REPAIRS AND UTILITIES SUPPLIES

Includes machinery, equipment, and other supplies procured from funds made available for post engineering, regardless of logistical assignments. (AR 420-30)

REPARABLE

An item which can be reconditioned or repaired for reuse when it becomes unserviceable. (AFM 11-1, NAVMATINST 4900.13)

Unserviceable items which can economically be restored to serviceable condition. (AFM 67-1)

Items which will be repaired for reuse when they become inoperative. The term "reparable" denotes the logistics status of an item rather than the "condition" of an item. The term "repairable" is used to describe the condition of a reparable item which is inoperative and requires repair. (AFLCR 65-2)

An unserviceable item that can be repaired and restored to a serviceable condition. (AFLCR 65-22)

REPARABLE ENGINES

Engines operationally unsuitable for installation under the following conditions: 1. Requires depot overhaul. 2. Requires base maintenance. 3. UR exhibit. 4. Used for calibration or test. 5. Used for engineering evaluation 6. Technical order compliance (TOC) or modification requiring immediate compliance. 7. Requires spare parts. (AFM 400-1)

REPARABLE ITEM

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. (DOD 5100.28)

Any item that can be removed from an end item, assembly, subassembly or component for separate processing to accomplish any form of repairs needed to restore serviceability. Items on which some form of repair can and will be accomplished to permit reuse of item will be considered as "reparable" regardless of the level (base or depot) at which the repair will be performed and regardless of whether the item is classed a recoverable or nonrecoverable in the supply system. (T.O. 00-20-1)

An item which can be reconditioned or economically repaired for reuse when it becomes unserviceable. (AFR 400-3)

REPARABLE PROCESSING CENTER

A unit (work center) within a maintenance organization that controls the processing of all assemblies, accessories and components removed from end items. These items will either be physically processed directly through RPC or be processed under its control. RPC must maintain sufficient control to, at all times, know the quantity and type of assets that are reparable; their location; estimated "due outs" of items undergoing shop processing; shop backlogs; and the shop capability for any items that can enter the shop processing channels. (T.O. 00-20-1)

REPARABLE TYPE ITEM

A serviceable or unserviceable item of a durable nature which, when unserviceable, normally can be repaired economically by either a field or depot maintenance activity. (DOD 4140.20)

REPEAT DISCREPANCY

Any identical or closely related discrepancy occurring on two successive flights on the same component or subsystem. (AFSCR 66-6)

REPETITIVE DEMAND ITEM

An item for which three or more materiel demands are recorded within a 180 day period, each resulting in a DSC supply support action. Accumulation of demand data under this regulation is based on the following criteria:

1. NSN Items. Those items on which three or more demands have been received from any one Service within the past 180 days for a specific NSN on which that Service is not recorded as a user.

2. Non-NSN/Nonregistered Items. Those items on which a total of three or more demands have been received within the past 180 days for a specific non-NSN/nonregistered item, without regard to the Service(s) from which received. (AFR 67-36)

REPLACEMENT CARRIER AIR GROUP TRAINING

A Fleet carrier air group training program developed to indoctrinate an entire squadron in the operation and maintenance of a new weapons system. (ASOINST 4400.3)

REPLACEMENT DEMAND

A demand representing replacement of items consumed or worn out. (AFM 11-1, AR 320-5, JCS Pub. 1)

REPLACEMENT FACTOR

The estimated percentage of equipment or repair parts in use that will require replacement during a given period due to wearing out beyond repair, enemy action, abandonment, pilferage, and other causes except catastrophes. (AR 320-5, AFM 11-1, JCS Pub. 1)

REPLACEMENT ISSUE

Issue based upon replacement of items consumed or condemned, and all other issues of a recurring nature. (AFM 67-1)

REPLACEMENT ISSUES

That portion of issues made to using agencies which replace equipment previously supplied in order that standards of efficiency and quantity as prescribed by equipment authorization documents will be maintained. Such issues constitute replacement of losses due to wearing out beyond economical repair, abandonment, destruction, enemy action and pilferage. The following issues do not constitute replacement issues: intransit losses attributable to ship sinkings, losses of certain items of clothing incident to the separation of personnel from the services, issues such as interdepot transfers, replacement of unserviceable but economically repairable equipment, and issues to an organization to replace serviceable equipment withdrawn from that organization. (AR 320-5)

Those issues made to replenish allowances of expendable items which have been consumed, or lost under abnormal operating conditions, and those made to replace accountable items which have been surveyed. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

REPLACEMENT ITEM

An item which is functionally interchangeable with another item, but which differs physically from the original part in that the installation of the replacement part required operations such as drilling, reaming, cutting, filing, shimming, etc., in addition to the normal application and methods of attachment. (AFM 67-1, AFLCM 72-2, ASOINST P4400.24)

An item supplied as a spare or repair part in place of the originally used part, that differs from the original part. (NAVSUP MAN)

REPLACEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT

Replacement of existing items of industrial equipment by another item or items in order to achieve economic or industrial preparedness advantage to the AMA through increased efficiency. Items can be replaced either by new procurement (similar or the latest state-of-the-art) or equipment from DIPEC (as long as the equipment is better than the one being replaced). (AFLCR 78-3)

REPLACEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITY

A major reconstruction of a real property facility destroyed, damaged, or deteriorated beyond the point at which it may be economically repaired. (AFLCR 78-3)

REPLACEMENT OR MODERNIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL PLAN EQUIPMENT

Refers to replacement of one or more existing items of industrial equipment in order to achieve economic or industrial preparedness advantages to the DOD through increased efficiency. Items which are Government-furnished may be replaced either by new procurement or equipment from idle inventories. Replacement action must be supported by an analysis of cost savings or industrial preparedness benefits to be realized. (AFR 78-22)

REPLACEMENT OR SUPERSEDING ITEM

(As used herein) An item developed or selected by the responsible engineering activity to replace the forecast item. Replacement or superseding items meeting the criteria of this regulation require separate AFLC/AFSC Form 1. (AFLCR/AFSCR 67-12)

REPLACEMENT SCHEDULE

All nonexpendable, equipment type items, with ERRC designator "ND2" or "NF2," which are authorized for use in tables of allowances or other special authorizations. These items may be centrally procured, locally purchased or manufactured, or stock funded items. (AFM 67-1)

REPLACEMENT

A complete reconstruction of a real property facility destroyed, or damaged beyond the point at which it may be economically repaired. (AFR 85-6, DOD 5000.8)

The act of replacing a unit of real property or equipment with a similar unit or with a superior or different item. (DOD 5000.8)

REPLACEMENT-ROAD (DEFENSE ACCESS ROAD)

A public road that must be constructed to replace a public highway or street that has been, or will be, closed to public use because of the construction or expansion of a military installation of Defense industry, or because of security or safety

requirements of such installations. (AR 55-80/OPNAVINST 11210.1A/AFR 75-28/MCO 11210.2B/DLAR 4500.19)

REPLACEMENT/NONEXPENDABLE TYPE ITEMS

Equipment type items, which have a unit cost of $10 or more, are not consumed in use but retain their original identity during periods of use. These items have an ERRC designation of ND2 or NF2 and are authorized for use in tables of allowances or other special authorizations. These items are issued on the basis of approved allowance documents with accountability being maintained by the using unit or activity to which they are issued. (AFLCR 57-27)

REPLENISHABLE DEMAND DATA

The total quantity of issues made to fill demands expected to recur periodically for an indefinite period, or demands of a recurring nature for which stock was not available for issue at the time of the demands, for which replacement of stock should be made to meet future demands. (FASOINST 4441.9)

REPLENISHABLE DEMAND

Those issues made to fill demands expected to recur periodically for an indefinite period, or demands of a recurring nature for which stock was not available for issue at the time of the demands, for which replacement of stock should be made to meet future demands. In addition to the exclusions to total demand listed above, replenishable demand does not include: cash sales, except normal recurring sales. Issues to satisfy demands of new construction, conversion, outfitting, special programs, ship alterations, exploratory expeditions, research and development programs, and any other initial or one-time issues. Issues to other government departments except those that are normally recurring. Issues to foreign governments except those that are normally recurring. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

REPLENISHMENT CYCLE QUANTITY

The quantity of material required to sustain normal operations during the interval between successive replenishments. Under normal conditions it is equal to the operating level. (AR 320-5)

REPLENISHMENT PROCUREMENT

The purchase of items following the initial purchase, whether bought for initial support of additional end items, stock replenishment, or other purposes. (ASOINST P4200.27)

The purchase of spare parts following initial provisioning procurement. (NAVMATINST 4200.34A, AR 715-22)

REPLENISHMENT QUANTITY

The total quantity (exclusive of the retail quantity) of the item which the originator anticipates will be required for replenishment from the DSA Distribution System during the first year of operation of the end items provisioned. This quantity will assist the DSCs in requirements computations to insure that adequate wholesale back-up stocks are available until normal demand patterns are established. (DSAR 4140.35)

REPLENISHMENT REQUIREMENTS

Spares or repair parts required for support of end items subsequent to the procurement of initial requirements. (ASOINST 4200.15)

REPLENISHMENT SPARE PARTS

Items and equipment, both repairable and consumable, purchased by inventory control points, required to replenish stocks for use in the maintenance, overhaul, and repair of equipment, ships, tanks, guns, aircraft, engines, etc. (ASOINST P4200.27)

REPLENISHMENT SPARE

An item procured for logistics support of a system after provisioning. (AFR 800-26)

REPLENISHMENT, STOCK

Materiel acquired periodically to replace stocks which have been depleted by issue or loss during a stated period (DOD 5000.8)

REPORT CONTROL SYMBOL (RCS)

A set of letters or numbers which identifies an approved report and authorizes its initiation and preparation. (AFM 11-1, DOD 5000.8)

REPORT CONTROL SYSTEM

A system established for the purpose of providing, through review and approval of all proposed and all revisions of authorized reporting requirements: (1) assurance of essentiality of need for the information; and (2) reduction in the volume of required reporting by simplification, elimination of duplication, and otherwise. (DOD 5000.8)

REPORT OF SHIPMENT

Is an advance notice of shipment which gives the consignee complete details of the shipment. (NAVORD OP 2165)

REPORT OF SURVEY

An instrument for recording the circumstances concerning the loss, unserviceability, or destruction of AF property. It serves as, or supports, a voucher for dropping the articles from the propety records on which they are listed. It also serves to determine

all question of responsibility (pecuniary or otherwise), for the absence or condition of the articles. The term is also used to indicate the required forms, which are: DD Form 200, "Report of Survey," and DD Form 46, "Report of Survey (Discrepancies Incident to Shipment of Materiel)." (AFM 67-1)

REPORT SCREENING

The review of a quality deficiency report for proper categorization, validity, correctness of entries, accuracy, and completion of information and addresses. (Encl 1 DLAR 4155.24/AR 702-7/NAVMATINST 4155.8B/AFR 74-6/MCO 4155.5B)

REPORTABLE PROPERTY

Contractor inventory which must be reported for screening in accordance with this Section prior to disposal as surplus. (DAR 24-101.23)

Contractor inventory which must be reported to DIPEC or GSA for screening prior to disposal as surplus. (DSAM 8130.1)

Excess material which, based on dollar value and condition, must be referred to DPDS or GSA for formal utilization screening (see Chapter VII, this manual). (DOD 4160.21-M)

REPORTABLE WORK STOPPAGE ITEM

The work stoppage report will include those items, regardless of cognizance, which have been requisitioned from the supply system as an actual work stoppage requirement and the requisition is outstanding over five days at the report cut-off date. Work stoppage requisitions for Intermediate Maintenance Activity or ship requirements will be reported only if the item is required to repair an engine or Critical Aeronautical Material/Equipment List component. (FASOINST P5600.2E)

REPORTING ACTIVITY

The Government activity which initiates the Standard Form 120, "Report of Excess Personal Property" or transmits DD Form 1342s, "DOD Property Record Supplementary Data" to DIPEC. (DSAM 8130.1, DAR 24-101.24)

An activity which is required to render stock status reports of designated items to an inventory manager. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

As pertains to Chapter 12, Part one, Volume III, AF stock record accounts that are required to prepare and submit SB&CRs (Chapter 1, Part two). (AFM 67-1)

The Government activity which initiates Standard Form 120, Report of Excess Personal Property, or transmits DD Form 1342s, DOD Property Record Supplementary Data, to the Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center (DIPEC). (DAC 76-17)

The activity which initiates the report of excess personal property to DPDS or to GSA, or Overseas Theater Screening Center for utilization screening. (DOD 4160.21-M)

REPORTING BASE (WAR READINESS MATERIEL REPORTING)

A base that actually reports the status of WRM assets. Such reporting may be in support of the wartime additive mission at the reporting base or in support of the wartime additive mission at another base. Normally reporting base/host base/storing base are synonymous. (AFM 67-1)

The command having jurisdiction over the reporting base. The reporting command for each base is reflected on each base page in the war consumables distribution objectives document. (AFM 67-1)

REPORTING CUSTODIAN

An organizational unit of the lowest echelon of command accepting responsibility (involving accountability to CNO) for aircraft, as designated either by CNO or by the Controlling Custodian of the aircraft. (OPNAVINST 5442.2)

REPORTING CUSTODY

Squadron (or other reporting unit) responsibility to account for and otherwise provide information about assigned aircraft and Equipment. (OPNAVINST P5442.2A)

REPORTING LEAD TIME

That time interval between the cut-off date at field activities for reporting stock status to the inventory control point and the time when the inventory control point determines and documents the form of stock action to be taken. (DOD 5000.8)

REPORTING ORGANIZATION FILE

A file identifying each AF organization both numbered and unnumbered, assigned or to be assigned, and each wartime additive mission. The ROF reflects the equipment reporting status of each AF organization and WRM mission. (AFM 67-1)

REPORTING PERIOD

The interval of time covered by the data submitted in a report. (DOD 5000.8)

REPORTING REQUIREMENT

An authorized request for information, whether one-time or recurring, tabular or narrative, made by an agency or activity, to be obtained from or

through other agencies or activities, or from the general public. (DOD 5000.8, AFM 11-1)

REPORTING REQUIREMENT, EXEMPT

A reporting requirement specifically exempted from the report control system and which is not subject to assignment of a report control symbol, or one which is subject to review and assignment of a "report exemption symbol" upon determination by the report control activity. (DOD 5000.8)

REPORT

Any transmission (presentation) of data or information, whether in tabular, graphic, narrative, questionnaire, punchcard or other form regardless of the method of transmission. (AFM 11-1, DOD 5000.8)

A computer printout displaying the official results of operations for the accounting period according to the JOCAS. (AFSCM 177-265)

REPORTS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A system established for the purpose of providing, through review and approval of all proposed, and all revisions of, authorized reporting requirements: (a) assurance of essentiality of need for the information; and (b) reduction in the volume of required reporting by simplification, elimination of duplication, and otherwise. (AFM 11-1)

REPORT, AUDIT

A report setting forth the results of an audit including the auditor's findings and recommendations. (DOD 5000.8)

REPORT, CONGRESSIONAL

A report specifically required by a member of Congress, a Congressional committee or subcommittee, to be submitted to the member of Congress, his staff or to the committee or its staff, regardless of the frequency of the reports specified. (DOD 5000.8)

REPORT, CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL

A financial report from a military department or operating agency based upon combining the data in "feeder reports" of "operating units" and other lesser "operating agencies." (DOD 5000.8)

REPORT, CONTROLLED

A report, the requirement for which is subject to review and assignment of a report-control or report-exemption symbol. (DOD 5000.8)

REPORT, EXEMPT

A report, the requirement for which is specifically exempted from the report control system or which is subject to review and assignment of a "report exemption symbol" upon determination by the report control activity. (DOD 5000.8)

REPORT, FEEDER

A report from which an agency or activity draws part or all of the data required for another report. (DOD 5000.8)

REPORT, FINANCIAL

A formal statement, or series of statements, with or without narrative or exposition, showing financial condition at a given time or results of transactions or operations (other than military) for a given period, with or without comparison with budget etimates, standards, limitations, etc. (DOD 5000.8)

REPORT, JOB ORDER COST

A statement showing actual job costs, sometimes segregated by direct material, direct labor, and overhead charges, preferably as compared with estimates of such costs. (DOD 5000.8)

REPORT, ONE-TIME

A report prepared one time only by one or several respondents. (DOD 5000.8)

REPORT, OPERATING COST

A statement reflecting costs and related information useful for the particular purposes of managment at a given level in controlling operations and in making policy decisions. (DOD 5000.8)

REPORT, PERIODIC

A report which conveys essentially the same type of information regularly at prescribed intervals (e.g., daily, weekly, monthly, annually, etc.). (DOD 5000.8)

REPORT, PROGRESS

A report composed of data relating to current operations of programs, functions, organizational units, activities, projects or processes; most effective when compared with similar data for another period, or a prescribed or assumed standard, objective, or average. (DOD 5000.8)

REPORT, PUBLIC

A plan/or report form used by or for a Government agency for the collection of information from the general public including private agencies and business and industrial concerns. Under the Federal Reports Act of 1942, when ten or more respondents (other than Federal employees considered as such) are involved, approval of the Bureau of the Budget must be obtained. Such

approval must be sought through the "report control system." (DOD 5000.8)

REPORT, RECURRING

A report which must be prepared in whole or in part by an activity at prescribed, specified intervals, or upon each occurrence of an event or situation of certain prescribed characteristics. (DOD 5000.8)

REPORT, SERIES

A finite number of reports (e.g., two, five, eight). (DOD 500.8)

REPORT, SITUATION

A recurring report, other than a periodic report, which is prepared upon each occurrence, recurrence, or nonoccurrence of an event or situation of certain prescribed characteristics (e.g., "Upon graduation." "Upon occurrence of an accident," etc.). (DOD 5000.8)

REPORT, STATISTICAL

A formal statement, tabular, graphic, or narrative, containing numerical data of any kind. May include data drawn from formal accounting records or accounting reports. (DOD 5000.8)

REPORT, STATUS

A report reflecting the current situation with respect to programs, functions, activities, projects, or processes. (DOD 5000.8)

REPORT, STATUTORY

A report specifically required of a Government agency by Act of Congress, generally to be submitted to the Congress. (DOD 5000.8)

REPRESENTATIVE

An individual of each school, club, or council specifically designated by a service educational activity and authorized to request donable surplus property. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

REPRODUCIBLE MATERIAL

Negatives, camera-ready copy, artwork, line drawings, and all other material used in reproduction (AFR 66-19, AR 310-70, NAVMATINST 5600.11A, MCO 5215.16, DSAR 4151.9)

REPROGRAMMING ACTIONS

Changes in the application of financial resources from the purposes originally contemplated and budgeted for, testified to, and described in the justifications submitted to the Congressional Committees in support of fund authorizations and budget requests, other than changes made to comply with the intent of Congress in its action on authorization or appropriation legislation. (DOD 7250.10, AMCR 11-4)

REPROGRAMMING

The process of reviewing a previously established program. (DOD 5000.8)

Revision of budget estimates under a revised program. (DOD 5000.8)

Adjustment to a previously-established program in order to meet the required mission outlined by higher headquarters. (AFSCM 27-1)

Procedure for program changes in current and prior year. (AFSCR 27-4)

Replanning of the effort remaining in the contract, resulting in a new budget allocation which exceeds the contract budget base. (AFSCP/AFLCP 173-5, DOD 7000.2)

REQUEST FILE

This is a file maintained in the G004L system for all AFLC Forms 206, Temporary Work Request, (Part 1). Part 2 creates a skeleton temporary JON master record. Input to the request/temporary JON master file is required when a planning delay is evident. When the labor plan and the bill of material (BOM), AFLC Form 237, Temporary Labor and Material Plan, has been input, the temporary JON master, temporary labor standard, and temporary BOM files are set up. (AFLCR 66-61)

REQUEST FOR ACCELERATED DELIVERY

A request prepared on AFLC Form 197, for accelerated delivery of materiel from AF contracts. Requests for accelerated delivery from other agency contracts resulting from AF MIPRs. (AFLCM 57-7/AFSCM 57-7). (AFM 67-1)

REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO DEVELOP A SYSTEM OR CHANGE

The prescribed format for the initial documentation of a proposal to develop a new logistics system or change an existing logistics system. The RADSOC format is intended to facilitate the preliminary coordination of the proposal described therein and approved thereof by MCOS for completion of development and the documentation required to implement the proposal. (AFLCR 4000-5)

REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO NEGOTIATE

The memorandum transmitting the Determination and Findings to the Secretary via the Chief of Naval Material. This memorandum contains detailed factual information explaining the necessity for procuring supplies or services by negotiation rather

than by formal advertising and includes supporting documents and information required by the Navy procurement Directives. (NAVMAT P-4215)

REQUEST FOR ISSUANCE OF ORDERS AGAINST INDEFINITE QUANTITY CONTRACTS

A request prepared on AFLC Form 379A, "Purchase Request" and directed to the procurement activity. (AFM 67-1)

REQUEST FOR ISSUANCE OF ORDERS AGAINST REQUIREMENTS TYPE CONTRACTS

A request prepared on AFLC Form 379A directed to the procurement activity. (AFM 67-1)

REQUEST FOR ISSUANCE OF SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS (AFPI Form 44)

A form used for the purpose of requesting issuance of initial shipping instruction or the amendment of previously issued instructions against AF contracts. For processing shipping instructions and amended shipping instructions against other agency contracts resulting from AF MIPRs. (AFM 67-1)

REQUEST FOR ISSUE OR TURN IN

Forms authorized to be used by a unit, organization, or activity to request supplies and to turn in supplies to a supply officer, accountable officer, or property disposal officer. (AR 320-5)

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP)

The solicited contract between the Air Force and the contractor on a contemplated procurement. It is the medium by which a contractor is introduced to the job desired by conveying a complete understanding of the work to be performed and to determine the capability and price of the contractor's efforts. RFP's contain language, terms, and conditions necessary to obtain information from prospective bidders. (AFSCM 27-1)

REQUEST FOR WAIVER

The formal document prepared by the contractor, or contractor to the Government for the purpose of requesting acceptance of the designated nonconforming supplies or services, or for requesting temporary relief from a technical requirement of the contract. (AFR 74-15)

REQUEST NUMBER

This is an eight-digit alphanumeric number assigned by the initiator of a temporary work request. It is designed to indicate whether the customer is D/MM, D/MA, D/DS, or tenant and used for routing of data system products to the customer. (AFLCR 66-61)

An eight-digit alpha numeric number identifying the originator of temporary work requests. It is used to identify the customer as D/MM, D/MA, D/DS or tenant and to distribute data system products by ALC indicator (D=OC, E=OO, F=SA H=SM, J=WR). (AFLCR 66-62)

REQUESTER

Any component of a Requisitioner or a Requisitioner's complex not meeting the definition of a Requisitioner. Requisitioners or Requesters whose source of supply is normally of an intrabase nature, due either to tenant status or accounting satellization, will abide by the intrabase procedures upon which supply support is drawn. However, any Requisitioner having direct requisition authority on supply sources not of an intrabase nature, will adhere to MILSTRIP procedures, forms, and formats as prescribed in this Manual. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

REQUESTING AGENCY

Any agency, within or outside the Department of Defense, that levies a requirement or work request upon an AFSC organizational unit in accordance with the objective shown in Paragraph 1. (AFSCR 27-5)

A non-AFSC Government agency that requests support within the scope of this regulation. (AFSCR 27-5)

REQUEST

A request requiring the preparation of AFLC Form 197, "Request for Accelerated Deliveries," to officially expedite materiel applicable to AF procurements through the Directorate of Procurement and Production. AFLC Forms 197 when applicable to other agency procurements resultant from an AF MIPR will be routed through the appropriate PR-MIPR management activity. (AFM 67-1)

A request prepared on AFLC Form 197 for accelerated delivery of materiel from AF contracts. (AFM 67-1)

REQUIRED DELIVERY DATE (RDD)

The Julian date when material is required by the requisitioner or consignee and is specified on the requisition in accordance with UMMIPS. (DOD 4500.32-R)

The calendar date when material is required by the requisitioner. (DSAR 4500.3)

The specific calendar date, other than the Priority Delivery Date, when material is required by the consignee. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

The calendar date when materiel is required by

the consignee. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

A calendar date which specifies when materiel is actually required to be delivered to the requisitioner, and is always a date which is earlier or later than the computed Standard Delivery Date (SDD). An RDD cannot exactly equal a computed SDD. (DOD 4140.2)

REQUIRED OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY

A Department of the Army approved statement of a military need for development of hardware for experimental or operational test in order to clarify cost, operational and/or technological factors prior to commencing the engineering of items for military use. (AR 705-5, AR 11-25)

A document outlining an experimental system or major component whose military usefulness, technical feasibility, or financial acceptability has not yet been assured. (OPNAVINST 3900.8B)

Statements of categories of Navy Exploratory Development, encompassing the effort directed toward improvement and expansion of Naval capabilities through application of advances in science and technology. (NAVMAT 3910.4)

A formal serially numbered document giving a general description of operational capabilities deemed necessary at a specific time in the future, outlining the capability desired rather than the means of accomplishment; describing the objective, operational concept, expected operational environment, and other pertinent factors to be considered. (AFM 11-1)

REQUIRED SUPPLY RATE (AMMUNITION)

The amount of ammunition expressed in terms of rounds per weapon per day for ammunition items fired by weapons, and in terms of other units of measure per day for bulk allotment and other items, estimated to be required to sustain operations of any designated force without restriction for a specified period. Tactical commanders use this rate to state their requirements for ammunition to support planned tactical operations at specified intervals. The required supply rate is submitted through command channels. It is consolidated at each echelon and is considered by each commander in subsequently determining the available supply rate within his command. (AFM 11-1, JCS Pub. 1)

REQUIRED SUPPLY RATE

The amount of ammunition expressed in terms of rounds per weapon per day for ammunition items fired by weapons, and in terms of other units of measure per day for bulk allotment and other items, estimated to be required to sustain operations of any designated force without restriction for a specified period. (DCD, IADB) Tactical commanders use this rate to state their requirements for ammunition to support planned tactical operations at specified intervals. The required supply rate is submitted through command channels. It is consolidated at each echelon and is considered by each commander in subsequently determining the available supply rate within his command. (JCS Pub 1)

REQUIREMENT DETERMINATION, NET

The computation of the difference between gross requirements and the inventories available under the control of the inventory manager in accordance with the authorized guidance from higher authority to indicate whether requirements and inventories are in balance, or, whether purchase, repair or disposal action is necessary. (DOD 5000.8)

REQUIREMENT

A CNO document prepared for each functional warfare and support area stating in relatively broad but significant terms the capabilities the Navy needs within the area. (OPNAVINST 3900.8B

GORs are broad statements of objectives and goals for future operational capabilities needed to meet the estimated threat of the 5-15 year period. GORs provide guidance to the technical community in formulating new programs and in orienting current programs in research and exploratory development to advance particular areas of technology necessary to support future warfare systems development. (OPNAVINST 3900.8C)

The need or demand for resources expressed in specific quantities for specific time periods to accomplish a specific work program. (AFLCR 400-15)

REQUIREMENTS ACTION DIRECTIVE

An authoritative numbered document prepared and issued by HQ USAF to direct and guide the Air Force actions necessary to translate a required operational capability into an approved and funded program or project that will lead to procurement of a new or improved system or equipment. (AFM 11-1, HP 21-1, AFR 57-4)

REQUIREMENTS AND ASSETS ANALYSIS

The process which provides for the accumulation, extraction and display of basic supply data in a manner that relates assets to requirements in a specific priority/time sequence. (DOD 4100.37)

REQUIREMENTS BALANCE

A computed difference between the quantity slated for tanker delivery during a month and the actual quantity received from tankers (DFSC cargo number) during that month. (DOD 4140.25-M)

REQUIREMENTS CONTRACT

This type of contract provides for filling all actual purchase requirements of specific supplies or services of designated activities 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. (DOD 5000.8, DAR 3-409.2)

REQUIREMENTS OBJECTIVE

The maximum quantity of materiel to be maintained on hand and on order, at any one time, to sustain current operations and objectives. It consists of the sum of requirements represented by the reorder cycle quantity, the procurement lead time quantity, safety level quantity and protectable mobilization reserve materiel objectives or emergency level of supply, and pre-positioned war reserve requirements, as appropriate. (AR 320-5)

REQUIREMENTS RESPONSIBILITY

Responsibility connected with procurement which involves the determination by an Army agency of the requirements of the using arms and services for items for which the agency is responsible under existing Army regulations. When only one agency is indicated as having responsibility for determination of requirements for an item, that agency is responsible for consolidating the requirements of all arms and services. (AR 320-5)

REQUIREMENTS

A requirement document prepared by the CNO and addressed to the CNM or the cognizant system command or office outside the NMSF in which the CNO states a need for a specific operational capability. (NAVMAT P-4215)

The need or demand for personnel, equipment, facilities, other resources, or services, by specific quantities, for specific periods of time or at specified times. (DOD 5000.8)

The plan or statement indicating the need or demand for personnel, equipment, supplies, resources, facilities, or services by specific quantity for specific periods of time or at a specific time. (AR 310-44)

REQUIREMENTS, GROSS

The maximum over-all need of the military service or component thereof for materiel, facilities, or services, by specific periods of time or at specified times, in order to perform assigned missions, and prior to consideration of available assets. (DOD 5000.8)

REQUIREMENTS, NET

Those needs for materiel, or facilities, for one or more military services, remaining after the application of available assets to gross needs in accordance with guidance from higher authority. (DOD 5000.8)

REQUIREMENTS, PEACETIME FORCE MATERIEL

The quantity of an item required in a military supply system to equip, provide a materiel pipeline (including procurement lead time), sustain authorized United States forces, both active and reserve, and support the scheduled establishment until the end of the current fiscal year and for the succeeding apportionment and budget years. (DOD 5000.8)

REQUIREMENT, COMPUTED PROCUREMENT

The quantity of supply which is computed as required for procurement of items ready for issue or assembly to meet total demands, after consideration of available assets. (DOD 5000.8)

REQUIREMENT, PLANNED

The quality of materiel estimated to be needed to fill the requirements set forth or computed for authorized programs. (DOD 5000.8)

REQUIRING ACTIVITY

An activity which originates a requisition or order for materiel, procurement, production, or performance of work or services by another activity. (AR 37-27)

That activity of the Naval Establishment initiating the procurement action for the end article. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

That activity within the requiring department or agency which initiates requisitions or PRs. (AFLC/AFSCR 57-7)

The activity originating the purchase request. (DSAR 4115.3)

REQUIRING COMMAND

The command that needs a communications-electronics service in order to accomplish its mission. (AFR 100-18)

REQUIRING COMPONENT

The DOD component for which TMs are procured. (AFR 66-9, AR 310-70, NAVMATINST 5600.11A, MCO 5215.16, DSAR 4151.9)

REQUIRING DEPARTMENT

Department originating a requisition or procurement request for supplies or services to be purchased by another department. (AR 320-5)

The activity originating the purchase request. (AR 715-19/NAVSUP PUB 479/AFR 70-20/MCO 4215.50/DSAR 4115.6)

REQUIRING SERVICE

Any service(s) having requirements for spares/repair parts which can be reclaimed from surplus aircraft, engines, or components. (FASOINST 4910.5)

REQUISITION CYCLE

The time interval between consecutive routine stock replenishment requisitions for items in a particular property class. (DOD 5000.8)

REQUISITION LINE ITEM

Unit of work measurement in supply operations based on one line entry on a requisition, shipping order or other related document. (AR 320-5)

REQUISITION REGISTER

A record of consecutively numbered documents maintained for the purpose of establishing control of documents affecting the stock record account. (AR 320-5)

REQUISITIONER

A military service command, installation, agency, organization, or activity authorized to requisition and receive supplies. (AR 710-26/NAVSUP Pub 452 Revision/AFR 67-96/MCO P4400.51A/DSAR 4140.47)

REQUISITIONING ACTIVITY

The activity/data repository initiating the requisition. (AFR 67-4/AR 700-96/NAVMATINST 4000.35/MCO 4235.22)

REQUISITIONING OBJECTIVE (LEVEL OF SUPPLY)

The authorized on-hand and on-order quantity.

a. Repair Cycle Item- Requisitioning objective is the demand level (as adjusted to minimum, maximum, or fixed) plus any additive level.

b. Repair Parts and Supplies- Requisitioning objective is the sum of the reorder level (safety level plus order and shipping time or procurement lead time quantity) plus economic order quantity plus special (additive) levels. (AFM 67-1)

REQUISITIONING OBJECTIVE (NONREPARABLE TYPE ITEMS)

The sum of the operating level, safety level, and order and shipping time or procurement lead time, as appropriate. (DOD 4140.20)

REQUISITIONING OBJECTIVE (REPARABLE TYPE ITEMS)

The sum of the operating level, safety level, repair cycle requirements, and order and shipping time or procurement lead time, as appropriate. (DOD 4140.20)

REQUISITIONING OBJECTIVE

The maximum quantities of materiel to be maintained on hand and on order to sustain peacetime support objectives for current operations. It consists of the sum of stocks represented by the operating level, safety level, and the order and shipping time, as appropriate. (DOD 5000.8)

The sum of the reorder point and economic order quantities. (DOD 4140.20, AFM 11-1, AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

The authorized on-hand and on-order quantity. (AFM 67-1)

REQUISITIONING

Request for individual pieces of data, or sets of data, to satisfy immediate requirements on a one-time need-to-have basis. (AFR 67-28)

REQUISITION

To demand or require services from an invaded or conquered nation. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub. 1).

An authoritative demand or request, especially for personnel, supplies, or services authorized but not made available without specific request; to make such a demand or request. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub. 1)

An authoritative request or demand for supplies directed to military and GSA materiel management agencies. (AFM 67-1, AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

A request for supplies from an authorized requisitioner. (AR 725-50)

A punch card accounting machine (PCAM) card, a DD Form 149, Requisition and Invoice/Shipping Document, a letter, teletype, or telephone call requesting copies of data or information. (AFR 67-4/AR 700-96/NAVMATINST 4000.25/MCO 4235.22)

Refers to the document by which issue transactions are affected. (AFLCR 66-53)

REQUISITION, MATERIEL

An authorized request or order for specified materiel submitted by a user or distribution point on a designated supplying point in accordance with the supply procedures of the military service involved. (DOD 5000.8)

REQUISITION, REPLENISHMENT

A requisition to maintain stocks of materiel at an approved level. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

RESALE INVENTORY

Designates the aggregate of those items of tangible personal property which (1) are held as a stock of goods for sale in the ordinary course of business, (2) are in process of production for such sale, or (3) are to be currently consumed in the production of goods or services to be available for sale. (DODI 7000.12)

RESCINDED STOCK

Available copies and reproducible material of a basic TM, and all changes and supplements to the current issue, which are being completely removed from the cognizant DOD components' publication system. (AFR 66-19/AR 31070/NAVMATINST 5600.11A/MCO 5215.16/DSAR 4151.9)

RESCINDING DOD COMPONENT

The DOD component which is rescinding a TM under its cognizance. (AFR 66-19, AR 310-70, NAVMATINST 5600.11A, MCO 5215.16, DSAR 4151.9)

RESCISSION

A statutory cancellation or reduction of obligational authority under a previous appropriation or contract authorization. (DOD 5000.8)

A cancellation of any directive or authorization. (DOD 5000.8)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGGREGATIONS

A group of related Research and Development Program Elements in the advanced development and engineering development categories under a descriptive title such as Communications Aggregation, which includes all elements dealing with communications. (AFM 11-1)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CATEGORY (ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT)

Includes all projects which have moved into the development of hardware for experimental or operational test. It is characterized by line item projects, and program control is exercised on a project basis. (AFM 11-1)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CATEGORY (ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT)

Includes those development programs being engineered for Service use but which have not yet been approved for procurement or operation. (AFM 11-1)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CATEGORY (EXPLORATORY DEVELOPMENT)

Includes all efforts directed toward the solution of specific military problems, short of major development projects. (AFM 11-1)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CATEGORY (MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT)

Includes research and development effort directed toward support of installations or operations required for general research and development use. Included are test ranges, military construction not included elsewhere, and operation and maintenance of test aircraft. (AFM 11-1)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CATEGORY (RESEARCH)

Includes all efforts directed toward increased knowledge of natural phenomena and environment and efforts directed toward the solution of problems in physical, behavioral, biological and social sciences that have no clear, direct military application. (AFM 11-1)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

A designated complex of laboratories and ancillary activities which is headed by a director and performs research and development functions at a single location or within a specified geographical area. In those cases where the missions assigned to a center are primarily the conduct of basic and applied research, the activity may be designated simply as "research center." Throughout this regulation, all references to R&D centers apply equally to research centers. (AR 705-55)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS

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 RDTE Appropriations and related Military Construction Appropriation costs. They exclude costs which appear in the Military Personnel, Operation and Maintenance, and Procurement Appropriations. (AMCR 11-4)

The program element costs primarily associated with the development of a new capability to the point where it is ready for operational use. Includes only projects funded from RDT&E appropriations and related construction projects funded under the Military Construction Appropriation. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

This cost category includes those costs resulting from applied research, engineering design, analysis, development, and testing which can be related to a

specific weapon/support system work breakdown structure component. The effort from which these costs derive usually occurs within advanced development, engineering development, and operational systems development. (AR 310-25)

Includes all costs necessary to bring a system or capability into readiness for introduction into the active inventory. (These costs include equipment costs funded under the RDT&E appropriation and relevant Military Construction Appropriation costs. They exclude costs that appear under military personnel, operations and maintenance, and procurement appropriations.) (AFSCR 27-6)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT MISSILE

A missile, usually of a preliminary design, which is utilized for research and development, test, and/or evaluation purposes. After production has commenced, some production missiles could be allocated for this purpose. (DOD 3100.1)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The RDO is a planning document prepared by HQ USAF which gives a generally broad description of technological objectives which offer the greatest potential for fulfilling operational capabilities for the future. Since the RDO covers technical capabilities expected in systems some 5 to 20 years hence, it is a technological document for Air Staff planning agencies and major commands. It does not cover the operational acquisition program. (AFSCM 27-1)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ELEMENT

The smallest sub-division of the Research and Development Program with each element consisting of research, development, test and evaluation projects in the same budget activity. An element may consist of a number of projects in a related field as in Research and Exploratory Development, or it may be a single major project. (AFM 11-1)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORTING DATA SYSTEM

Data applications used primarily for mathematical computation, simulation, data reduction, and test analysis in direct support of approved research and development activities. (AFM 11-1)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT TEST

An experiment or operation designed to measure, verify, assess, and provide data for evaluation of: research investigations or experiments carried on beyond the laboratory bench; progress in attainment of accomplishment of development objectives, and performance capability and/or operational suitability of systems, subsystems, components, and equipment items. (AFM 11-1)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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. (DOD 7045.1/AFR 27-9)

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

AFSC laboratories use AFSC Technology Objectives Documents (TOD), Technology Needs (TN), and the Research Planning Guide (RPG) as guidance. The documents are available to industry as a reference on AFSC research and applied technology objectives and problems. (AFSC Supplement AFR 80-53)

RESEARCH (R&D CATEGORY)

Includes all effort directed toward increased knowledge of natural phenomena and environment, efforts directed toward the solution of problems in the physical, behavioral and social sciences that have no clear direct military application, including all basic research and, in addition, that applied research directed toward the expansion of knowledge in various scientific areas. It does not include efforts to prove the feasibility of solutions of problems of immediate military importance or time oriented investigations and development. (GP 21-1)

RESEARCH

A program 6 category which includes all effort directed toward increased knowledge of natural phenomena and environment and efforts directed toward the solution of problems in the physical, behavioral and social sciences that have no clear direct military application. (OPNAV INST 3900.8B)

Includes all effort directed toward increased knowledge of natural phenomena and environment and efforts directed toward the solution of long term defense problems in such areas as physical, engineering, behavioral and life sciences. Such efforts contribute to the state-of-the-art in fields of science. This definition should be used to identify those work units in any program or budget category funded by the RDTE appropriation that will be reported under the Research and Technology Work Unit Information System. (AR 70-9)

An investigation of potential or actual discrepancies between physical count and recorded balances. The purpose of research is to determine the correct balance or to determine the cause of discrepancies. There are three types of research:

1. Post count validation. A comparison of physical count with potential recorded balances or another count, with consideration of transactions that have occurred recently. The purpose of post-count validation is to determine the validity of the count. Post-count validation research ends when the accuracy of the count has been verified or when any necessary recounts have been taken or the discrepancy is $500 or less.

2. Pre-adjustment research. An investigation of potential discrepancy which involves the consideration of recent transactions, unposted or rejected documentation, search of temporary location areas and verification of catalog data. The purpose of preadjustment research is to determine the correct balance. Preadjustment research ends when the balance has been verified or the adjustment quantity determined.

3. Causative research. An investigation of discrepancies consisting of a complete review of all transactions occuring since the last inventory to include supporting documentation, catalog change actions, shipment discrepancies and unposted or rejected documentation. The purpose of causative research is to assign a cause to the discrepancy so that corrective action may be taken. Causative research ends when the cause of the discrepancy has been discovered or when after review of transactions back to the last inventory, no conclusive findings are possible. On a quarterly basis, a list of unresolved physical inventory loss adjustments for controlled inventory items, with the results of causative research, will be furnished to security officials of the storage activity from which the loss occurred for determination whether there is probable cause to suspect theft. (DOD 4140.35)

Defense research is scientific study and experimentation directed toward increasing knowledge and understanding in those fields of the physical, engineering, environmental, biological-medical and behavioral-social sciences directly related to explicitly stated long-term national security needs. It provides fundamental knowledge for the solution of identified military problems. It also provides part of the base for subsequent exploratory and advanced developments in Defense-related technologies and of new or improved military functional capabilities in areas such as communications, detection, tracking, surveillance, propulsion, mobility, guidance and control, navigation, energy conversion, materiels and structures and personnel support. (AR 70-59)

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING (RD&ENG)

As used in this regulation, RD&Eng includes the sic (R&D) categories, and those efforts similar to R&D required to support procurement, product improvement and military adaptation of commercial items. This ranges from problems in fundamental knowledge through engineering support during the production and operational phases. RD&Eng includes programs funded by RDTE, Operations and Maintenance and other procurement appropriations. (AR 70-59)

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION (RDTE)

As used in this regulation, RDTE includes those categories of research and development (R&D) included in Program 6, Research and Development, and operational systems development contained in the Five-Year Defense Program (FYDP). The R&D categories are research, exploratory development, advanced development, engineering development, operational systems development and management and support. (AR 70-59)

A specifically defined unit and RDTE effort or group of closely related RDTE efforts which are established to fulfill a stated or anticipated requirement (either materiel or nonmateriel). Depending on the scope of the effort involved, a project may consist of two or more related RDTE tasks. (AR 70-59)

A part of an RDTE project which represents a finite unit of effort and has unity of scope and purpose. It may be divided into work units. (AR 70-59)

Any organization, regardless of physical location or command jurisdiction, authorized to perform the functions of research, development, test, or evaluation, as explained in AFR 80-14 and AFM 11-1. (AFR 67-19)

An organizational entity, unit or grouping of units assigned a RDTE mission and principally supported by RDTE funds. RDTE activities include test and evaluation activities, R&D directorates of major and subordinate commands, offices of project managers, international activities under the jurisdiction of the Chief of Research and Development, and R&D centers and laboratories. (AR 705-55)

RESERVATION STATUS CARD

Used by inventory manager to inform customers

that request for reservation has been approved and established centrally on inventory manager records and also on the records of a specified stocking activity. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

An amount of an appropriation, contract authorization, other fund, or capital set aside for savings, contingencies, or other purposes. (DOD 5000.8)

Assets set aside or identified for a specific purpose. (DOD 5000.8)

RESERVATION, COMMON-ITEM-ORDER

A reservation of the available balance of an appropriation for the Military Assistance Program (or a subdivision thereof), based upon common-item orders issued and undelivered, having a similar effect to unpaid obligations in preserving availability of funds for expenditures beyond the current fiscal year, in the case of an annual appropriation. (DOD 5000.8)

RESERVE AIRCRAFT

Those aircraft which have been accumulated in excess of immediate needs for active aircraft and are retained in the inventory against possible future needs. (JCS Pub. 1, AR 320-5)

RESERVE COMPONENT TDA

A table which authorizes military personnel spaces and equipment to a unit while in a Reserve component status. Such a table is developed by extracting cadre and key personnel spaces and pertinent items of equipment contained in the Mobilization TDA and is limited by the Reserve component authorized strength. (AR 310-44)

RESERVE COMPONENTS

Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States are: a. The Army National Guard of the United States. b. The Army Reserve. c. The Naval Reserve. d. The Marine Corps Reserve. e. The Air National Guard of the United States. f. The Air Force Reserve. g. The Coast Guard Reserve. In each reserve component there are three reserve categories, namely: a Ready Reserve, a Standby Reserve, and a Retired Reserve. Each reservist shall be placed in one of these categories. (10 United States Code 261 and 267.) (JCS Pub 1)

RESERVE FOR COMPLETION OF PROGRAM

The amount of available funds estimated and earmarked to be required, in addition to amounts obligated and committed, in order to produce the end-items of materiel programmed for procurement at full cost--or in the case of real property to construct the projects programmed at full cost. In particular, represents cost of end-items or projects firmly programmed and directed, or components thereof, for which procurement directives have not yet been issued. (DOD 5000.8)

RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION

A valuation reserve representing the net accumulated amount of depreciation of physical assets. (DOD 5000.8)

RESERVE FOR SAVINGS AND CONTINGENCIES

A reserve representing the amount set aside out of appropriations or other funds for possible savings, or for other purposes. (DOD 5000.8)

RESERVE FOR UNCOLLECTIBLE ACCOUNTS

A valuation reserve representing the net amount of receivables estimated to be uncollectable. (DOD 5000.8)

RESERVE FORCES

Includes the AFRes, ANG, and the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps. (AFM 67-1)

RESERVE LOCATION

A location in which large quantities of bulky items are stored for the purpose of replenishing active locations or from which large quantities required for outgoing shipments may be obtained. (AFM 67-1)

RESERVE MATERIEL

Uranium, thorium, and all other materiel determined pursuant to section 5b(1) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 761; 42 U.S.C. (1805)), to be peculiarly essential to the production of fissionable materiel. (AFM 67-1)

RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

Supplies and equipment necessary to meet emergency situations that may be expected in a campaign. (AR 320-5)

RESERVE STOCK AIRCRAFT

All program aircraft in the controlling custody of NAVAIRSYSCOM FR which are not currently and actively engaged in any of the various logistic processes required in normal transition through Standard Service Life. In negative definition, reserve stock aircraft are all program aircraft except "Operating" and "Logistic Support." Reserve stock aircraft are those program aircraft in status codes M, N, and O. (OPNAVINST 5442.2)

RESERVE STOCK

Consists of those materials actually on hand and available for issue, but which are held for a particular purpose and not subject to general issue.

They may or may not be physically separated from other stock. (NAVSUPMAN)

RESERVE SUPPLIES

Supplies accumulated in excess of immediate needs for the purpose of insuring continuity of an adequate supply. Also called "reserves." (AR 320-5, JCS Pub. 1)

Quantities of materiel exceeding immediate needs and held for the purpose of insuring continuity of a adequate supply for a special operation or objective approved by an authorized command. (DOD 5000.8)

RESERVED MATERIALS

Uranium, thorium, and all other materials determined pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, (68 Stat. 919), to be peculiarly essential to the production of fissionable material. (DOD 4160.21-M)

RESERVE

1. Portion of a body of troops which is kept to the rear, or withheld from action at the beginning of an engagement, available for a decisive movement.

2. Members of the military Services who are not in active service but who are subject to call to active duty.

3. Portion of an appropriation or contract authorization held or set aside for future operations or contingencies and in respect to which administrative authorization to incur commitments or obligations has been withheld. (JCS Pub 1)

RESERVE, ADMINISTRATIVE

A reserve from the available balance of an appropriation (or subdivision thereof) established administratively within the agency administering the funds. (DOD 5000.8)

RESERVE, BUDGETARY

A reserve established out of appropriated funds or contract authorizations by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for: (a) savings which are made possible by, or through changes in requirements, greater efficiency of operations, or other developments; (b) contingencies; or (c) amounts planned for obligation in subsequent years. (DOD 5000.8)

RESERVE, LEGAL

A reserve required by law to be established for a particular purpose: may include any type of accounting reserve depending upon the statutory provisions. (DOD 5000.8)

RESERVE, LIABILITY

An account representing the estimated amount of losses to be incurred in connection with a "contingent liability." (DOD 5000.8)

RESERVE, VALUATION

A reserve which represents the amount of estimated expiration of the cost of an asset due to past operations or activities or other causes, which expired costs have been treated as operating costs. (DOD 5000.8)

RESIDENT INTEGRATED LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITY (RILSA)

An extension of the ILSO collocated at the system or major equipment contractor's facility. (AFSC/AFLC Supplement 1/AFR 800-8)

RESIDENT PROVISIONING TEAM

An AF team located at the contractor's facility for the purpose of accomplishing initial spare parts support and related functions. Where articles being provisioned are affected by AFSC I&C/A&CO acquisition phase an AFSC member will be assigned as co-chairman of the RPT to monitor applicable AFSC functions. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

A team located at the contractor's facility, staffed with a minimum number of competent personnel, and designated the responsibility of performing all the provisioning functions assigned relative to the team mission. (AFLCM 65-3)

RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION

Contamination which remains after steps have been taken to remove it. These steps may consist of nothing more than allowing the contamination to decay normally. (JCS Pub 1)

RESIDUAL ITEM

An item for which management remains in the FSC environment after it has been determined that no advantages are to be gained by out-of-class assignment to an MMA. (AFLCR 400-1)

RESOURCE ANALYSIS

A process employed to estimate or assess the resources needed to implement a military system or program. The resources may be money, time, personnel, real estate, material, training, etc. (AFR 173-1)

RESOURCE CLAIMANCY

The responsibility vested in a government agency to determine definitive requirements and justify whatever resources of the Nation may be needed to support programs under its cognizance. It does not imply procurement activity nor involve the

government as an intermediary in the normal mechanisms of trade other than in expediting essential activities. (DODI 5030.45)

RESOURCE CONTROL CENTER (RCC)

This is the production organization set up by MAW in which labor and material charges related to JONs are generated. (AFLCR 66-61)

RESOURCE COST CATEGORIES

Estimated total obligational authority required for the Five-Year Defense Program is divided into three categories as follows: a. Research and development costs, b. Investment Costs, c. Operating costs. (AMCR 11-4)

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A set of disciplines and systematized procedures for collecting and processing recurring quantitative information that (1) relates to resources in terms of men, money, equipment, materials, and services, and (2) is for the use of management. Resource Management System include, but are not limited to: a. Programming and budgeting systems, b. Systems for management of resources for operating activities, c. Systems for management of inventory and similar assets, d. Systems for management of acquisition, use, and disposition of capital assets. (AMCR 11-4)

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Include all procedures for collecting and processing recurring quantitative information that (1) relates to resources and (2) is for the use of management. They also include procedures which are closely related to quantitative systems even though the systems may not themselves be primarily quantitative. Resources are men, materiels (i.e., real and personal property), services and money. (DOD 7000.1)

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

This is the process of integrating data derived from the current ALC D/MM management systems in a manner designed to facilitate optimum decisions relating to management of the materiel management function. (AFLCM 25-6)

RESOURCE MANAGER

The head of a staff element responsible for the management of a specified appropriation or its subdivision, revolving fund, or for the management of the overall manpower authorization. Financial resource managers may bear the title "appropriation," "budget program," or "budget activity," manager. (AMCR 11-4)

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The exercise of government control and direction over the production, processing, distribution, and use of basic resources (manpower, goods, services, and related facilities) required to meet national security needs. (DODI 5030.45)

RESOURCES

In government, includes not only "assets," but also allowances for other items which may or will be converted into cash, such as anticipated revenues or reimbursements applying to the current budget-year as a whole, and bonds authorized but unissued. In the case of "expendable funds," divided between "fund resources" and "property." (DOD 5000.8)

The funds, facilities and manpower assigned to, and under the control of, a Project Manager for the execution of his project. (NAVMATINST 5000.5A)

Manpower, funds, facilities, and materiel required to accomplish specific program objectives. (AMCR 11-4)

Resources include manpower, material, equipment, tools, funds, time, facilities, and information (including technical data) required to accomplish an assigned mission or task. In addition to being expended, resources can be allocated, utilized, and converted. The application of all resources must be considered to achieve the desired results within existing economic considerations. (AFLCR 66-4)

For the purpose of this regulation, resources include manpower, facilities, equipment and funds required to accomplish an assigned mission. (AFLCR 400-15)

RESOURCES, FUND

In the case of an "expendable fund," undisbursed balances of the applicable fund or fund subdivision accounts receivable for revenues, reimbursements, and refunds, anticipated revenues, and reimbursements, for the current budgetyear, and advances to be returned or applied in liquidation of liabilities. Excludes tangible property--both capital property and inventories of consumable materiel. In the case of a revolving fund, restricted to actual "assets" of the fund. In the case of a "working-capital fund," excludes "capital property" or fixed assets. (DOD 5000.8)

RESPONSIBILITY

The Military Department's estimated total fiscal year obligations for spare parts for which it maintains procurement responsibility. (AR 715-22)

The obligation of an individual for the proper

custody, care, and safekeeping of property or funds entrusted to his possession or under his supervision. (DOD 5000.8, JCS Pub. 1)

The duty or obligation of an individual or group of individuals to perform satisfactorily an assigned function or task. (DOD 5000.8, JCS Pub. 1, AFM 67-1)

That for which the individual or group is accountable. (DOD 5000.8)

State of being accountable for the satisfactory performance of the function or task assigned. (DOD 5000.8)

A twelve character alphanumeric designator which identifies one or more types of logistic responsibilities or obligations assigned and assumed for accomplishing a task or mission; e.g., SRA/SSM/IM. (AFLCM 400-2, Vol IX)

1. The obligation to carry forward an assigned task to a successful conclusion. With responsibility goes authority to direct and take the necessary action to insure success.

2. The obligation of an individual for the proper custody, care, and safekeeping of property or funds entrusted to his possession or under his supervision. (JCS Pub 1)

RESPONSIBILITY CENTER (RC)

An organizational entity headed by an individual to whom financial management responsibility and accountability are assigned and who is assumed to exercise a significant degree of control over resources acquired and consumed. (AFSCM 77-265)

The Department of Defense definition of a responsibility center is "an organizational unit headed by an officer or supervisor who is responsible for the management of resources in the unit, and who in most instances can significantly influence the expenses incurred in the unit." (NAVSO P-3006)

RESPONSIBILITY CENTER/COST CENTER (RC/CC)

The RC/CC code is a six-position, alpha-numeric code used to identify separate organizational entities so that responsibility for controlling operating costs can be delegated to the chiefs of activities that have authority to consume the resources and separate nonorganizational activities into segments that can be associated on a one-for-one basis with elements of the FYDP account structure. (AFLCR 177-105)

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROPERTY

The obligation of an individual for the proper management, custody care and safeguarding of property entrusted to his possession or under his supervision. (DOD 4160.21-M.

RESPONSIBILITY, PROPERTY

The obligation of an individual for the proper management, custody, care, and safeguarding of property entrusted to his possession or under his supervision. (DOD 5000.8)

RESPONSIBLE AFSC ORGANIZATION

The organization (ASD, ESD, SD, AD) having the primary responsibility for establishing requirements for handbooks to support assigned responsibilities for developing and acquiring new systems and equipment. (AFSCR 8-4)

RESPONSIBLE AIR LOGISTICS CENTER

The ALC designated by HQ AFLC to provide technical and logistical assistance to the deploying organization in packaging, marketing, requisitioning, etc. This ALC will further act as the focal point for information relative to the status of the equipment of the deploying organization. The ALC in whose geographical area the deploying organization is located will normally be designated responsibility for nonaircraft and nonmissile deploying organizations. The ALC and/or SM, as appropriate, which is assigned responsibility for the weapons system (aircraft or missile) will normally be designated responsibility for deploying organizations possessing aircraft and/or missiles. (AFM 67-1)

RESPONSIBLE AIR MATERIEL AREA

The air materiel area designated by HQ AFLC to provide technical and logistical assistance to the deploying organization in packaging, marketing, requisitioning, etc This AMA will further act as the focal point for information relative to the status of the equipment of the deploying organization. The AMA in whose geographic area the deploying organization is located will normally be designated responsibility for nonaircraft and nonmissile deploying organizations. The AMA and/or SSM, as appropriate, which is assigned responsibility for the weapons systems (aircraft or missile) will normally be designated responsibility for deploying organizations possessing aircraft and/or missiles. (AFM 67-1)

RESPONSIBLE ENGINEERING ACTIVITY

That Air Force organization which has engineering responsibility for the part in accordance with AFLCR/AFSCR 80-17 (AFLCR 66-31)

RESPONSIBLE ENGINEERING OFFICE (REO)

The activity assigned the engineering or technical surveillance function for a specific discipline (AFSCR 8-4)

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER

An individual officially appointed by the base or unit commander or unit supply officer to maintain record of such property entrusted to him or to maintain custodial responsibility when record is maintained by a unit supply officer. (AFM 67-1)

An individual, either civilian or military, responsible for the proper custody, care, and safekeeping of property entrusted to his possession or under his supervision to include pecuniary liability for any loss which might occur because of failure to exercise this obligation. (see also Accountable Officer). (DOD 4140.25-M)

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION

A defined unit within the contractor's organization structure which is assigned responsibility for accomplishing specific tasks. (DOD 7000.2)

RESPONSIBLE TEST AGENCY

The test activity which has been designated as having primary responsibility for a particular test (AFM 11-1)

RESPONSIVE PRODUCTION

A phase provisioning technique used during the initial provisioning process wherein the contractor maintains buffer stocks of raw materials and semi-fabricated items to shorten lead times for selected items of spare parts having questionable reliability and service life. Austere quantities of such items are procured to meet emergency requirements and contractor maintained buffer stocks are depended upon for support until valid usage experience is gained on the selected items. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

RESTORATION (APPROPRIATION)

Return of obligational authority previously withdrawn under an expired appropriation or merged appropriation account limited to amounts withdrawn. (DOD 5000.8)

RESTRAINT FACTOR

A factor normally expressed in multiples of the force of gravity which determines the required strength of lashings and tiedowns to secure a particular load. (JCS Pub 1)

RESTRAINT OF LOADS

The process of binding, lashing, and wedging items into one unit onto or into its transporter in a manner that will insure immobility during transit. (JCS Pub 1)

RESTRICTED AIR CARGO

Cargo which is not highly dangerous under normal conditions, but which possesses certain qualities which require extra precautions in packing and handling. (JCS Pub 1)

RESTRICTED AMMUNITION

Items that cannot be expected to perform satisfactorily under all conditions, but may be used safely within certain prescribed limitations. (AFM 67-1)

RESTRICTED AREA

A physically defined area containing material, facilities, or structures subject to special security restrictions and controls. (AFM 67-1)

RESTRICTED DATA

All information designated as "Restricted Data" within the meaning of Public Law 703, 83d Congress (Atomic Energy Act of 1954), including all documents and other material of such designation which bear the following markings in addition to their security classifications markings "Restricted Data, Atomic Energy Act of 1954" (Includes that previously marked, "Restricted Data, Atomic Energy Act of 1946".) (AR 380-130, DCD 5220, 22-R)

All data concerning (1) design, manufacture or utilization of atomic weapons; (2) the production of special nuclear material; or (3) the use of special nuclear material in production of energy, but shall not include data declassified or removed from the Restricted Data Category which the Atomic Energy Commission from time to time determines may be published without undue risk to the common defense and security. (OPNAVINST 5510.3)

Data concerning design, manufacture, or utilization of atomic weapons; the production of special nuclear materiel; or the use of special nuclear materiel in the production of energy. This term shall not include data declassified or removed from the restricted data category. (AFM 67-1)

All data (information) concerning: a. Design, manufacture or utilization of atomic weapons; b. the production of special nuclear material; or c. the use of special nuclear material in the production of energy, but shall not include data declassified or removed from the restricted data category pursuant to Section 142 of the Atomic Energy Act. (Section 11w, Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.) (JCS Pub 1)

RESTRICTED PARTS

Certain classes of vehicle parts which shall be procured by the government through mandatory federal supply schedules. AFM 67-1)

RESUPPLY OF EUROPE

The shipping of supplies to Europe during the period from the outbreak of war until the end of such a requirement. These supplies to exclude any material already located upon land in Europe, but to include other supplies irrespective of their origin or location. (JCS Pub 1)

RESUPPLY

Resupply is the act of replenishing stocks in order to maintain required levels of supply. (JCS Pub 1)

RETAIL BIN AREA

A room or area where retail quantities of supplies, normally less than case lots, are stored and issued. (AR 320-5)

RETAIL INTERSERVICE LOGISTIC SUPPORT

This is interservice support between field activities (e.g., bases, camps, stations and installations) of DOD components and other Departments or Agencies of the U.S. Government. It excludes supply support involving supply system stocks or centrally controlled materiel. (DOD 4000.19)

RETAIL INVENTORY

Supplies/materiel held below the wholesale level (the intermediate and consumer level of inventory). (AFLCR 400-21/DARCOMR 700-99/NAVMATINST 4790.23A/MCO P4410.22A)

RETAIL ITEM MANAGEMENT

Those functions of materiel management which must be performed for items in DSA-assigned FSCs when the Air Force is a user but the normal item management (acquisition and distribution) is accomplished by a Defense Supply Cneter. (AFLCR 400-1)

RETAIL LEVEL INTERSERVICING

Is defined as interservice support between field activities (e.g., bases, posts, camps, stations, installations) of the Military Services or DOD agencies. It excludes interservice supply support involving supply system stocks or other centrally controlled materiel. (DSAM 4140.4)

Interservice support between field activities (e.g., bases, posts, camps, stations, installations) of the DOD components and other Departments or Agencies of the Federal Government. (DOD 4000.19-M)

RETAIL MANAGEMENT

The functions performed on behalf of a military service by a designated activity within that service for items assigned to an Integrated Manager. (DOD 4140.32-M)

RETAIL MANAGER

An activity assigned primary responsibility for inventory management of an item of supply for and within a specific military service. (ASOINST P4400.24)

RETAIL QUANTITY

A five (5) digit numeric figure indicating the quantity of items required to satisfy initial service support requirements. This includes quantities to outfit or increase levels in all organizational, intermediate and depot level activities supporting the end item and all other quantities intended to be requisitioned by the using Service for Service owned retail pipeline stock in support of the end item. (DSAR 4140.35)

RETAIL STOCK POINT

An activity authorized to stock integrated manager manterial in the Navy Stock Account and to provide supply support to: (1) Fleet Units. (2) Activities for which it performs allotment accounting. (3) Selected adjacent activities for which it does not perform allotment accounting (only when specifically assigned area support responsibilities for these activities.) (NAVSUPINST 4440.99)

RETAIL STOCK

Consists of all material carried in retail bins, racks, rooms, spaces, etc., for immediate issue, usually in small quantities. (NAVSUP MAN)

Supplies carried for ready issue in small quantities below continental United States depot level. (AR 320-5)

Stock which is not regularly controlled by the wholesale manager. (AFR 67-97)

RETAIL STOCKS

Military inventories not included in Defense Supply Center (DSC) stocks which are necessary to be held and controlled by the individual military service for issue or resale to final consumers in performance of assigned missions. Retail stocks include prepositional war reserve stocks. (AFLCM 72-2)

Assets owned by the Air Force. (AFLCR 67-1)

RETAIL SUPPLY POINT

An activity of a military service where material is received, stored, and issued to using units. (AFLCM 72-2)

RETAIN CARD

The process of changing a file-ID when it is dumped from disk to tape. (AFLCR 171-116)

RETARDATION DEVICE

A system to delay or impede the progress of a nuclear weapon and thus increase the time of fall or decrease the impact velocity. (AFLCR 65-6)

RETENTION AUTHORITY

The authority by which certain in-use items of equipment not otherwise authorized may be retained by the processing organization when retention is deemed more economical or practical than turn-in. Item authorized for retention will not be replaced. (AFM 67-1)

RETENTION LEVEL

The amount of Ready-For-Issue (RFI) material a specific activity is authorized to retain, a part of which exceeds the activity's requisitioning objective. (FASOINST 4500.25)

RETENTION LIMIT

The maximum quantity of an item which it has been determined will be retained. Retention Limit consists of the MDay Materiel Requirement for the item plus either Economic Retention Stock or Contingency Retention Stock. (DOD 4140.1)

RETENTION STOCKS

The quantity of an item which will be retained for system use, consisting of the sum of the stocks held for peacetime force material requirements, approved force and general force mobilization requirements, plus the economic retention or contingency retention stocks, as applicable. (DSAM 4140.1)

RETEST OK (RTOK)

Identifies the IS which is received at the TRC, tested, found serviceable, and no repair was performed. (AFLCM 66-309)

RETEST PHASE

A period of time following a formal M demonstration for repeat tests. (MIL-STD-471)

RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTION

A term referring to a deduction from salaries of governmental employees, voluntary payments made by such employees, or by the Government, all of which are deposited into the Treasury and held in trust pursuant to law, for the payment of retirement annuities to such employees. (DODI 5000.8)

RETIREMENT (AIRCRAFT)

Separation of aircraft from the program inventory. Separation may be accomplished by: (a) Strike, (b) Transfer to status codes series P, R, and S, or (c) Transfer of a "Contingency Reserve" status (code series W). (OPNAVINST 5442.2)

RETIREMENT, PROPERTY

The act of removal of a unit of property from service. The original cost or other basis of valuation of such unit retired. (DOD 5000.8)

RETRAINING PERIOD

The 2-month maximum period allowed a crewmember to receive additional training and successfully complete a recheck or reexamination. The period begins the day following the first failure. (AFSCR 60-1)

RETROACTIVE CHANGE KIT

A set of parts required to modify one item of delivered equipment. (e.g., aircraft, spare wing, turret, etc.) (ANA Bulletin 390a)

RETROACTIVE CODING

Scheduled application of the approved IMC criteria by the ICPs to item(s) in FSC Classes designated as Commodity Oriented which were previously coded for Service retention. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

RETROFIT ACTION

Action taken to modify inservice equipment. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

RETROFIT CHANGE KIT

A kit of parts required to modify one piece of interservice equipment. (AR 320-5)

RETROFIT ITEMS

Items procured to modify in-service systems and equipment. (AFLCM 57-7, AFSCM 57-2)

RETROFIT (RETROACTIVE REFIT)

A modification of a configuration item to incorporate changes made in later production of a similar type. (AFR 65-3)

RETROGRADE CARGO

Cargo being returned from an oversea command to continental United Sates. (AR 320-5)

RETROGRADE MOVEMENT

Any movement of a command to the rear, or away from the enemy. It may be forced by the enemy or may be made voluntarily. Such movement may be classified as withdrawal, retirement, or delaying action. (JCS Pub. 1, AR 320-5)

RETROROCKET OR RETARDING ROCKET

A rocket which provides thrust in the direction

opposite to the vehicle's motion. It is used to reduce the speed of the vehicle or to separate one section from the remaining vehicle. Although a propulsion unit, a retrorocket is not considered a part of the propulsion system. (AFM 127-201)

RETURN CODING

A request to effect the return of an item currently coded for Integrated Materiel Management to Service Management by the application of IMC criteria. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

RETURN LOAD

Personnel and/or cargo to be transported by a returning carrier. (AR 320-5)

RETURNABLE CONTAINER

Specific type of containers which may be collapsed when the item enclosed is withdrawn in order that the container may be returned to point of origin in knocked down condition. (AR 320-5)

RETURNED MATERIEL

Quantities of supplies previously issued which are returned to the control of the responsible activity. (AR 320-5)

RETURN

Transfer of the Controlling and/or Physical Custody of an aircraft from an Operating Command to BUWEPS FR. (OPNAVINST P5442.2A)

RETURNS FROM USERS, MATERIEL

In the case of materiel returned to stock-fund inventories, such materiel is subject to reimbursement to the returning activities if there is use for it. (DOD 5000.8)

Materiels, supplies and equipment in excess of current needs of using activities returned to stock. (DOD 5000.8)

RETURNS LIST

List of essential items prepared by cognizant inventory control points consisting of critical and intensively managed secondary items and repair parts, also recoverable items selected for automatic returns. (AR 320-5)

RETURNS TO STOCK FUNDS, REIMBURSABLE

Materiel returned to a stock fund by users for credit to applicable appropriated fund. (DOD 5000.8)

RETURNS TO STOCK FUNDS, WITHOUT CREDIT

Materiel returned to a stock fund by users without allowance of credit to appropriate funds, based upon a determination by stock-fund manager that there is not procurement need therefor. (DOD 5000.8)

RETURNS WITH CREDIT

Materiel accepted by an entity of the Army Stock Fund or Defense Supply Agency (Defense Stock Fund) for which an allowance is made based upon the stated condition. (AR 320-5)

RETURNS WITHOUT CREDIT

Materiel accepted by an entity of the Army Stock Fund or Defense Supply Agency (Defense Stock Fund) for which no allowance is made. (AR 320-5)

REUSABLE CONTAINER

A shipping and storage container which is designed for reuse without impairment of its protective function, and which can be repaired and refitted to prolong its life or to adapt it for shipment of items other than that for which it was originally employed. (AFR 71-9)

REUTILIZATION

The term reutilization as used by DSA means the reutilization of DOD activity to fill a need for such property. Includes recoupment actions. (DOD 4140.34M)

REVENUE

The amount realized from sales of goods or services, or the use of capital, and, in governmental or institutional accounting, taxes, duties and contributions in support of operations. In financial statements, use of the term implies the "accrual basis of accounting" (q.v.), as distinguished from the "cash basis" (q.v.). When the latter is used, the term "cash receipts" is more appropriate. (DOD 5000.8)

REVENUE, NET

In governmental and institutional accounting, the balance of revenue remaining after deducting all authorized costs, charges, expenses, and losses which have accrued during a given period including reserves properly chargeable against revenue. (DOD 5000.8)

REVENUE, OPERATING

The net income derived from the normal operations of an enterprise, after deducting operating costs. (DOD 5000.8)

REVERSAL

An action taken on a transaction to reverse the original computer decision. (AFM 67-1)

REVERSED LINK ON

An internally generated D057G transaction which is created by an input link on, establish, or install action. Where the input link on references the item, the reverse link on refereences the NHA of the item.

and an item that will be linked to it. This transaction is also keyed by DCN to the input transaction from which it was created. (AFLCR 171-91)

REVETMENT

An explosives location barricaded on at least three sides. The revetment may incorporate a structure or an overhead cover. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

REVIEW BOARD

A board established within the various levels of DOD Component organizations for the purpose of (1) performing one or more management functions, such as reviewing proposed solicitations and/or model contracts for consistency with law, policy regulations and direction from higher authority; (2) reviewing proposed specifications and standards to assure conformance to policy and operational need; or (3) reviewing data requirements for conformance to policy and minimum need. Makeup of the board may vary depending upon the acquisition valve, complexity, and status of the program to be considered. (DOD 4120.21)

REVIEW CYCLE (RC)

The period between successive procurement reviews. (ASOINST P4440.53)

The time between the mandatory review of item requirements. (AFLCR 57-27)

REVIEW

The act or process of inspecting, examining, or verifying the contractor's performance in satisfying legal and contractual obligations in asset management. (AFSCM 78-1)

REVISED DELIVERY FORECAST (RDF)

Is the best estimate of the Contractor/CAO when the quantity of a line item scheduled under the contract will be delivered to the FOB point. Use of the RDF does not replace or revise the contract delivery schedule which can be changed only by a formal contract modification; it may be used to record an accelerated delivery schedule. (AFLCR 70-11)

REVISION

A complete reissue of a TM which supersedes the preceding edition. (AFR 66-19, AR 310-70, NAVMATINST 5600.11A, MCO 5215.16, DSAR 4151.9)

REVISION (DRAWING)

Any change on the drawing after the drawing has been issued. (MIL-STD-24A)

REVISION OF STANDARD PRICES

A change in the former inventory standard price of an item due to signficant change in current procurement price or production cost, or significant change in the previously established surcharge included in the standard price. (DOD 5000.8)

The total dollar amount of the change in inventory value of an item, or category or class of items, by reason of the application of new standard prices. (DOD 5000.8)

REVISION SYMBOL (DRAWING)

An identifying letter, and suffix number inclosed in a circle approximately 3/8 inch in diameter. (MIL-STD-24A)

REVOLVING FUND

A fund established to finance a cycle of operations to which reimbursements and collections are returned for reuse in a manner such as will maintain the principal of the fund; e.g., "working capital funds," "industrial funds," and "loan funds." (JCS Pub 1)

REVOLVING FUND ACCOUNT

An account on the books of the Treasury in which are recorded receipts and disbursements pertaining to a specific

REWAREHOUSING

Rearrangement of supplies from one storage location to another within the same storage activity. (AR 320-5)

REWAREHOUSING (PROJECT)

The re-location of material as a result of the gain or loss of workload mission, gain of facilities (mechanized material handling of new warehouse, etc.), loss of facilities, transfer of building, or command decision requiring large scale rearrangement of stock. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

REWAREHOUSING (REGULAR)

The re-location of material because of the steady attrition of phase-out material causing surplus space in class location, or the fluctuation in stock levels causing unusual loss or gain in material stored in an assigned location. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

REWORKED MATERIAL

Material that was nonconforming but has been subjected to a process that restores all nonconforming characteristics to the requirements in the contract, specification, drawing, or other approved product description. (MIL-STD-1520, USAF) (AFR 74-15)

REWORK

The reworking or repairing of defective work to put it in condition of acceptable production. The actual or standard cost thereof. (DOD 5000.8)

Any work done in order to correct rejected work. (AFLCM 74-2)

The restorative or additive work performed on an aircraft, aircraft equipment, and aircraft support equipment by aircraft industrial establishments (Overhaul and Repair Departments) or contractor's plants. A Rework process extends from the time some of the work is started until all of the work has been completed, including temporary interruptions in direct labor and including Rework evaluation and test and correction of discrepancies determined thereby. Rework is divided into two categories: Standard and Special. (OPNAVINST 5442.2E)

The work done to aircraft, aircraft equipment, and aircraft support equipment to improve or change their capability to perform specific missions or functions by replacement, removal, addition, alteration or repair of parts of equipment of the aircraft; and without particular regard to the position in standard service life. "Special Rework" is divided into the following processes: Conversion, In-Service Repair, Modernization, Modernization-Conversion Modification, Repair. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

REWORK, REMOVAL RATE

The anticipated percentage of the total quantity of a repairable assembly (Master Control File Item) on an aircraft or engine passing through the Overhaul and Repair (O&R) that will require some depth of rework (NAVSOINST 4700.25)

RIOT CONTROL AGENT

A chemical that produces temporary irritating or disabling effects when in contact with the eyes or when inhaled. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

RIP-OUT MATERIAL

Scrap material removed from property of the customer during industrial operations, including conversion and overhaul at industrially funded activities. (DOD 4160.21-M)

RISK

The opposite of confidence or assurance; the probability that the conclusion reached as to the contents of a lot (number of defects or defectives or defective range) is incorrect. (AFSCM 78-1)

R&D FACILITIES

Structures (both permanent and temporary types), R&D equipment, and space (air/terrain, enclosed-environmentally controlled) essential to the conduct of approved R&D programs/projects. This includes analytical (as opposed to administrative), design (engineering design and drafting), experimental test and evaluation facilities, and associated technical-storage-type facilities. (AFSCR 172-2)

R&D FIELD ACTIVITIES

The primary source of operating funds for SAMSO divisions, centers, and laboratories in the R&D appropriation that includes the term "R&D Installations." (AFSCR 172-2)

R&D FUNDS

Include all appropriated funds in Program VI (all appropriations) plus all the R&D appropriation funds in other than Program VI. The term "R&D Funds" is sometimes used instead of RDT&E funds. (AFSCR 172-2)

R&D PROGRAM

The name of Program VI, one of the 10 OSD major programs that includes efforts associated with the pursuit of basic research; exploratory, advanced, and engineering development; and program-wide management and support. Appropriations that apply to this program are limited to Military Construction (3300), Military Personnel (3500), RDT&E (3600) and Family Housing (0700). (AFSCR 172-2)

ROAD BLOCK

A barrier or obstacle (usually covered by fire) used to block or limit the movement of hostile vehicles along a route. (JCS Pub 1)

ROAD CAPACITY

The maximum traffic flow obtainable on a given roadway, using all available lanes, usually expressed in vehicles per hour or vehicles per day. (JCS Pub 1)

ROAD NET

The system of roads available within a particular locality or area. (JCS Pub 1)

ROADABLE CONTAINER

A wheeled container capable of transporting a nuclear weapon when towed by a suitable prime mover. The container protects the weapon from adverse environmental conditions during storage (AFM 67-1)

ROB-BACK OR CANNIBALIZATION

The authorized removal of a specific assembly, subassembly, or component from one end-item for

installation in another end-item to meet priority requirements and with an obligation to replace the removed item. (AFR 74-15)

ROB-BACK

The local authorized removal of an assembly, subassembly, or component part thereof from an aircraft or end item within the maintenance repair process to repair a like aircraft or end item for the purpose of meeting specific aircraft or end item schedules. Rob-back will only be accomplished after all other sources of supply have been exhausted. AFLC Form 244 must have been processed to requisition the item and a back order status received. (AFLCR 66-53)

The total amount of specific MAP requisitions for which materiel has not yet been delivered. (DOD 5000.8)

ROCKET (COMPLETE ROUND)

Consisting of all components necessary for it to function. (JCS Pub 1)

ROCKET PROPULSION

Reaction propulsion wherein both the fuel and the oxidizer, generating the hot gases expended through a nozzle, are carried as part of the rocket engine. Specifically, rocket propulsion differ from jet propulsion in that jet propulsion utilizes atmospheric air as an oxidizer whereas rocket propulsion utilizes nitric acid or a similar compound as an oxidizer. (JCS Pub 1)

ROCKET

A self-propelled vehicle without installed or remote control guidance mechanisms. (DOD 4000.20, AFR 66-20)

A thrust-producing system which derives its thrust from ejection of hot gases generated from material carried in the system, not requiring intake of air or water. (Rockets may be either of the liquid or solid propellant types.) (AFM 11-1)

ROLE

The specific function assigned to or performed by a military force in contributing to the support or attainment of a broader more generally defined mission. (AFM 11-1)

ROLL MICROFILM

A strip of 35 mm microfilm, on 100 foot reels, containing engineering data (see specification MIL-M-9868). (AFR 67-28)

ROLL ON/ROLL OFF (CARGO)

Cargo loaded abroad a trailer-type conveyance, transported to a vessel at the port of loading, rolled onto the vessel at the port of loading, rolled onto the vessel, stowed, and rolled off at port of discharge. (DOD 4500.32-R)

ROLL ON/ROLL OFF (SERVICE)

A land and water express service comprising a through movement of cargo from CONSUS depots to overseas depots. (DOD 4500.32-R)

ROLLBACK MATERIAL

All material returned to supply activities, by other than inventory manager originated shipment, as potential stock regardless of the condition of the material or source of generation. Cognizant inventory managers will determine the circumstances under which items will not be accepted for system stock retention and will furnish appropriate advice to receiving activities for use in processing returned material. This advice will generally indicate the differences, if any, in the acceptability of ready-for-issue, economically repairable, and beyond economical repair material. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

Material returned to supply activities, by other than an inventory manager originated shipment, as potential stock regardless of the condition of the material or source of generation. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

ROLL-UP

The process for orderly dismantling of facilities no longer required in support of operations and available for transfer to other areas. (JCS Pub 1)

ROPE

An element of chaff consisting of a long roll of metallic foil or wire which is designed for broad, lowfrequency response. (JCS Pub 1)

ROPE-CHAFF

Chaff which contains one or more rope elements. (JCS Pub 1)

ROTATABLE POOL

A range of selected items maintained by a specific maintenance activity on custody from the supporting supply department. Items generally carried in the pool are those required to sustain operations where immediate availability is essential. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

ROTATABLE SPARES POOL

A specific range and quantity of repairable items required to replace like defective items removed from the end article undergoing some phase of rework, when the removed items cannot be reworked by the date they are required for

installation to meet the end article rework production schedule. (FASOINST 4700.22)

ROTATION

Any tactical aircraft rotating overseas supported in accordance with Chapter 15. (AFM 67-1)

ROUTED ITEM

An exchangeable end item which is taken from a weapon system, routed to a maintenance shop for repair and returned to the aircraft for reinstallation (AFLCR 66-67)

ROUTE

The prescribed course to be travelled from a specific point of origin to a specific destination. (JCS Pub 1)

ROUTINE AMMUNITION MAINTENANCE

Maintenance operations not involving disassembly of ammunition or replacement of components, and comprising chiefly cleaning and protecting exterior surfaces of individual items, packages of ammunition, ammunition components and explosives. (AR 320-5)

ROUTINE IDENTIFIER (RI)

A —digit code used to identify the military department are coded FAO in the MASL. (AFLCR 400-23)

ROUTINE (ACTION PRIORITY)

Other than emergency or urgent. (AFR 67-4/AR 700-96/NAVMATINST 4000.35/MCO 4235.22)

ROUTINE REORDER POINT (LEVEL OF SUPPLY)

The stock position at which a replenishment requisition should be submitted or levels reviewed to insure adequate quantities are on hand or due in to maintain the requisitioning objective. (AFM 67-1)

ROUTINE REORDER POINT

The assets position at which a stock replenishment requisition should be submitted or assets reviewed to insure adequate quantities are available or due in to maintain the stockage objective. This position is reached when the on hand and due-in quantities minus due-out quantities are equal to or less than the established safety level plus pipeline time quantity. (AFM 67-1)

ROUTING AUTHORITY

An activity responsible for designating modes and/or providing transportation routing instructions for certain shipments requiring clearance prior to movement. (DOD 4500.32-R)

ROUTING IDENTIFIER (RI)

Machine Readable Code-See MILSTRIP Routing Identifier Code. (DOD 5105.38M)

1. A code that identifies a specific supply and distribution organization as to military service or governmental ownership, and geographical location.

2. For intra-Air Force use, a routing identifier may be used to indicate a local supply source; that is, local purchase, local manufacture, etc., when the first position is reflected as a "J" (Attachment 13, chapter 9). (AFM 67-1)

A three position code that identifies a specific supply and distribution organization as to its Military Service or governmental ownership, and its geographical location. (LSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5006/MCO P4400.101)

ROUTING OFFICER

A military officer or civilian official who issues route orders or selects routes by which persons or things are transported. (DSAR 4500.3)

ROUTING OR ROUTE ORDER

An order issued by a routing officer specifying the mode of transportation and the means within that mode by which shipment will move. (DSAR 4500.3)

An order issued by MTMTS specifying the mode of transportation, the route, and the means within that mode by which the shipment will move. (NAVORD OP 2165)

ROUTING

The detailed layout scheme, in sequence, of a product process by department, operation, time of process plan and like factors. In supply operations all routing is a preplanned process procedure against which all like units are permitted to flow freely, subject to "exception" control. (AFLCM 25-3)

ROW STACK

Stack supplies in rows from wall or imaginary wall line to aisle. (AR 320-5)

RPIE MANUALS

Commercial-type manuals either procured or developed for the operation, service, and maintenance of RPIE. These manuals are normally of two types (equipment and system manuals) and are not a part of the TO system as defined in AFR 8-2. (AFSCM 310-2)

RATIFICATION OF STORES

The determination of the extent of a specific store/ aircraft compatibility and the formal publication of all information necessary for

appropriate employment of a store on a specified aircraft (aircraft series) in the applicable technical manuals and flight operations manuals (or interim supplements or revisions). (AFSCR 80-33)

RUN CODE

The two-character part of the ID structure which uniquely identifies a specific computer run, machine operation, or manual process from all others of a given data system or subsystem. The system development personnel responsible for the data system will assign the run code. The run code can be any combination of alphabetic or numeric characters; for example, AA, A1, 1A, or 11. When assigning run codes, allow for possible added future run codes within a group. Use AFLCM 171-13 when putting computer programs on an executive tape. (AFLCR 171-58)

RUN NUMBER

The run number is made up of the first seven characters of the ID structure. This term uniquely identifies a specific computer run, machine operation, or manual operation from all others. (AFLCR 171-58)

RUNNING SPARE

Repair part which is packaged and shipped with an operable set of equipment in addition to the parts needed for initial operation, in order to care for replacements as they become necessary; for example, vacuum tubes, dry batteries and brushes. (AR 320-5)

RUPTURE STRENGTH

The stress at which a material will fail. (AFM 127-201)

-S-

S ITEM

Items obtained from normal supply sources transferred by base supply officers to organizations for training, personnel testings, displays, and/or engineering use. (AFM 67-1)

An activity designated to conduct consolidated sales of surplus, foreign excess, and exchange/sale personal property for DPDOs within its assigned geographical area. (DOD 4160.21-M)

SABOTAGE

An act or acts with intent to injure, interfere with, or obstruct the national defense of a country by willfully injuring or destroying, or attempting to injure or destroy, any national defense or war material, premises or utilities, to include human and natural resources. (JCS Pub 1)

SADDLE MOUNT

The movement of a vehicle which has one end loaded on and secured to a vehicle moving in driveway service. (DSAR 4500.3)

SAFE AND ARM MECHANISM

A safety barrier between the electric initiators and the pyrotechnic or explosive train until actual actuation is desired. (AFM 127-201)

SAFETY DISTANCE (ROAD)

The distance between vehicles traveling in column specified by the command in light of safety requirements. (JCS Pub 1)

SAFETY DISTANCES

Empirical distances in relation to quantity of explosives and are the minimum permitted for separation of facilities within a hazard area of possible explosions and for separations of the explosive hazard from inhabited buildings, passengers railroads and public highways, in order to control the magnitude of damage, loss of life and serious injuries. Separation distances, because of practical necessity, must be graduated as to risk to provide for selected types of protection. Separation distances are not absolute safe distances but are relative protective or safe distances. (DODI 4145.23)

SAFETY LEVEL (OF SUPPLY)

That quantity of an item needed to permit continuous operation with a specific level of confidence if resupply is interrupted or demand varies. (AFM 67-1)

The quantity of materiel, in addition to the operating level of supply, required to be on hand to permit continued operations in the event of minor interruptions of normal replenishment or unpredictable fluctuations in issue demand. (DODI 5000.8, DODI 4140.4, JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5, NAVSUP MAN)

SAFETY LEVEL

The quantity required to be on hand to permit continuous operations in the event of minor interruption of normal replenishment or unpredictable fluctuations in demand. (DOD 4140.20)

Quantity of materiel, statistically computed based on the combined variability of the base repair cycle and order and shipping time quantity, to provide continuous operation in the event of interruption of normal replenishment or unpredicted fluctuations in demands. (AFM 57-1)

The quantity of the PSO required to be on hand

to permit continuous operations in the event of minor interruption of normal replenishment or unpredictable fluctuations in demand. (DODI 4140.25-M)

The quantity of materiel which is required to be on hand to permit continued operation in the event of minor interruption of normal replenishment or unpredictable fluctuation in demand. The safety level determined in accordance with this Instruction is structured so as to minimize time-weighted, essentiality-weighted requisitions short for those demands treated as recurring. (DOD 4140 39)

SAFETY LIMIT

1. Line marking off a zone or area in front of friendly troops, over whose heads gunfire is delivered. Shots must clear this zone if the troops are not to be endangered. 2. Bounds set around the target area on a firing range, within which there is a danger from shell fragments or ricocheting shells, if not from direct fire. 3. Greatest angle to the right or left that a gun is allowed to fire in artillery practice. These safety limits are set to protect people, buildings, towing ships, etc. (AR 310-25)

SAFETY OF FLIGHT

When a failure or malfunction would present a hazardous condition to equipment or personnel during preflight, in-flight, or post-flight operations. (AFLCR 65-22)

Failure or malfunction which would present a hazardous condition to end article or personnel during preflight, in-flight, or post-flight aircraft/missile operations. (AFLCR 65-17)

SAFETY REVIEW BOARD (SRB)

A commander's safety assessment of all major and minor modifications. (AFSCR 80-33)

SAFETY SUPPLEMENTS

Safety supplements are issued as an expeditious method of transmitting data affecting safety to the field. They are identified by adding "SS" and a numerical designator to the number of the TO being supplemented. (AFSCR 66-9, AFLCR 66-9)

SAFETY TCTO INDICATOR

The asterisk (*) appearing to the immediate left of the TCTO number on various D057G TCTO status reports which identify by TCTO number, the modification having safety implications and/or an impact on safety of hardware use. (AFLCR 71-91)

SAFETY TESTS

Safety tests are an integral part of the testing procedure and are conducted during most of the formal tests. (AR 70-10)

SAFETY

Freedom from those conditions which can cause injury or death to personnel and damage to, or loss of, equipment or property. (AFSCM 127-1)

SAF-ALERT

An ALERT provided to all participants in DPCCP with immediate information on potential or actual hazard or safety condition. (AFLCR/AFSCR 800-26)

SALES ACCOUNT

The formal record of the responsibility of a sales officer prepared periodically on a money value basis, in accordance with the provisions of AFM 145-1. (AFM 67-1)

SALES CODES

These are numeric codes used to designate various types of clothing store sales for administrative purposes; for example, sales code "96" (cash sales to airmen) and sales code "17" (health and appearance sales). (AFM 67-1)

SALES CONTRACTING OFFICER (SCO)

An individual who has been duly appointed and granted the authority conferred by law to sell surplus, foreign excess, and exchange/sale personal property by any of the authorized prescribed methods of sale. (DOD 4160.21-M)

SALES CONTRACT

An agreement between the government and a purchaser whereby the government agrees to sell and the purchaser agrees to buy specified items of property for a stated sum of money. (AFM 11-1)

An agreement between two parties, binding upon both parties, to transfer title of specified property for a consideration. (DOD 4160.21-M)

SALES (FMS) ONLY

A deficiency which prevents an item received from fulfilling its intended mission. This can include deficiencies on materiel or the technical requirements of materiel, drawings, and specification requirements. Quality deficiencies may be attributable to one or more of the following:

1. Design Deficiency. Any condition that limits or prevents the use of materiel for the purpose intended or required where the materiel meets all other specifications or contractual requirements. These deficiencies cannot be corrected except through a design change.

2. Materiel Deficiency. Any deficiency (e.g., materiel which is attributable to nonconformance to contractual or specification requirements. Substandard workmanship will be considered to fall within this definition.

3. Procurement Deficiency. Any unsatisfactory materiel condition which is attributable to improper, incorrect, ambiguous or omitted contractual requirements including deficient specifications and other technical data. (AFR 67-16)

SALES

The amount of proceeds realized or to be realized by the seller for goods or services furnished or to be furnished to the buyer. (DOD 5000.8)

Reimbursable issues at standard prices, or at standard prices less discounts allowed. (DODI 5000.8)

Obtainment of revenue for the DMS, AFIF upon completion of a job order. (AFLCR 66-9)

SALVAGE PROCEDURE

The recovery, evacuation and reclamation of damaged, discarded, condemned or abandoned allied or enemy materiel, ships, craft and floating equipment for reuse, repair, refabricating or scrapping. Naval salvage operations include harbor and channel clearance, diving, hazardous towing and rescue tug services and the recovery of materiel, ships, craft and floating equipment sunk offshore or elsewhere stranded. (AR 320-5)

1. The recovery, evacuation, and reclamation of damaged, discarded, condemned, or abandoned allied or enemy materiel, ships, craft, and floating equipment for reuse, repair. refabrication, or scrapping.

2. Naval salvage operations include harbor and channel clearance. diving, hazardous towing and rescue tug services, and recovery of materiel, ships, craft, and floating equipment sunk offshore or elsewhere stranded. (JCS Pub 1)

SALVAGEABILITY/EXCESS SCREENING CODE

A one character alpha code which indicates the disposition of salvaged items or whether or not the item is to be reported for the possible utilization of excess assets by another agency of the Department of Defense. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

SALVAGE

Personnel property which has some value in excess of its basic material content but is in such condition that it has no reasonable prospect of use as a unit for the purpose for which it was originally intended, and its repair or rehabilitation for use as a unit is impracticable. (DODI 5000.8)

Property which because of its worn, damaged, deteriorated, or incomplete condition, or specialized nature, has no reasonable prospect of sale or use as serviceable property without major repairs or alterations, but which has some value in excess of its scrap value. (AFPR 24-101.25)

Property that has some value in excess of its basic material content but which is in such condition that it has no reasonable prospect of use for any purpose as a unit and its repair or rehabilitation for use as a unit is clearly impracticable. (JCS Pub 1)

The saving or rescuing of condemned, discarded, or abandoned property, and of materials contained therein for reuse, refabrication, or scrapping. (JCS Pub 1)

Property which, because of its worn, damaged, deteriorated, or incomplete condition, or specialized nature, has no reasonable prospect of sale or use as serviceable property without major repairs or alterations, but which has some value in excess of its scrap value. (DAC 76-17)

1. Property that has some value in excess of its basic material content but which is in such condition that it has no reasonable prospect of use for any purpose as a unit and its repair or rehabilitation for use as a unit is clearly impractical.

2. The saving or rescuing of condemned, discarded, or abandoned property, and of materials contained therein for reuse, refabrication, or scrapping. (JCS Pub 1)

Personal property which has some value in excess of its basic material content, but is in such condition that it has no reasonable prospect of use as a unit for the purpose for which it was originally intended, and its repair or rehabilitation for use as a unit is impracticable. (DOD 4160.21-M)

SAMPLE ARTICLE

An article which may be one of the production equipments to be delivered under the contract and which shall not be specifically fabricated. Where assemblies and sub-assemblies are, by the nature of the equipment, not exposed for examination in the equipment, such parts shall be made available separately for examination. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

An article which may be one of the production end items to be delivered under the contract, but shall not be specifically fabricated to meet requirements for a sample article. When assemblies and subassemblies are, by nature of the end item, not exposed for examination in equipment such parts may be required separately for examination. (TM 38-715)

SAMPLE DEFECTIVE RATE

The ratio of the number of defective items to total number of items in the sample expressed as a percentage. Example: Five defective items in a sample size of 100 equals a 5% sample defective rate. (AFSCM 78-1)

SAMPLE ITEM

An individual article, document, record, or action to be tested to determine conformance to the standard being evaluated. (AFSCM 78-1)

SAMPLE

That portion of a lot selected for testing by statistical sampling. (AFSCM 78-1)

A small part of a quantity of product representative of the entire quantity, used for inspection or to determine the quality of the product. (AFR 144-1)

SAMPLE, RANDOM

A sample selected in such a way that each element of the population being sampled has an equal chance of being selected. (DODI 5000.8)

SAMPLE, STATISTICAL

A limited number of observations selected from a particular "universe" on a systematic predetermined, unbiased basis. After the application of statistical techniques, it is possible to make generalization about the universe from which the sample was selected. (DODI 5000.8)

SAMPLING, STRATIFIED

A sampling process in which the universe is first divided into subgroups or strata of homogeneous items (such as high-value, medium-value and low-value items) and the individual elements for the sample are then selected from each stratum or subgroup. Subdividing or stratifying a universe serves to facilitate the sampling process and increase the accuracy and reliability of measurements based upon samples. (DODI 5000.8)

SANCTUARY

A nation or area near or contiguous to the combat area which by tacit agreement between the warring powers is exempt from attack and therefore serves as a refuge for staging logistic, or other activities of the combatant powers. (JCS Pub 1)

SANITARILY APPROVED WAREHOUSE (FOR SUBSISTENCE ONLY)

A commercial storage facility which has been inspected and sanitarily approved by the Military Veterinary Service for the storage of subsistence. Sanitarily approved warehouses are listed in "Directory of Sanitarily Approved Food Establishments for Armed Forces Procurement," in accordance with Joint Regulation AR 40-657/AFR 163-2. (DSAR 4145.26)

SANITIZATION

The physical removal of unauthorized information from documents, slides, films, and so forth, necessary to permit the transmission of authorized information only. (AFSCR/AFLCR 8-1)

SATELLITE STATIONS

Transmission equipment established in outlying storage area to transmit locations to the central locator file and to Data Automation Division. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

SATELLITES

Aeronautical activities which are not replenished on a reporting basis but which are dependent on stock status reporting activities for complete aeronautical supply support and which normally operate on a shop store basis. Satellites normally will include auxiliary air stations, air facilities and other minor supply activities. (NAVSUP MANUAL 26040)

SATISFACTORY-AS-IS (SAI)

A determination, by the E&I team or the maintenance review team, that a maintenance condition is within technical order limitations. This determination will be based on technical order criteria and/or the findings of the responsible Engineering and Reliability Branch (MM-R). (AFLCR 65-17)

SAVE CARD

Used to keep on the operational master tape a program file that would automatically be removed during the next update. This card is also required when a program/file is released initially. (AFLCR 171-176)

SAVE LIST

Document compiled by the SM, EM, or EIM, consolidating requirements and other pertinent data received from the IMs, containing information required by the reclamation activity to effect the removal of items from excess property. For programmed aircraft reclamation, the Reclamation Requirements Status Report, RCS: LOG-MMR(M)7170, prepared by MASDC serves as the save list. (AFLCR 65-31)

A document prepared by an inventory manager which identifies end items, or assemblies that are returnable to inventory from reclamation activity. The quantity of parts or components that are needed and the related technical item data, control numbers, and the condition inspection criteria are contained in the save list. (DOD 4160.21-M)

A list or mechanized care of required items and

pertinent data, such as accounting data, consignment and shipping instructions, packing, handling and preservation specifications, etc., prepared and submitted by each interested service to the owning service for reclamation from surplus engines. The Save List normally will exclude consumable items of unit cost of $10.00 or under, unless critical. (FASONIST 4010.5)

SAVINGS

The amount by which costs to the Federal Government are reduced as a direct consequence of a ne. or expanded support agreement that formed the basis for a decrease in the level of any funded programs, projects, or personnel end strengths. Although savings are normally recorded only for the first year that a support agreement is in effect, significant changes in the magnitude of support provided will justify recording of further savings in 1 or more subsequent years. (DOD 4000.19-M)

The reduction in dollars spent for spare parts purchased for the first time either competitively or by direct purchase breakout, after deduction for appropriate cost offsets, whether by initial provisioning procurement or replenishment procurement. Savings may be computed on one or more procurements of a PMC 2 or PMC 4 item during the 12-month period subsequent to the first procurement of the item after being broken out. (DSAM 4105.2)

SCALAR DISPLAY

A display that indicates a measured quantity of data by use of a graduated scale and an indexing device such as a pointer. (NAVSHIPS 94324)

SCHEDULE OF RATES

A publication filed with regulatory bodies that contains minimum charges, rules, and regulations of contract operations of motor carriers. (NAVORD OP 2165)

SCHEDULED FLIGHT

The planned flight of an aerospace vehicle from initial launch until return to home station as printed on the weekly maintenance plan. (AFSCR 60-2)

SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE EVENT

A maintenance action in the weekly maintenance schedule with a start time, completion time, and date. (AFSCR 60-2)

SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE (FOR PME)

Term applied to maintenance performed on PME as a result of that PME appearing on the current month's schedule. Includes all maintenance, inspection, calibration, and storage (T.O. 00-20-10-6)

SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE

Periodic prescribed inspection and/or servicing of equipment accomplished on a calendar, mileage, or hours of operation basis. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

Known or predictable maintenance requirements that can be planned or programmed for accomplishment on either a short range or long range schedule. This includes accomplishment of recurring scheduled maintenance inspections and servicing, compliance with TCTOs other than the immediate action category, accomplishment of scheduled time change item replacements and correcting delayed or deferred discrepancies. It also includes modification and renovation projects that are programmed for depot level accomplishment. (T.O. 00-20-1, SACM 66-12)

Planned maintenance requirements that include inspection, servicing, complying with TCTOs, and correcting known discrepancies. (AFSCR 66-7)

SCHEDULED MILITARY AIRLIFT SYSTEMS

QUICKTRANS and LOGAIR for CONUS shipments, and MAC channel traffic for overseas shipments provide scheduled airlift for DOD agencies. (AFSCR 76-2)

SCHEDULED SERVICE (AIR TRANSPORT)

A routine air transport service operated in accordance with a timetable. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

SCHEDULED SUPPLY

A system whereby any unit (user or supplier) is furnished some or all of its supply requirements by a previously planned schedule with specified items, quantities, time and place of delivery. (AR 320-5)

SCHEDULE

That part of a contract which sets forth details of the property to be delivered or services to be performed, delivery terms, etc. (DODI 5000.8)

A subsidiary detailed financial statement or statistical table, generally in support of summary data in an exhibit. (DODI 5000.8)

Advanced notification to productive work center/sub-work centers stating workloads to be released and the recommended alignment of manpower resources. (AFLCM 25-3)

That part of the annual quantity negotiated between the engine production manager and the SOR. (AFLCR 65-15)

That part of a contract which sets forth details of the property to be delivered or services to be performed, delivery terms, etc. (AFR 400-3)

SCHEDULER (PME)

This indicates the workload control scheduler who

is assigned the responsibility of scheduling PME. This scheduler may be physically located in the PMEL (CWC) or Maintenance Control, depending upon workload involved. All references to "scheduler" in this technical order refer to this scheduler. Dissimilar equipment and workloads may require the splitting of the scheduling functions. (T.O. 00-20-10-6)

SCHEDULING AND MONITORING UNITS

Air Force units designated by HQ USAF to receive and fulfill requests from Army using agencies for authorized travel. (AFR 76-4)

SCHEDULING

The function of coordinating and adjusting the production of the supplier with the requirements of the user. In this function, the requirements of the user and the capacity of the supplier are studied simultaneously and production and delivery schedules arrived at by which material arrives at destination on schedule and as required. (GSF10M)

Predetermined and systematic distribution/release of workloads in accordance with known manpower and facility capability. (AFLCM 25-3)

SCHEMATIC

A drawing illustrating the operational sequence or arrangement of a mechanical device. Dimensions and relative sizes of items may be shown to indicate mechanical relationship. (MIL-STD-7)

SCHEME

A document prepared by the implementing command that translates an approved programmed requirement into the engineering, supply, and installation data necessary to establish or change a communications-electronics facility. (AFR 100-18)

SCHOOL OFFICIAL

The individual responsible for the supervision and operation of the overseas dependents school (principal or designated representative) authorized to request, receive, store, and account for school items of supply, equipment, and library materiel. (Encl 1 DSAR 4140.61/AR 352-4/NAVSUPINST 4400.80/AFR 67-22/AFM 67-1)

SCHOOL UNIQUE ITEMS

Those items of supply, material, and equipment, which are peculiar to the operation of the dependents schools educational program and which are not usually available through normal AF base supply channels. (AFM 67-1)

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OBJECTIVES GUIDE (STOG)

The STOG is an Army document which has four basic goals:

1. To bring Army user and developer communities together early in the planning stages of the materiel acquisition cycle in order to assess capability gaps and identify future priority needs.
2. To provide a single guidance document which prioritizes specific Science and Technology (S&T) objectives for in-house R&D organizations and civilian industry.
3. To provide a management tool by which S&T program relevance to priority Army needs may be established and evaluated
4. To obtain user assistance-especially in terms of feasibility, risk, time, cost/affordability, and compatibility with Army doctrine-in the trade-off assessments of alternative technical proposals from Army R&D organizations and civilian industry. (AR 70-59)

SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING PERSONNEL (S&E)

Military and civilian personnel classified with an R&D specialty code of 26XX through 29XX, 91XX or 99127. Personnel with other specialty codes being utilized directly in an R&D capacity for advancing technology (i.e., 30XX, 51XX and 55XX) may be included on an individual basis. Managers and supervisors within this classification will log their time against direct job orders when they can identify their work to a specific job order. The remainder of their time will be logged against memorandum job order numbers (laboratories only). (AFSCM 177-265)

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION (STINFO)

1. Information which relates to research, development, engineering, test, evaluation, production, operation, use, and maintenance of munitions and other military supplies and equipment.
2. Information concerned with the study of natural phenomena or related to the study, practices, methodology, or procedures involved in any art, science, trade, or profession. The related bibliographies, indexes, announcements, and state-of-the-art studies are also included. (DLAR 4185.10/AR 70-21/NAVMATINST 3900.15/AFR 80-39/MCO 5512.9)

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL (S&T) INFORMATION

Information or documents resulting from the conduct of research and development, or required for organizing, administering, or performing research and development. It encompasses any information in recorded or other communicable form that presents the status, progress, or results of research and development in science and technology

or that has potential use in advancing current and future research and development. In general:

1. Scientific information is contained in documents giving the results of research (primarily that related to Air Force Program element 6.1).

2. Technical information is contained in documents concerned with the results of development work. (Primarily that related to Air Force Program elements 6.2 through 6.5). S&T information also emanates from the Air University, the Air Force Academy, and other academic research programs. (AFR 80-40)

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL (S&T) INFORMATION ACTIVITY

All management, administrative, and operational efforts directed to the planning, support, control, performance, and improvement of the processing, handling, and communication of S&T information. Also included are the acquisition, maintenance, and rental of special equipment for primary use in scientific and technical information activities. (AFR 80-40)

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL (S&T) INTELLIGENCE

Information concerning foreign developments in basic and applied research, in natural and applied sciences, and in applied engineering techniques. It includes characteristics, capabilities, and limitations of foreign military systems including related weapons, weapon systems, materiel, research development, test, and evaluation, and the production and test methods used for their manufacture. (AFSCR 80-11)

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL MEETINGS

Formally scheduled assemblies for oral presentation and discussion of scientific and technical information. These may include conferences, seminars, symposia, and scientific and technical conventions and gatherings, conducted by the Air Force and other DOD components, defense contractors, international defense organizations, and domestic and international associations, societies, institutions, and groups. (AFSCR 200-5)

SCRAP

Personal property discarded for use and which appears to have no value except for its basic materiel content. (DOD 5000.8)

Property that has no reasonable prospect of being sold except for the recovery value of its basic material content. (DAR 8-101.17)

Property that has no reasonable prospect of being sold except for the recovery value of its basic material content. (DAC 76-17)

Wood and fiberboard packaging containers and packaging materials for which the cost of recovery exceeds its value to the government for reuse. (AFR 71-9)

Personal property discarded for use and which appears to have no value except for its basic material content. (DOD 4160.21-M)

SCREENING COMPLETION DATE (SCD)

That date on which all screening required by this section is to be completed, including screening within the Government and donation screening. (DAC 76-17)

SCREENING

The process of analyzing a requisition to establish its validity by the inclusion of sufficient data to provide proper authorization and adequate substantiation. (AFM 67-1)

SEA ISLAND TERMINAL

As offshore pier not connected to the shore by bridges or causeways, to which ships may discharge cargo. Further cargo movement ashore is by an air tramway. Normally, a sea island terminal is composed to one or more spud barges. (AR 320-5)

SEACON

A reusable steel container (similar to CONEX) designed for use by the Department of the Navy for the movement and security of suitable military supplies and equipment. SEACONs come in three sizes: small (150 cubic feet bale capacity), medium (200 cubic feet bale capacity) and large (295 cubic feet bale capacity). Federal Stock Numbers have not been assigned to SEACONs. (DOD 4100.36/AFR 71-12)

A reusable steel consolidation container, similar to CONEX, used by the Navy. Containers come in three sizes: (1) small (150 cubic feet bale capacity), (2) medium (200 cubic feet bale capacity), and (3) large (295 cubic feet bale capacity). Federal stock numbers are not assigned to SEACON containers. (AFR 71-12)

SEALED CONTAINER

An unopened package or shipping container of items which has been closed or sealed after verification, inspection, and/or acceptance of the contents by a maintenance, supply, or procurement inspector. (AFM 67-1)

SEALIFT EXPRESS

An expedited ocean transportation service for otherwise air eligible shipments. SEA-EX Service provides preferred handling including expedited modes to and from ocean terminals and block and top stowage. (DOD 4500.32-R)

SEASONAL VARIATION (DATA)

In a time series of statistical data, that part of the movement of the data within each fiscal year due to the normal recurring effect of the seasons. (DOD 5000.8)

SEAVAN

A 20 to 40 foot container owned by a commercial carrier. (AR 55-9/NAVSUPINST 4600.79/AFR 75-10/MCO 4610.31)

SECOND DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION

The cost of freight, cartage, handling charges, and the like of items shipped from the first station or depot to the second station or depot. (AFSCR 27-6)

SECOND FLASH PROCESSING

This run consolidates any additional input data received and produces reports to be used in making adjustments. (AFLCR 171-120)

SECOND PRIOR YEAR'S VALUE

The job order cost incurred in the second preceding year. (AFSCM 177-265)

SECOND STATION PROCESSING

This is the second day's run of the monthly processing of the HAF-ACF(M) 7101 and HAF-ACB(M) 7106 reports. All input data that have been received at that time are listed by station. (AFLCR 171-120)

SECONDARY ARMY TERMINAL

An army terminal, acting in the capacity of a shipping agent for a primary army terminal. (AR 320-5)

SECONDARY DISTRIBUTION

Any distribution or disclosure of a technical document subsequent to the primary distribution. (This usually occurs as the result of a request.) It includes the loan of a document as well as the outright release. (DOD 5200.20)

Any distribution including loan or disclosure of a technical report subsequent to the primary distribution, usually as the result of a request. (AR 70-11)

The distribution of documents in response to requests received after the primary distribution has been completed. (AFR 80-29)

Any distribution or disclosure of a technical report subsequent to primary distribution. This usually occurs as a result of a request and includes the loan of a report as well as its outright release. (DLAR 4185.10/AR 70-21/NAVMATINST 3900.15/AFR 80-39/MCO 5512.9)

Any distribution or disclosure of a technical document subsequent to the primary distribution It includes the loan of a document as well as the outright release. (DODI 5200.20)

SECONDARY FAILURE

A malfunction of an item which is the direct or indirect result of another failure, that is, induced by a primary or independent failure. (AFLCR 66-308)

SECONDARY INVENTORY CONTROL ACTIVITY (SICA)

The military service(s) receiving materiel support under this program from the PICA for selected logistics functions. Responsibilities will be discharged through normal service channels. (AFLCR 400-21/DARCOMR 700-99/NAVMATINST 4790.23A/MCO P4410.22A)

A code that identifies a supply control activity responsible for controlling stock levels and maintaining item accountability when supply support is furnished by a different Service or Agency. (Service Inventory Control Center (SICC) is synonymous to SICA.) (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

SECONDARY ITEM LINE

A dollar value line encompassing items of equipment (e.g., "Other Support Equipment"), as distinct from a dollar value line encompassing commodities or components, parts and accesssories. (DOD 5105.38M)

SECONDARY ITEMS

All items in the supply system that are not defined as principal items. (DOD 4140.9)

End items, replacement assemblies, parts and consumables, other than principal items. (AR 320-5)

An end item, assembly, or part, which has not been designated as a principal item. (AR 710-50)

Spare parts required to support the end item of equipment (principal item) of which they are a part. Secondary items are distinguished from principal items by expendability, recoverability, repairability cost (ERRC) code assigned to each item of materiel for management purposes. Principal items are identified by ERRC codes, ND, NF, and NB. Secondary items include:

(1) Investment Type Items - Assemblies, subassemblies, and components which, upon failure, are recoverable through repair and are managed under the Air Force Recoverable Assembly Management System (AF-RAMS) under ERRC codes XD and XF-3.

(2) Expense Type Items - Bits and pieces or repair part items which are generally consumed in

use and are managed under a division of the Air Force stock fund (AFSF) under ERRC codes XB and XF. (AFR 78-13)

Spares, repair parts, and other consumable material identified by expendability, recoverability, reparability as principal items in accordance with AFR 67-56. Secondary items include:

1. Reparable components, subsystems, and assemblies which are centrally managed under Air Force Recoverable Assembly Management System (AFRAMS).

2. Consumption/expense items capitalized for management purposes under a division of the Air Force Stock Fund (AFSF).

3. Consumption/expense items not capitalized under a division of the AFSF and not otherwise exempt from stratification (a computerized process for uniformly portraying the USAF secondary item inventory of supply system assets). (AFLCR 400-22)

End items, replacement assemblies, parts and consumables, other than principal items. (DOD 4140.18)

SECONDARY JOURNAL

An organized periodical, either in-house or on contract, that provides abstracts or bibliographic listings in a specific area of scientific or technical interest. (AFR 80-40)

SECONDARY PORT

A port with one or more berths, normally at quays, which can accommodate oceangoing ships for discharge. (JCS Pub 1)

SECONDARY ROAD

A road supplementing a main road, usually wide enough and suitable for two-way all-weather traffic at moderate or slow speeds. (JCS Pub 1)

SECONDARY SOURCE OF SUPPLY

Any source of supply upon which an extract requisition, shipping order or purchase request is placed by an initial source of supply. (AR 320-5)

SECONDARY STOCK POINTS

Normally are nonreporting activities which carry stock for their own consumption and for the support of assigned yard and district craft and aircraft. They are all shore activities which are not classed as a reserve stock point, a distribution point, or a primary stock point. They determine their own routine replenishment requirements and, as a result of this determination, submit shipment requests, requisitions, etc., to a designated source of supply. The designated source of supply normally will be a primary stock point or distribution point except that it may be replenished directly from commercial sources of supply for selected items of which it is a large consumer. (NAVSUP MANUAL)

SECONDARY WATER TERMINAL

A coastal area with no facility for placing deep draft ships alongside a wharf. Secondary water terminals are established on beaches that desirably are adjacent to rail lines and/or good coastal highway. At secondary water terminals, shipping is unloaded at anchorages located from one to five miles offshore, and the cargo and personnel unloaded are landed in the terminal area by ship-to-shore lighters. The scope of operation is so limited that it is not designated as a probable primary nuclear target. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

SECRETARY

The Secretary, the Under Secretary, or any Assistant Secretary of any Military Department. Secretary shall also include the Director and Deputy Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, the Director of the Defense Communications Agency, and the Director, Defense Nuclear Agency, the Director, Defense Mapping Agency and the Director of the National Security Agency, except to the extent that any law or executive order limits the exercise of authority to persons at the Secretarial level. In the latter situation, such authority shall be exercised by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics). (DAR 1-201.15/DAR 1-201.15)

SECTION CODE

A locally assigned code that permits the identification of job orders to specific groups such as nature or category of work. (AFSCM 177-265)

SECTION

An area in a warehouse extending from one wall to the next; usually the largest subdivision of one floor. (AFR 69-8)

SECURE TELEPHONE

Automatic Secure Voice Communications (AUTOSEVOCOM) is the current state-of-the-art equipment utilized to provide the DOD users a worldwide secure voice capability. This system is employed throughout AFSC and is available for your use. (AFSCP 55-4)

SECURITIES

Bonds, stocks, certificates of indebtedness, and other instruments evidencing corporate or governmental obligations or ownership interest. (DOD 5000.8)

SECURITIES, SPECIAL-DEPOSIT

Securities held in custody by an agency or by a depositary on account of such agency to guarantee performance on contracts or for other similar purposes. (DOD 5000.8)

SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SAP)

The US program for providing security assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as distinct from economic aid and other programs auth rized by the Act. (AFM 67-1)

SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SAP) PROPERTY

That materiel, equipment, and supplies (other than materiel, equipment, and supplies sold under the Foreign Military Sales Program) charged to SAP appropriations and furnished to eligible countries or transferred to authorized stockpiles under the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, or previous similar statutory authorities. (AFM 67-1)

SECURITY ASSISTANCE

For the purpose of this manual, the term Security Assistance includes all DOD activities carried out under the authority of the Foreign Military Sales Act or Foreign Assistance Act, or related appropriation acts and other related statutory authorities. (AFR 400-3)

All DOD activities carried out under the Foreign Assistance Act, the Arms Export Control Act, and related statutory authorities. (AFSCR 200-5)

For the purpose of this manual, the term Security Assistance includes all DOD activities carried out under the authority of the AECA, or FAA, or related appropriation acts and other related statutory authorities. (DOD 5105.38M)

SECURITY CONTROLLED SHIPMENT

Freight moving in commercial transportation service, which requires protective services of an approved commercial carrier in the interest of national defense. (AR 380-130, DOD 5220.22-R)

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

Funds used to finance imports of commodities, capital, or technical assistance, provided either as a grant or loan in accordance with terms of a bilateral agreement; counterpart funds thereby generated may be used as budgetary support. Most such funds are used to enable a recipient to devote more of its own resources to defense and security purposes than it otherwise could do without serious economic or political consequences. Replaces term "Economic Supporting Assistance". (DOD 5105.38M)

SECURITY TRADE CONTROL BIDDERS EXPERIENCE LIST

A listing of individuals and firms determined to be nonresponsible because of commission of technical violations of DOD security trade control regulations. (DOD 4160.21-M)

SECURITY TRADE CONTROLS

Policy and procedures designed to preclude the sale or shipment of U.S. Government materiel in overseas locales to persons, organizations, or countries whose interests are inimical to those of the United States. Such controls are also applicable to other selected locales as may be designated by the ASD(ISA). (DOD 4160.21-M)

SECURITY

Protection of supplies, or supply establishments, against attack, fire theft, and sabotage. (AFR 69-8)

SELECTED ACQUISITION REPORT(S) (SAR)

Standard comprehensive, summary status reports on major defense systems for management within the Department of Defense (DOD). Reporting will usually be limited to those major system acquisition programs that have reached Milestone II and are estimated in the Five Year Defense Program (FYDP) (DOD Instruction 7045.7, reference (e)) to require: (1) a total cumulative financing for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation in excess of $75 million or (2) cumulative production investment in excess of $300 million. Criteria for adding or deleting major systems for SAR reporting are set forth below. Systems not qualifying under these guidelines may also be designated for SAR coverage by the Secretary of Defense. Notification of the Secretary of Defense regarding significant program exceptions, including threshold breaches, will be referenced to the most recent SAR in accordance with DOD Directive 5000.2, reference (d). For reporting purposes, SAR submitted to OSD for transmittal to the Congress (P.L. 94-106 and 10 U.S.C. 139, references (f) and (g)) are considered Congressional SARs. All other SARs are considered non-Congressional SARs. (DOD 7000.3)

A standard, comprehensive, summary status report on major defense systems for management within the Department of Defense which are submitted to Office of the Secretary of Defense for transmittal to the Congress and other Government agencies (AFR 800-5, AFSCR 27-6)

SELECTED ASSETS

Value of inventories of consumable supplies financed by the Operations and Maintenance appropriations pending consumption. (DOD 7000.5)

SELECTED CRITICAL INDUSTRY

A segment of the industrial base whose production of an item is determined critical in support of IPP requirements. (AFSCR 84-1)

SELECTED INDUSTRY ASSESSMENTS

Production capability studies of broad spectrums of the industrial base to ensure enough capacity exists to support IPP requirements. (AFSCR 84-1)

SELECTED ITEM CONFIGURATION RECORD (SICR)

The document used for reporting the "as delivered" part numbered, serial numbered configuration of the weapon/support system covering those items for which serialized configuration control is required. (AFLCR 171-91)

SELECTED ITEM MANAGEMENT

Is an item which has experienced a frequency of demand of two or more within the past six months or has a predictable demand frequency of two or more based on deployed or seasonal usage. (NAVSUP MAN)

SELECTED ITEM

An item that has been selected by an actuary for actuarial study; must fulfill the criteria that it be subject to failure, be of high value, and be "serialized" (that is, have an assigned serial number). (AFLCR 171-12)

SELECTED ITEMS

Items which are assigned or are susceptible to assignment of line item numbers: a. Class II and IIa supplies. b. Class IV and IVa supplies which require continuing parts support, c. Class V and Va supplies. (AR 320-5)

Those items which the Air Force has determined shall be serially reported and controlled through the Air Force Configuration Accounting System. (AFLCR 171-91)

SELECTED SOURCE PROCUREMENT

A procurement in which solicitation is restricted to certain specified sources. Justification for the restricted procurement must be documented in the contract file. (AFLC/AFSCR 57-7)

SELECTED SUBSISTENCE ITEMS

Items in the Air Force food inventory received from the DSA (DPSC) which the Air Force Services Office AFLC (AFSO) selects for evaluation. (AFR 74-10)

SELECTION PLAN

A proposed plan for conducting the proposal evaluation, source selection, and negotiation specifically including recommendations on: the evaluation criteria; the functional areas that should be represented on the Source Selection Advisory Council; the chairman and composition of the Source Selection Evaluation Board; the scoring or evaluation technique to be used; and the scheduling of all actions required between receipt of proposals and the signing of a definitized contract. The Selection Plan will normally be prepared by the System/Project Office, or its equivalent, for use by the Source Selection Authority and the Source Selection Advisory Council. (DOD 4105.62, NAVMAT P-4215)

A proposed plan for conducting proposal evaluation, contract negotiations and source selection. Specific recommendations on the following shall be included in each plan: (1) The source list screening criteria. (2) The evaluation criteria. (3) The functional areas which should be represented on the SSAC and the functional and technical representation for the SSEB. (4) The chairman and composition of the SSEB. (5) The scoring and evaluation techniques to be used. (6) The schedule of all required actions between receipt of proposals and award of a definitive contract or contracts. The schedule will provide for such actions to be completed in 18 calendar weeks, unless the completion of all actions within this period is initially considered to be unrealistic. A full explanation will be furnished for a planned schedule in excess of the 18 week period, including the considerations given to the conduct of parallel rather than sequential actions where feasible. (AFR 70-15)

SELECTIVE EVALUATION

Request for PQA at subcontract level which indicates specific actions to be performed, e.g., specific characteristics to be verified, tests to be witnessed, and records, reports, and certificates to be evaluated. Selective evaluations are generally of a one time nature. (AFR 74-15)

SELECTIVE LOADING

The arrangement and stowage of equipment and supplies aboard ship in a manner designed to facilitate issues to units. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

SELECTIVE PRODUCT REQUEST

The request submitted via the AFLC Form 884 which will produce only the selected portion of the requested report. As an example, a request for a specific FSC on the D057G901D report will cause the production of that portion or portions of the report which contains the FSC requested. (AFLCR 171-91)

SELECTIVE SCREENING

Selective screening is a technique which will be applied, whenever feasible, to insure economic screening of rejected lots: storage areas, Federal Supply Classes, Federal Supply Groups, AFLC Forms 62 and bin cards, stocklist changes, etc. The employment of this technique will exempt good quality areas (sublots) from screening or rework by isolating those poor quality areas (sublots) which were the main cause of the lot rejection. (AFLCR 74-13)

SELECTOR CODE

Used to facilitate the selection of the correct reference number(s) for procurement under automated purchase procedures. (ASOINST P4400.24)

SELF-AUTHORIZATION

A term used in DMS Reg. 1 to mean that a person is authorized to use a rating or place an ACM order without making an application to or receiving an allotment from an allotting agency or a prime consumer. For example, all producers of Class B products must, by "self-authorization," place ACM orders for controlled materials and DO ratings for other materials they need to produce on the rated orders they receive. (AFM 78-4)

SELF-AUTHORIZING CONSUMER

Means any person who receives authority to obtain controlled materials by self-authorization. (AFM 78-4)

SELF-SERVICE SUPPLY CENTER

A consolidated point of distribution for specified expendable supplies to activities authorized logistical support at an installation. In concept and operation, the center is similar to a commercial supermarket. (AR 320-5)

SELF-SUFFICIENCY (BLSS) REQUIREMENTS

The dollar requirements needed to support planned wartime systems for an interim period pending resupply. WRSKs are transportable while BLSS remain at the support base. (AFLCR 57-11)

SELF-TEST TEST EQUIPMENT

Test equipment that performs, through programmed test sequences, two or more individual tests without requiring initiation by or assistance from the operator. The testing cycle continues automatically until the malfunction is located. (NAVSHIPS 94324)

SEMIACTIVE ITEM OF SUPPLY

A federal Stock Numbered item of supply which has been in the supply system for a minimum period of 36 months; experienced no demand for the past 21 months and has a zero wholesale stock on-hand balance. Further procurement of stock-age at the wholesale level is unauthorized. Item is retained in the system as an item of supply due to (1) its use in active Allowance Parts Lists; Tables of Organization and Equipment; Technical Manuals; Repair Parts Stockage Lists; etc; and (2) stocks of the item are in-use or on-hand below the wholesale level. Semi-active items are assigned a Supply Status Code-9 in accordance with the Federal manual For Supply Cataloging. (DOD 4140.32-M)

SEMIACTIVE ITEM

A potentially inactive National Stock Numbered item of supply which must be retained in the supply system because stocks of the item are on-hand or in-use below the wholesale level or in-use assets are being reported. Note for these items stock is not on hand at the wholesale level nor is future wholesale stockage authorized (DOD 4140.32M/AFM 67-1)

SEMIAUTOMATIC SUPPLY

System by which certain specified items of supplies needed by units, activities or forces are shipped by the agencies responsible for supply on the basis of periodic reports of the status of stocks on hand and enroute to the using agency. All other supplies are furnished on the basis of requisitions initiated by the using agency. (AR 320-5)

SEMIAUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT

Test equipment that requires one manipulation (the turn of one dial or the pushing of one button) to perform several tasks in connection with one particular test. The operator must decide whether the reading obtained is good or bad before proceeding to the next test. (NAVSHIPS 94324)

SEMIFABRICATED ITEMS

All semifabricated items such as plexiglass, plastic sheet stock, extrusions (rubber, metal), electrical wire, cable, etc. (less forgings and castings), intended (as of the date of issue of the Bulk List), to be used in the production, servicing, maintenance and repair of the end article(s) on contract. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

SEMI-CONTROLLABLE WORKLOADS

Workloads in which some flexibility exists to hold and level work within limited periods of time or on which factual data are known sufficiently in advance to allow scheduling. (AFLCM 25-3)

SENIOR LODGER

The civilian airline appointed by MAC to be responsible for CRAF services on a contractual basis at a given station, including, but not limited to storage maintenance, issue, reporting, and accounting for CRAF property. (AFM 67-1)

SENSITIVE

Material which requires a high degree of protection and control due to statutory requirements or regulations. AFM 67-1, Volume I, Part one, Chapter 9, provides codes for sensitive material. (AFLCR 66-53)

SENSITIVE ITEM

Item of property useful as a personal item or having a ready sale in illicit markets and especially likely to be pilfered. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

SENSITIVE MATERIAL

Which requires a high degree of protection and control due to statutory requirements or regulations. AFM 67-1, Volume I, Part one, Chapter 9, provides codes for sensitive material. (AFLCR 66-34)

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

An analysis conducted because of uncertainty as to the value of a parameter(s). The procedure is to vary the value of the parameter(s) and examine the effect on the results. Small changes causing a proportionate or greater change in the results indicate high sensitivity to the parameter. However, even low sensitivity can create large dollar value differences in acquisition of billion dollar weapon systems. (AFR 173-1)

SEPARABLE COMPILER

A compiler with separately identifiable processor, output formatter, or libraries. (AFLCR 66-27)

SEPARATE LOADING (COMPLETE ROUND)

Consisting of a primer, propelling charge and except for blank ammunition a projectile and a fuze. (JCS Pub 1)

SEPARATE SHIPMENTS

Single shipment of equipment and supplies, other than organizational impedimenta, which is under a single shipping document. A shipment of organizational impedimenta moved under the control of an organization is not a separate shipment. A shipment of shortages of organizational equipment from a depot is a separate shipment. A separate shipment is the equivalent of a transportation unit except in the case of assemblages. (AR 320-5)

SEQUENCE CODE

A code used with multiple data element/card inputs to the job order register. The code is used exclusively with the "P9" card input. Sequence codes commence with "A" through "Z", then 0 through 9. Sequence code "A" is the prime "P9" input card. (AFSCM 177-265)

SEQUENTIAL TESTING

Sequential testing is the conduct of engineering test and service test of an item or system in successive time frames, normally at more than one location. (AR 70-10)

SERIAL NUMBER

A four-digit number assigned to items for international identification of the item. (AFLCR/AFSCR 127-101).

SERIAL NUMBERS

A combination of alpha, numeric, or alphanumeric characters which distinguish between individual items having the same part number. While the standard AF serial number for most items is ten digits, many of the items in the AF system are serialized by various digital lengths. The serial numbers now in being vary from 1 to 13 digits; when over ten, only low order ten are used. (AFLCR 57-12)

SERIALIZED CONTROL & REPORTING SYSTEM (SCARS)

A technique applied to high unit cost items to provide the Item Manager (IM) responsive access to the precise location, condition and installed item status of total assets, thereby enhancing control and optimum distribution. (AFLCR 57-27)

SERIALIZED PROGRAM ARTICLE

An item selected for serial number control. These items, selected by the provisioning teams, normally include modules or black boxes, and end items of AGE. (AFM 67-1)

Serially controlled items (formerly referred to as configured I.-Series checklist).

Used for loading a munition item on an aircraft. (AFSCR 136-3)

SERIES (WEAPON)

A 2 digit code denoting major modifications to the prototype vehicle that result in significant differences affecting the relationship of the vehicle to the system components or the logistic support required for that vehicle. The seventh and eighth digits of the Mission/Design Series field is the series code. The seventh digit will be blank unless there are more than 26 separate series of a given model. (AFLCR 171-91)

SERIES LETTER

A letter used to denote differences affecting methods of employment, differences affecting the relation of the vehicle to its ground environment, and major modifications to the aircraft which result in significant changes to the logistics support. (DOD 4505.6)

A letter used to denote differences affecting the relation of the vehicle to its ground environment, and major modifications to the aircraft which result in significant changes to its logistics support. (AFR 66-11)

SERVICE CALL DESK

The Base Civil Engineering contact point for reporting repair requirements on real property facilities and installed equipment. (See trouble call desk). (AFLCR 66-34)

SERVICE CODE

A single character code that identifies a Service or element of a Service. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

SERVICE CONTRACT

A service contract is one which calls directly for a contractor's time and effort rather than for a concrete end product. For purposes of this definition, a report shall not be considered a concrete end product if the primary purpose of the contract is to obtain the contractor's time and effort and the report is merely incidental to this purpose. (DAR 22-101)

One which calls directly for a contractor's time and effort rather than for a concrete end product. For purposes of this definition, a report shall not be considered a concrete end product if the primary purpose of the contract is to obtain the contractor's time and effort and the report is merely incidental to this purpose. (DAC 76-17)

SERVICE CONTRACTORS

A company that the Air Force contracts with for housekeeping and technical services and which provides an input to the JOCAS. (AFSCM 177-265)

SERVICE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY

Any educational activity designated by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower) as being of special interest to the armed services, such as Maritime Academies or Military, Naval, Air Force or Coast Guard preparatory schools, or civilian youth organizations which are national in scope and have been chartered by Congress. (DOD 4160.21-M, DSAM 8130.1, AFPR 24-101.28, DAC 76-17)

SERVICE ENGINEERING

The function of determining the integrity of materiel and services in order to measure and maintain operational reliability, approve design changes, and assure their conformance with established specifications and standards. (AFM 11-1)

SERVICE LIFE EXPECTANCY

The projected operational usefulness of an item in terms of operating time, cycles or calendar age as determined through engineering estimates or actual operational experience. The time or age figure (i.e., 1000 hours, 36 months, etc.) used in relation to service life expectancy represents the point at which continued use of the item would create a high probability of failure within a short span of time.. (T.O. 00-20-1)

SERVICE LIFE

A general term used to quantify the average or mean life of the item. There is no general formula for the computation. Other terms cited herein are generally called "service" life when in fact a specific method of computation is intended. Three different applications of service life are generally heard. One application refers to the mean life between overhauls, one refers to the mandatory replacement time, and one refers to the total usefulness of the item in respect to the weapon it supports: that is, from first inception of the weapon until final phaseout. (AFLCM 66-17)

SERVICE MAGAZINE

An auxiliary building servicing an operation used for the intermediate storage of explosives. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

SERVICE MANAGED ITEMS

Items of supply in Federal Supply Classes not assigned to a DOD Integrated manager (DODIM) and items in a DODIM assignment retained for military service management as a result of item management coding or as directed by the Secretary of Defense. (DOD 4140.32-M)

SERVICE STOCK

Predetermined list of items and specific quantities needed for the normal operation of a given subordinate or offstation supply activity not obtaining these same items from other sources. (AR 320-5)

SERVICE STORAGE FACILITY

An organization within the CONUS that has facilities for the storage of nuclear weapons. (AFM 67-1)

SERVICE SUPPLEMENT

Information, instructions, and lists of items of supply applicable only to one military service. It will be a volume or part, as applicable, of the DOD Section Federal Supply Catalog, (e.g., Volume 5 of C5-1SL). (AFLCM 72-2)

SERVICE TEST MODEL

A model used to determine the characteristics, capabilities and limitations of a piece of equipment of a complete system under either simulated or actual service operational conditions. (AR 310-25)

This test is characterized by qualitative observations and judgments of selected military personnel having a background of field experience with the type of materiel undergoing test. Instrumentation is used as required for those measurements of characteristics of major operational, maintenance and human factors significance. The test is conducted using personnel representative of those who will operate and maintain the equipment in the field. The ST provides an input for recommendations on type classification and is intended to show evidence of the suitability of the item or system and its maintenance test package for use by the Army. (AR 70-10)

SERVICE WEAPON

Any hand or shoulder weapon generally issued as a service weapon to troops in the field primarily for use in offensive or defensive combat, or utilized for combat training. (AFR 65-7)

SERVICEABILITY QUALITY LEVEL

An expression of the permissible tolerance for defectiveness. Normally this value is expressed in terms of percent defective (p'). (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

SERVICEABILITY STANDARD

A document containing mandatory instructions for the inspection, testing and/or restoration of items in storage, encompassing storage criteria, preservation, packaging, packing and marking requirements; and time-phasing for inspection during the storage cycle to determine the materiel serviceability and the degree of degradation that has occurred. In the case of shelf-life items they are used to determine:

1. if Type II shelf-life items have retained sufficient quantities of their original characteristics and are of a quality level which warrant extension of their assigned time period.

2. The length of the time period extension (remaining shelf-life). (DOD 4140.27)

Documents containing mandatory instructions for the inspection, testing and/or restoration of items in storage, encompassing storage criteria, preservation, packaging, packing and marking requirements, and time-phasing for inspection during the storage cycle to determine the materiel serviceability and the degree of degradation that has occurred. In the case of shelf-life items, they are used at the wholesale storage level to determine if type II shelflife items have retained sufficient quantities of their original characteristics and are of a quality level which warrants extension of their assigned time period; and the length of the time period extension (remaining shelf-life). (DOD 4140.27-M)

SERVICEABILITY STANDAROS

1. Standards which materiel must meet prior to issue.

2. Designated, Serviceable Group A (ready for issue), Serviceable Group B (ready for issue with minor repair), Unserviceable Group C (economically repairable), Unserviceable Group D (uneconomically repairable). (AR 310-25)

SERVICEABILITY STATUS

A series of codes that describe the serviceable/reparable and installed/spare status of an item of hardware. (AFLCR 171-91)

SERVICEABILITY

A characteristic of an equipment design that makes it easy to service and repair in operation. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2, Mil-Std-721)

For the purpose of storage quality evaluation, serviceability is defined as the ability of IPE to render satisfactory service when utilized for the purpose intended. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

SERVICEABLE CONDITION

That condition of an article in which all specifications of manufacturer or repair have been complied with, and in which the article is considered suitable to the satisfaction of the authorized inspector for carrying out the purpose for which it was designed or authorized. The fact that an article shows signs of previous usage does not necessarily mean that the article is unserviceable. When an article meets safety and performance requirements, such property will be processed as serviceable. (AFM 67-1)

a. Code "A" Serviceable (Issuable without qualification; DD Form 1574, "Serviceable Tag-Materiel," or DD Form 1574-1, "Serviceable Label-Materiel"). New, used, repaired, or

reconditioned materiel which is serviceable and issuable to all customers without limitation or restriction (shelf lifemore than six months).

b. Code "B" Serviceable (Issuable with qualification; DD Form 1574 or 1574-1). New, used, repaired, or reconditioned materiel which is serviceable and issuable for its intended purpose but which is restricted from issue to specific units, activities or geographical areas by reason of limited usefulness or short service life expectancy (shelf life-three- six months (inclusive)).

c. Code "C" Serviceable (Priority issue; DD Form 1574 or 1574-1). Items which are serviceable and issuable to selected customers, but which must be issued before condition code "A" and "B" materiel to avoid loss as a usable asset (shelf lifeless than three months).

d. Code "D" Serviceable (Test/modification; DD Form 1576, "Test/Modification Tag-Materiel," or DD Form 1576-1, "Test/Modification Label-Materiel"). Serviceable materiel which requires test, alteration, modification, conversion, or disassembly prior to issue. (This does not include items which must be inspected or tested immediately prior to issue). (AFM 67-1)

SERVICEABLE ENGINES

Engines determined to be operationally suitable for installation including the following: 1. Ready for issue. 2. Requiring and/or undergoing buildup. 3. TOC or modification not requiring immediate compliance. (AFM 400-1)

SERVICEABLE ITEM

Item in new or used condition suitable for issue and use. (TM 38-260/NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870.62/DSAM 4145.9)

An item in new or used condition suitable for issue and use as originally intended. See AFM 67-1, Vol III, Part three, Chap 24-16, for condition codes for serviceable items. (AFSCR/AFLCR 57-8)

SERVICEABLE OR USABLE PROPERTY

Property that has reasonable prospect of use or sale either in its existing form or after minor repairs or alterations. (DAC 76-17)

SERVICEABLE STOCK BALANCE

Stock items on the accountable stock record of the accountable officer in MILSTRIP Condition Codes A, B, and C, shown in column 14, AF Form 105F-12, "Ammunition Stock Record (AFK Account)" (AFR 67-79)

SERVICEABLE STOCK

That stock, whether or not reserved for a special purpose, which is known to be on hand and ready for issue. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

SERVICEABLE STOCKS

Those items which are in condition for issue for the intended use for which stored. (DOD 4140.9)

SERVICEABLE

An item in new or used condition suitable for issue and use as originally intended. (AFM 67-1)

Capable of meeting the requirement and performing the function for which designed or modified, and meets all test requirements established by the work specification. (AFLCR 65-22)

The term denoting any item or assembly of items that has been determined to be suitable for functional use as an end article or suitable to be installed as a component in functioning assembly. (AFLCR 171-91)

SERVICE

The Army, Navy (including Coast Guard when appropriate), Air Force, or Marine Corps. (AR 55-23/OPNAVINST 4600.17C/AFR 75-37/MCO 4621.2B/DLAR 4500.26)

SERVICE-TO-SERVICE AGREEMENT

A separate document delineating the supporting technical and administrative procedures for implementing the provisions of a CLSA. This document is developed on a service (e.g., U.S. Navy) to service (e.g., foreign navy) basis and may be referred to as a SSA (Supply Support Arrangement) or an Implementing Procedure. (NAVMATINST 4900.9)

SERVICE/AGENCY CONTROL OFFICE

The activity within a DOD component responsible for issuing TM Rescission Notices. (AFR 66-19/AR 31070/NAVMATINST 5600.11A/MCO 5215.16/DSAR 4151.9)

SERVICES

Performance of labor and services rendered such as communications utilities, maintenance of facilities, and other functions performed for the tenant by the host. This excludes supplies and materiels issued to the tenant for performing its mission. (AFSCR 170-9)

Services include any service, repair, training of personnel, or technical or other assistance or information used for the purpose of furnishing non-military assistance. (Sec. 644(k), FAA) (DOD 5105.38M)

Engineering and technical services and technical training provided to DOD personnel by a

manufacturer of military weapon systems, equipment, or components. These services are provided in the manufacturer's facilities by engineers and technicians employed by the manufacturer so that specialized skills, knowledge, experience, and technical data concerning the manufacturer's equipment and systems may be acquired by DOD personnel, enabling them to gain the technical skills and knowledge required for installing, maintaining, and operating such equipment. (DOD 1130.2)

Engineering and technical services provided to DOD personnel by defense contractors employed by a manufacturer of military equipment or systems. (DOD 1130.2)

SERVICES, COMMON

Administrative or support-type services which are provided alike to two or more activities, with or without reimbursement. When nonreimbursable, it is termed "free services." (DOD 5000.8)

SERVICES, "FREE"

Any service (personal, contractual, or functional) performed without charge to the fund or fund subdivision which finances the serviced activity. (It is financed under some other fund or fund subdivision by some other agency or activity.) (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

SERVICING

The preparation of an aircraft for flight. Such preparation involves only the replenishment of the supply of consumable items such as fuel, oil, oxygen, food, water, air in tires, ammunition, bombs, etc. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

Work on motor vehicles consisting of cleaning, lubricating, replenishment of fuel, lubricant, cooling agent and air for tires to insure proper operations. (AR 320-5)

The function performed by one military service in support of another military service for which reimbursement is not required from the service receiving support. (DOD 5000.8)

SERVICING, CROSS

The act of performing service or furnishing materiel by a component of one military department, for and at the request of a component of the same or another military department, with or without reimbursement. (DOD 5000.8)

Term generally limited in interservice use to reimbursable cross-servicing. Nonreimbursable cross-servicing is termed "common-servicing." (DOD 5000.8)

SERVICING, JOINT

The function performed by a jointly staffed and financed activity in support of two or more military services. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

SET

A unit or units and necessary assemblies, subassemblies and parts connected or associated together to perform an operational function. ("Set" is also used to denote a collection of like parts such as a "tool set" or a "set" of tires.) (Examples: Radio receiving set; sound measuring set, which includes such parts, assemblies, and units as cable, microphone and measuring instruments; radar homing set.) (MILSTD-2180)

A grouping of items having the same basic name for use in collection with, or for performance of closely related operations; or a number of groups, units, components, or a combination thereof, not all having the basic name, which are together required for the performance of an operational function. In some cases, a set may be a single major unit which is independently capable of performing an operational function. (AFLCR 400-1, T.O. 00-20-1)

SET MANAGEMENT

The programmed coordination and control of actions and responsibilities related to the initial and continuing logistic support of a designated set within a materiel management aggregation (MMA). It includes control of provisioning actions, the development of required technical data modifications, and AGE. It also includes the requirement for coordinating the functions performed by the managers of the items. (AFLCR 400-1)

SET MANAGER

The individual, organization, or activity assigned to perform set management functions. (AFLCR 400-1)

SET OF DATA

All available data as maintained by the individual repository and applicable to a given weapon system, subsystem, equipment, or component. Some sets of data may be limited to prime contractor's data only. (AFR 67-4/AR 700-96/NAVMATINST 4000.35/MCO 4235.22)

SETBACK

The term for the 1 digit data element, externally and internally used in the ACMS, to depict the relationship of level of application of an item to the generic structure of an EPOE or a top spare. A

numeric setback code indicates that the item is an EPOE (setback 1) or an installed component of an EPOE (setback 2 through 9). Alphabetic setbacks indicate that the item is a top spare (setback A) or a component installed in a top spare (setback B through H). See Level of Indenture. (AFLCR 171-91)

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

A written agreement in the form of an amendment to the contract, between the contractor and the Government settling all or a severable portion of a settlement proposal. (DAR 8-101.19)

SETTLEMENT PROPOSAL

A termination claim submitted by a contractor or subcontractor in the form, and supported by the data, required by this section. (DAR 8-101.20/DAC 76-9)

SETTLEMENT, DIRECT

The liquidation of a claim or authority of a "certificate of settlement." (DOD 5000.8)

SHADOW BOARD

This is a silhouetted container with a lockable cover primarily used and tooled for in-shop work or maintained in the centralized toolrooms or cribs. It can be locally constructed from plywood and can hold any number of tools. (AFSCR 66-9)

SHAKEDOWN

A phase during which the missile weapon system is tried out and subjected to operating conditions to gain efficiency handling and to become familiar with its features and peculiarities. (AFM 67-1)

SHEATHING

Lumber, plywood, fiberboard, or other material fastened to the frame of a crate to prevent loss of contents, pilferage, or entry of dirt, water, and foreign material into the contents of palletized unit loads. (AFR 71-12)

SHED SPACE

Area in a building without complete side and end walls (exclude X-sites and transitory-type shelters.) (AR 780-62, DOD 4145.13, AFR 69-8)

Space in covered structure having one or more sides and/ or ends open. This term does not include covered X-sites, Y-sites, or transitory-type shelters. Shed space is included in the term "non-warehouse space" for reporting purposes. (AR 320-5)

SHED STORAGE SPACE

Space in any covered storage facility with one or more sides and/or ends open. (AR 740-12)

SHEET FORM STANDARD

A standard prepared in format similar to MS sheet format or MIL-STD unit page format. (MIL-D-70327)

SHELF LIFE ACTION CODE

This is a two character alpha/numeric code which indicates action to be taken by holding activities on items which have aged to the shelf life established by the Shelf Life Codes in card column 51 of the Change Notice Card. (NAVSUP Pub. 437

SHELF LIFE CODE

A one position alpha numeric code assigned to a shelf life item to indicate its storage time period (Appendix A-47). (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

A code assigned to a shelf life item to identify the period of time beginning with the date of manufacture, cure or assembly and terminated by a date that the item must be used or subjected to inspection test, and restorative or disposal action. (AFLCR 74-13, DOD 4140.27)

SHELF LIFE ITEM (TYPE I)

An item of supply having a definite (non-extendable) storage time period terminated by an expiration date which was established by knowledge gained through experience, observation, and technical test data. (AR 700-13, AFM 673/AFLC Sup 1)

SHELF LIFE ITEM (TYPE II)

An item of supply with an assigned storage time period which may be extended after the completion of prescribed and/or restorative action. (AR 700-13, AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

SHELF LIFE ITEM

An item of supply possessing deteriorative or unstable characteristics to the degree that a storage time period must be assigned to insure that it will perform satisfactorily in service. There are two types of shelf life items:

1. Type I - Shelf Life Item. An item of supply having a definite (nonextendable) storage time period terminated by an expiration date which was established by empirical and technical test date.

2. Type II - Shelf Life Item. An item of supply with an assigned storage time period which may be extended after the completion of prescribed inspection and/or restorative action. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101, AFR 67-7, AFR 67-16)

SHELF LIFE (OPERATION CODE 777)

The cumulative calendar time computed for an item of hardware when that item's serviceability status is other than "M" (installed) or "X" (condemned). See Calendar Life. (AFLCR 171-91)

SHELF LIFE

The total period of time beginning with the date of manufacture/cure/assembly or inspection/test/restorative action that an item may remain in the combined wholesale (including manufacturer) and retail storage system and still remain suitable for issue/use by the end user. (Shelf-life is not to be confused with service-life, which is a measurement of anticipated total in-use time.) (DOD 4140.27)

A two (2) digit numeric figure to indicate the expected shelf life in a number of months; e.g., 6, 12, 36. This number indicates that the item has certain physical and material characteristics which limit its storage or shelf life. It is used as a guide for insuring that such items are not procured to meet requirements in excess of the shelf life of an item having a shelf life of six months. If the shelf life of the item is indefinite, i.e., unlimited under reasonable care, the column will be left blank. (DSAR 4140.35)

The extent to which the item can be maintained in storage without significant deterioration. (NAVEXOS P1500)

That period of time during which an item can remain unused in storage before being reconditioned or condemned. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

SHELF-LIFE CONDITION CODE

MILSTRAP Condition Codes "A", "B", and "C". These specific codes are expanded to provide standard criteria for signifying at the wholesale level remaining shelf-life of an item from date of manufacture/inspection/test/restorative action. (DOD 4140.27-M)

An item of supply possessing deteriorative or unstable characteristics to the degree that a storage time period must be assigned to assure that the item will perform satisfactorily in service. For the medical commodity, the definition of a shelf-life item refers only to expiration dated items. Medical items without an assigned potency expiration date are defined as estimated storage life items. a. Type I - An item of supply which is determined, through an evaluation of technical test data and/or actual experience, to be an item with definite nonextendible period of shelf life. b. Type II - An item of supply having an assigned shelf-life time period which may be extended after the completion of prescribed inspection/test/restorative action. (AR 310-25, DOD 4160.21-M)

SHELL CAPACITY (TANKAGE)

The gross volume capacity of the tank, including unusable bottoms. (AFR 144-1)

SHELL CAPACITY

The gross volume of a petroleum storage tank as determined from tank calibration. The term is synonomous with rated storage capacity. (DOD 4140.25-M)

SHIFT

The daily working period of a group of employees. Employees normally report to a work station at an assigned time and perform work assignments for a given number of hours. When this period is ended they have then completed a "shift". This work period cannot be extended to a week's work, a month's work, or some other arbitrary period. For PQA purposes, the QAR is not required to be present during each shift provided: Planned inspections can be performed on the material produced during that period; the contractor is agreeable to this arrangement; and there will be no delay in production/delivery. (AFR 74-15)

SHIP ACTIVE ITEM LISTING

This is a single volume centrally prepared listing of items appearing on selected load lists, compiled and issued quarterly in stock number sequence by cognizance symbol using data contained in the EAM card decks. (BUSANDAINST 4400.56)

SHIP IMPROVEMENT GUIDE

A catalogue maintained by the Ship Characteristics Board of all items which come to its attention, or are submitted to it by fleet requirement sponsors research and development offices, the Board of Inspection and Survey, or the Bureau concerned, for consideration for inclusion in the Class Improvement Plan. (OPNAVINST 4720.2A)

SHIP OPERATIONS

For the purpose of Aircraft accounting, all flights which take-off or land aboard a carrier/ship will be designated a Ship Operations (SHIP OPS). (OPNAVINST 5442.2B)

SHIP REQUISITION

A requisition submitted by a ship, assigned to the active fleet and not undergoing scheduled overhaul, for material required to effect immediate repairs to

a designated SCIP equipment which is inoperative or operating at less than 90 percent of designed capability. SCIP requisitions will not be submitted for normal replenishment of on board stocks.

SHIP TYPE ELECTRONIC PLAN

A CNO document which sets forth in general terms the instructions and procedures for establishing electronic material requirements for all ships under the cognizance of the Navy Department. (OPNAVINST 09670.2A)

SHIPMENT ACTIVITY

A military activity or other agency that plans for, physically assembles, consolidates, documents, and arranges for movement of materiel for the accounts of the military departments or other authorized agencies. (AR 320-5)

SHIPMENT DIGIT MARKING

Symbols marked on containers and placed on pertinent documents to identify a shipment with a document. (AR 320-5)

SHIPMENT DOCUMENT RELEASE AND CONTROL (SDR&C) SYSTEM

An ADPE operation which provides for preparation of shipping documentation and establishes and maintains an ADPE suspense of shipments directed by ALC stock control and distribution systems. (AFM 67-1)

SHIPMENT DOCUMENT RELEASE SYSTEM

An ADPE operation which consolidates shipments by geographical areas and releases the shipments on a controlled basis. (AFM 67-1)

SHIPMENT IDENTIFIER

Group of letters used to identify certain individuals or groups who travel wholly by air under oversea travel orders which employ this method. (AR 320-5)

SHIPMENT ORDER

An instruction issued by a status control, contracting, requiring, or other activity, directing shipment of Government property. (ONMINST 5000.3)

SHIPMENT SPONSOR

The military department authorizing movement of material in the Department of Defense transportation system. (AR 3205, DOD 4500.32-R)

SHIPMENT STATUS

Positive advice on shipments: i.e., date of shipment, mode, Transportation Control Number, etc., as appropriate. (DOD 4500.32-R, AR 320-5)

Positive advice of shipment including date of shipment, mode, bill of lading, airway bill number, as applicable. (AR 725-50)

Advice of shipment including Estimated Shipment Date or the Date Shipped, the Transportation Control Number or Bill of Lading Number, the mode of shipment, and the port of embarkation (oversea) or date available for shipment (CONUS).

Positive advice of shipment including date of shipment, mode, bill of lading, airway bill number, etc., as applicable. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

SHIPMENT UNIT

The basic entity for control of cargo moving in the DTS. (DOD 4500.32-R)

One or more items for shipment to one ultimate consignee under a single key transportation control number. (DSAR 4500.3)

A shipment unit consists of one or more line item requisitions for shipment to one ultimate consignee under a single key transportation control number. (AR 320-5)

SHIPMENT UNITS IN CONSOLIDATION

Two or more shipment units moving in a single container (e.g., CONEX, palletized unit load) to a break-bulk point or ultimate consignee. (DOD 4500.32-R)

SHIPMENT

A line item or group of line items packed, marked, and documented for movement to a single consignee as identified by the requisitioner, supplementary address, and project codes. A shipment normally is limited to a single transportation conveyance. (AR 725-50)

A consignment of goods from one place, furnished under one contract or subcontract and released to a carrier for transportation to a single destination. (ONMINSP 5000.3)

a. Consolidated - Two or more shipment units moving to a break bulk point or ultimate consignee under a single key transportation control number. b. Partial - A shipment that has been separated at a shipping activity into two or more increments for onward movement with separate documentation for each shipment. c. Split - A shipment unit that has been separated at a transshipment point into two or more increments for onward movement with separate documentation for each increment. d. Unit - A shipment unit consists of one or more line item requisitions for shipment to one ultimate consignee under a single key transportation control number. (AR 310-25)

SHIPMENTS

The movement of materiel from point of origin to destination by any mode. (AFR 67-16)

SHIPMENT, CONSOLIDATED

Two or more shipment units moving to a break bulk point or ultimate consignee under a single key transportation control number. (AR 320-5)

SHIPMENT, PARTIAL

A shipment that has been separated at a shipping activity into two or more increments for onward movement with separate documentation for each shipment. (AR 320-5)

SHIPMENT, PLANNING

The concurrent planning of warehousing, consolidating, packaging, and transportation functions at shipping activities to coordinate the collective actions essential for efficient preparation of shipments and to insure timely responsiveness of transportation. (DOD 4500.32-R, AR 320-5)

SHIPMENT, SPLIT

A shipment unit that has been separated at a transshipment point into two or more increments for onward movement with separate documentation for each increment. (AR 320-5)

SHIPPER SERVICE(S)

The Office of Secretary of Defense (Transportation), the Military Services (including U.S. Coast Guard when appropriate), and DOD Agencies designated to determine unilaterally common-user sea transportation space requirements. (AR 55-23/OPNAVINST 4600.17C/AFR 75-37/MCO 4621.2B/DLAR 4500.26)

SHIPPER

Any organization/activity that furnishes/delivers materiel to a carrier for movement. The shipper may be a military organization or activity, other Government agency or a manufacturer or vendor. (AFR 67-16)

SHIPPING ACTIVITY

A military activity or other Agencies subject to this regulation that plan for, physically assemble, consolidate, document, and arrange for movement of materiel for the Account of the Military Departments or other Authorized Agencies. (DOD 4500-32.R)

An activity that plans for, physically assembles, consolidates, and arranges for the movement of material to other Naval activities, to units of the fleet or to activities under contract to work on Navy ordnance projects. (NAVORD OP 2165)

SHIPPING AGENCY

For military cargo, the shipping agency is the military shipper; for personal or nonappropriated fund property, the shipping agency is the owner of the cargo at the time the shipment is presented to the terminal for movement. (AR 55-16)

SHIPPING CONTAINER

Any container which can be used for shipment, being sufficiently strong, by reason of material design and construction, to be shipped safely without undue risk, with no further packaging. (MIL-STD-129C)

Any suitable exterior container used for the shipment of supplies. (AFR 69-8)

SHIPPING CONTROL

All matters pertaining to convoy organization, routing, reporting and diversion of shipping of all allied nations and neutrals under charter thereto. It does not include cognizance over the general employment and allocation of shipping, harbor movements, loading and unloading, etc., which are functions of other agencies. It does not include cognizance or control over the assignment, employment, operations or tactical procedures of the patrol or escort forces which are related by separate functions of the naval commanders. (AR 320-5)

SHIPPING DESIGNATOR

A code word assigned to a particular overseas base, port, or area, for specific use as an address on shipments to the overseas location concerned. The code word is usually four letters and may be followed by a number to indicate a particular addressee. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

SHIPPING DOCUMENT

An authenticated form evidencing shipment or issue from the shipping installation to an authorized receiver. This form contains as minimum for each item shipped or issued the quantity, unit of issue, unit price, and amount (see release/receipt document). (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1)

Form used to authorize the shipment of Government property. (AFR 69-8)

SHIPPING OFFICER

The officer accountable for the property being shipped, who in most cases is the consignor. (AFM 67-1)

SHIPPING SPACE

The gross area used to assemble materiel pending its loading for shipment. (AFM 67-1)

Area in a building without complete side and end walls. (AFR 69-8)

SHIPPING TICKET

Form accompanying a shipment of supplies. It serves as both an invoice and a receipt. Its principal function is to transfer accountability for supplies from one accountable officer to another. (AR 320-5)

SHIPPING TIME

The time interval between shipment of materiel by the supplying activity and receipt of materiel by the requiring activity. (DOD 5000.8, DOD 4140.20, AFM 67-1, AR 320-5)

SHIPPING

A term applied collectively to those ships which are used to transport personnel or cargo, or both; often modified to denote type, use or force to which assigned. (AR 320-5)

SHIPPING-TYPE (ITEM) DISCREPANCY

Any variation in quantity or condition of goods received from that shown on the covering authorized Single Line Item Release/Receipt Document, purchase order, or other authorized shipping document and is not the result of a transportationtype error. (AFR 67-16)

SHIPPING/STORAGE CONTAINER

A container which provides either environmental or physical protection, or both, to an item during storage, handling, or shipment and which meets regulatory requirements for transportability, safety, and human engineering functions. (AFSC/AFLC 80-31)

SHIPS AND CRAFT ORGANIC TO A MILITARY SERVICE

Ships and craft assigned to and forming an essential part of a military organization. (DOD 5160.10)

SHOP COMPLETE INSPECTION

The inspection performed at a point in the production cycle prior to flight test for the purpose of ensuring that the required inspections have been satisfactorily completed and documented by the contractor and that the end items are ready for flight or final test. May be progressively accomplished. (AFR 74-15)

SHOP EQUIPMENT

Shop equipment (in-use) reported in thousands of dollars of value which is used exclusively for the support of a single logistic program. (AFLCM 400-2, Vol IX)

SHOP REPLACEABLE UNIT (SRU)

A module for an LRU which can be removed from the LRU at an intermediate repair facility. (AFLCP 57-13)

A component of a line replaceable unit that has a distinctive stock number of which like spares are locally authorized and maintained to support intermediate level repair of the LRU, and to later permit repair of the shop replacement unit. These components become repair cycle assets when processed separately and are subject to DIFM controls (T.O. 00-20-3). (AFM 400-1)

A sub-unit of a line replaceable unit (LRU) that has a distinctive stock number for which like spares are authorized and maintained in base supply to support a quick turn-around repair of the LRU, and permit later repair of the shop replaceable unit. These sub-units become repair cycle assets when processed separately and are subject to DIFM controls. (AFLCR 57-27)

SHOP SPACE

This term embraces all space within buildings which is devoted exclusively to maintenance and/or repair and/or production of equipment and items, or major items. Office space occupied by supervisors and their clerical staff, when their function is confined to supervision within the confines of the building, is also included. The unit of measure is gross square feet and Real Property Facility Basic Category Numbers of the 200 series are applicable. (AFLCM 400-2, Vol IX)

SHOP STOCK

That material authorized for stockage by DSFF (in the judgment of the responsible supervisor) required for the daily maintenance and repair of MMHS/facilities/work orders, to prevent work stoppages. This material will be controlled (receipts/issues) by posting to the Material Use Log. (AFLCR 71-4)

SHOP SUPPLIES

Expendable items consumed in operation and maintenance (waste, oils, solvents, tape, packing, flux, welding rod). (AR 320-5)

SHOP SUPPLY

The element of a maintenance unit charged with providing the repair parts assemblies, components and maintenance materials needed by the unit shops to accomplish the unit's maintenance mission. (AR 320-5)

SHOP TEST BENCH SYSTEM

An installation consisting of the following prime elements: A set of system; Test hardness; Peculiar test sets and accessories; Test work bench; Applicable handbooks for sets and test sets; Auxiliary equipment, such as common test sets,

power supplies, and accessories necessary to permit operational testing of the system or set, and units, assemblies, and subassemblies thereof. (BUWEPSINST 10550.14)

SHOPPING LIST

Refers to the complete list of material contained within and supporting the budget estimates as submitted by the President to the Congress annually in January for the ensuing fiscal year. (NAVMATINST 4200.31A)

SHOPPING LISTS (PROCUREMENT LISTS)

A list of major items developed by OPNAV sponsors and provided by the formal programming system in guidance documents from the Director of Navy Program Planning in the Program Objectives (Annex A) and in the FYDP Material Annex and Weapons Dictionary. (NAVMAT P-4215)

SHORAN

A precise short-range electronic navigation system which uses the time of travel of pulse-type transmission from two or more fixed stations to measure slant-range distance from the stations. Also, in conjunction with suitable computer, used in precision bombing. (JCS Pub 1)

SHORE ACTIVITIES ITEM PLANNING

The determination of the facility requirements for individual short activities of the naval establishment. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

SHORT HAUL CONVOY

A convoy whose voyage lies in general in coastal waters and whose ports/water terminals of departure and arrival lie in different countries. (AR 320-5)

SHORT LIFE ITEM

Item whose estimated average service life is less than 5 years. (AR 320-5)

SHORT RANGE SUPPORT

That which usually is accomplished organically within 1 year of requirement submittal. (AFLCR 66-34)

SHORT SUPPLY

The status of an item resulting from the total stock onhand plus anticipated receipts during a given period being less than the total demand during that period. (DOD 5000.8)

An item is in short supply when the total of stock on hand and anticipated receipts during a given period is less than the total estimated demand during that period. (AR 3205, JCS Pub 1)

SHORT TIMER

An IS which fails in a time interval defined by the appropriate IM. In general, the interval is from 16-50 hours. Exceptions are: LN-14, 21-70 hours; KT-76 - Not Applicable (no elapsed time indicator (ETI) Meter). (AFLCM 66-309)

SHORT TOUR OF ACTIVE DUTY

A tour of active duty for training for the purpose of maintaining unit or individual proficiency. Short tours will be of 15 consecutive days duration, including travel time. (AFM 67-1)

SHORTAGE PARAMETER

A control used to constrain the number of days of timeweighted, essentiality-weighted requisitions short forecast to that established by DOD policy or to the funds available for inventory. This control acts as an implied shortage cost. (DOD 4140.39)

SHORTAGE

1. Item shortage is a shortage due to a short count within a container, box and/or package. This is considered a shipping-type (item) discrepancy. Shortages of boxes, packages, or loose articles of freight in a SEAVAN, MILVAN, MSCVAN, RORO trailer, or a CONEX are reportable as a transportation-type discrepancy.

2. Shortages in quantity of packages or loose freight, as recorded on the applicable bill of lading and/or freight bill, are transportation-type discrepancies. (AFR 67-16)

SHORTCOMING

A materiel defect other than a deficiency which must be corrected to increase efficiency or to make the item completely serviceable. (TM 38-750)

A malfunction or defect in equipment which reduces its effectiveness or capabilities. (AFR 167-1)

SHORTFALL

Any deficit existing between planned production and available capacity. (AFSCR 84-1)

SHOULD-COST ESTIMATE

An estimate of contract price which reflects a level of contractor economy and efficiency that should be reasonably achieved. It is accomplished by a Government team of comptroller, procurement, contract administration, audit, and engineering representatives performing an in-depth cost analysis at the contractors' and subcontractors' plants. Its purpose is to develop a realistic price objective for negotiation purposes. (AFR 173-1)

SHOWDOWN INSPECTION

Inspection of all individual clothing and equipment or organizational equipment to insure its completeness and serviceability. (AR 320-5)

SHOWDOWN SHORTAGE LIST

A list indicating shortages in the supplies authorized an organization at time of receipt of warning orders directing future movement of the organization to a port of embarkation for overseas destination. (AFM 67-1)

SICA LEVEL OF AUTHORITY

A code that identifies the levels of authority of a SICA. The code indicates (1) Logistics Materiel Management, (2) Level of Responsibility and, (3) Basis of Categorization. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

SIGNAL CODE

A single alphabetic code having dual purpose in that it designates the fields containing the intended consignee (ship to) and the activity (bill to) to receive and effect payment of bills, when applicable. The "Bill to" activity for intraNavy transactions also may indicate the chargeable or accountable activity. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

SIGNATURE

A minimum signature for maintenance record purposes, required by this group of technical [illegible] will consist of the written first name initial and last name. However, use of both initials or a complete first name and middle initial will not be considered in error. (T.O. 00-20-1)

SIGNIFICANCE CODE

A code used to indicate the relative value of a job order. Coding to be used is:

S - Significant

N - Not significant

X - Undetermined (AFSCM 177-265)

SIGNIFICANT CHANGE

Any change in store characteristics that results in any one of the following:

1. Any change to external aerodynamic shape.
2. Any change in arming wire or lanyard routing system.
3. Any change affecting the Electromagnetic Radiation Environment.
4. Any change in suspension lug location.
5. A 1/2 inch or greater shift of store center of gravity excluding any allowable tolerance.
6. A 5-percent or greater change of store weight.
7. A 10 percent or greater change in pitch or yaw moments of inertia.
8. Any change in store electrical or electronic connectors or characteristics.
9. Any change in store safing or arming design
10. New store nomenclature.
11. [illegible] change in basic store structural characteristics.
12. Any change in environmental tolerance.
13. Any change in functional concept (AFLCR/AFSCR 80-28)

SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES

Those differences between planned and actual performance which require further review, analysis, or action. Appropriate thresholds should be established as to the magnitude of variances which will require variance analysis. (DOD 7000.2)

Those differences between planned and actual performance which require further review, analysis or action. Appropriate thresholds should be established as to the magnitude of variances which will require variance analysis. (AFSCP/AFLCP 173-5)

SILO

A missile shelter that consists of a hardened vertical hole in the ground with facilities either for lifting the missile to a launch position, or for direct launch from the shelter. (AFM 11-1)

SIMILAR ITEM CONCEPT

Relates an item with known usage to new item to form a basis for source coding decisions. (AFLCM 66-2,

SIMILAR ITEM

An item that performs a like function with operation and application parameters and design characteristic being comparable. (AFLCM 66-2)

SIMPLEX

An electronic unit, channel, having only one function.

SIMPLIFICATION

The determination of unneeded items currently in the supply system. This involves a supply technical review of duplicating, overlapping and obsolete items. It leads to a reduction in number of similar items. (DSM M 200)

The elimination of unneeded items currently in the supply system. This involves a supply technical review to eliminate duplicating, overlapping and obsolete items. It includes a reduction in numbers of varieties, types and sizes. (FED MAN M-281A)

SIMPLIFIED PROGRAM CHANGE PROPOSALS

Proposals to record changes to the approved

program or component thereof, submitted on a short PCP format, reflecting decisions already made by the Secretary of Defense, or corrections or adjustments which are not in conflict with the approved program. (DOD 7045.1)

SIMULTANEOUS DETONATION

The detonation of two or more items that are near each other, with one item detonating after the next, and with such short intervals between detonations, that the overall detonation appears to have emanated from a single item. Pressures produced by these independent detonations grow together (coalesce) within very short distances from their sources, to cause peak overpressures greater than that of each independent source. The pressure curve is like that resulting from the total weight of explosives involved, or would extend over a slightly longer time period. (See propagating explosion.) (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

SINGLE ASSEMBLY AND DETAILS

Single assembly and all available documents referenced on the assembly. (AFR 67-4/AR 700-96/NAVMATINST 4000.35/MCO 4235.22)

SINGLE DEPARTMENT PROCUREMENT

Where one military department procures certain supplies to satisfy the requirements of all military departments. (DAR 4-101)

SINGLE DEPARTMENT PURCHASE

A method of purchase whereby one department buys particular commodities for another department or departments. (AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1)

SINGLE DOCUMENT

One drawing, list, specification, excluding documents referenced, but including all sheets of pages of a multiple sheet/page document. (AFR 67-4/AR 700-96/NAVMATINST 4000.35/MCO 4235.22) U.S. APPROVED FORCES

Forces specified in the Five Year Defense Program, and the Coast Guard when assigned to the Navy. (AFR 67-97)

SINGLE LINE REQUISITION

A completely documented request for a stated quantity of one item of supply. May be contained in an 80-column puncheard. (AR 320-5)

SINGLE MANAGER

The Secretary of a Military Department who is designated by the Secretary of Defense to be responsible for the organization and operation of a particular single manager assignment for specific commodities or common service activities. (AR 320-5 JCS Pub 1)

The Secretary of the Department who is designated by the Secretary of Defense to be responsible for the organization and operation of the Single Manager Assignment for Airlift Service. (AFR 76-33)

A designation used prior to establishing the DSA. (AFLCM 72-2)

A Military Department or Agency designated by the Secretary of Defense to be responsible for management of specified commodities or common service activities on a Department of Defense-wide basis. (JCS Pub 1)

The AFSC program manager (PM) as the "single manager" is the person responsible for managing an activation/alteration project or program at a specific location. His SATAF responsibilities are controlled and carried out by the SATAF commander as provided in para 3b. Functions of the single manager are outlined in AFR 66-2. (AFSC/AFLCR 800-11)

SINGLE MANAGER OPERATING AGENCY

An organization which, under the direction of the Executive Director for Airlift Service, shall direct and control all assigned functions for airlift service. It shall be titled the Military Air Transport Service. (AFR 76-33)

SINGLE POINT CONTACT

The designated activity within each component which is the contact for other DOD components on all matters dealing with joint use TMs. (AFR 66-19/AR 310-70/NAVMATINST 5690.11A/MCO 5215.16/DSAR 4151.9)

SINGLE POINT MANAGER (SPM)

A single point of logistics support responsibility established at an AMA or other AFLC organization for a portion of the MAP for management purposes. (AFLCR 400-23)

SINGLE PROCUREMENT

Procurement of materiel pursuant to assignments of procurement responsibility made by the Secretary of Defense includes single department procurement, plant-cognizance procurement, and joint procurement. (AR 37-27)

Procurement of supplies pursuant to assignment of procurement responsibility made by the Secretary of Defense. (AFLCM 57-7, AFSCM 57-2)

SINGLE PROGRAM CONCEPT

Determination of gross requirements for items to support new or additional quantities of equipment by consideration of the total operational activity programmed for the total using equipment, both "in

production" and "in service." All on hand and on order assets are then considered in determining net procurement requirements. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2, AFR 67-25)

SINGLE REVETTED BARRICADE

A mound which has been modified by a retaining wall, preferably of concrete, or such slope and thickness as to hold firmly in place the 3 feet width of earth required for the top, with the earth at the natural angle on one side. All other requirements of a mound shall be applicable to the single revetted barricade. (DOD 4145.23)

SINGLE SERVICE USER ITEM

An item of supply that is recorded in the Federal Catalog System as an active item, is authorized for procurement, and has only one Service/Agency with a recorded interest. (DOD 4140.34M)

SINGLE SUBMITTER CATALOGER

For this procedure, will be defined as the activity designated as the PICA. The actual single submitter will be the activity so designated within the MOE rule. Excluded from single submitter transactions is CMD in which cataloging transactions, initiated by the PICA or SICA(s), are appropriate for direct submittal to DLSC. (AFLCR 400-21/DARCOMR 700-99/NAVMATINST 4790.23A/MCO P4410.22A)

SINGLE VENDOR INTEGRITY

The stipulation that any given component of a weapon system will be furnished by the same vendor for all aircraft purchased under the procurement contemplated. (AFR 400-3)

SINGLE-MANAGER ASSIGNMENT, POTENTIAL

A group or groups of commodity-related items that are under study to determine if a single manager assignment for the items are otherwise being considered for assignment to a single manager. (DOD 5000.8)

SINGLE-USE TM

TMs procured for the sole use of one DOD component. (AFR 66-19/AR 310-70/NAVMATINST 5600.11A/MCO 5215.16/DSAR 4151.9)

SITE

All systems complexes and supporting technical facilities associated with the system and located within a limited geographical area. (AFR 400-30)

All system elements and supporting technical facilities located within a specific geographical area. (AFSC/AFLC 800-11, AFLCR 375-2)

SITE ACTIVATION

The process required to bring a site to operational readiness, including facility construction, the accumulation and installation of aerospace ground equipment, the calibration and checkout of the site as a system, and the acceptance of the complete system by the operational command. Specifically excluded from this definition are the design of facilities and the design, development, and fabrication of aerospace vehicles and aerospace ground equipment up to and including delivery of such equipment on dock at the contractor's plant. (AFR 400-30)

Includes contractual effort associated with the installation and check-out of equipment at the site, such as contractor operation, maintenance and support of the site prior to turnover to the using command. (AFSCL 173-2)

The process required to bring a site to operational readiness including facility construction, the I&C of all system and supporting equipments, and acceptance of the site by the operating command. (AFSC/AFLCR 800-11)

SITE ALTERATION

An update, modification, or additive effort designed to improve the site or ensure compatibility with system requirements and requiring physical changes to site hardware. Incorporation of such change is by an agency other than the operating command and does not include minor changes to, or single tests on, noncritical portions of the site. (AFSC/AFLCR 800-11)

SITE FACILITIES

Site facilities consist of housing facilities of a temporary nature, such as tent slabs or hutments, accompanied by necessary supporting facilities, such as mess halls and latrines. (AR 210-22)

SITE PREPARATION

That work necessary to produce an adequate and usable site for a construction project including clearing, grubbing, rough grading, and removal of existing structure and utilities. (AR 415-15

S&E PERSONNEL

Military and civilian personnel assigned to positions designated in the R&D career fields 26XX through 29XX and 99127 AFSCs, and other AFSCs used in an S&E capacity; for example, 30XX and 55XX. (AFSCR 80-26)

S&T INTELLIGENCE

It encompasses:

1. Foreign developments in basic and applied

research in natural and applied sciences and applied engineering techniques.

2. S&T characteristics, capabilities, and limitations of foreign military systems, weapons, weapon systems, and materiel.

3. Production methods, organizations, facilities, and personalities involved in manufacturing foreign military systems, weapons, weapon systems, and materiel. (AFSCR 200-3)

S&T INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTION

Involves processing, analyzing, interpreting, evaluating, and integrating information necessary to prepare and produce intelligence into studies, briefings, reports, working papers, technical briefs, findings, technical handbooks, and similar documents. (AFSCR 200-3)

SKIDDING

Skidding is the placement of aluminum or wood skid runners, with connecting structure, under industrial plant equipment for protection and to facilitate handling. (TM 38250/NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870.62/DSAM 4145.9)

SLATED ITEM

Bulk petroleum and packaged bulk petroleum items which are requisitioned for oversea use by means of a consolidated requirement document, prepared and submitted through Joint Petroleum Office channels. Packaged petroleum items are requisitioned in accordance with normal requisitioning procedures. (JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1, AR 320-5)

SLATES

Monthly reports of planned requirements for tanker delivery. There are two types:

1. Overseas Bulk Petroleum Products Slate (Overseas Slate).

2. CONUS Bulk Petroleum Products Slate (CONUS Slate). (DOD 4140.25-M)

SLAVE EQUIPMENT

Equipment normally used in a mock-up or similar device (other than that controlled by IEMO), required for functional testing of production end items or their components. This is obtained via an AFLC Form 244. (AFLCR 66-53)

SLENDERNESS RATIO

A configuration factor expressing the ratio of a rocket vehicle's length to its diameter. (AFM 11-1)

SLICE

An average logistic planning factor used to obtain estimates of requirements for personnel and materiel. A personnel slice, e.g., generally consists of the total strength of the stated basic combatant element, plus its proportionate share of all supporting and higher headquarters personnel. (JCS Pub 1)

SLIPPAGE

Delay in meeting scheduled objectives under a program. Related delay in financial impact. (DOD 5000.8)

SLOT CODE

Identifies the specific location of an item within an IS or subassembly. For example, a single axis accelerometer may occupy the X, Y, or Z position of an IS. (AFLCM 66-309)

SLOW BUILD-UP POLICY

When the configuration of the end item is the policy of provisioning spares in quantity for inventory. (AFM 67-1)

SLOW-MOVING ITEMS

Items which have relatively low annual system-wide demands and for which demands are sporadic and unpredictable as to location of next occurrence. Inventory managers will develop meaningful criteria, which are related to such things as the nature of items, repair cycles, seasonal requirements and military applications, in order to identify these items under their cognizance. (BUSANDAINST 4440.111)

SM AND/OR EAIM ALC

An ALC having System Management or Item Management responsibility for the weapon and/or support system or end article being procured on contract. (AFLCR 57-27)

SM OR IM ALC

The ALC having responsibility for the management of weapon/support systems or items of equipment as delineated in T.O. 00-25-115 and AFLCR 23-30. See AFLCR 66-43 for specific ALC responsibilities for management of maintenance contracts. (AFLCR 66-33)

SMALL ARMS

All arms, including automatic weapons, up to and including 30 millimeters (1.181 inches). (JCS Pub 1)

Hand guns; shoulder fired weapons; light automatic weapons up to and including 50 caliber machine guns; recoiless rifles up to and including 106 mm, mortars up to and including 81mm; rocket launchers, man portable, grenade launchers, rifle and shoulder fired; and individually operated weapons which are portably and/or can be fired

without special mounts or firing devices and which have potential use in civil disturbances and are vulnerable to theft. (NOTE: This will include all weapons meeting this criteria regardless of origin including foreign, commercial and nonappropriated funds weapons as well as museum Pieces, regardless of whether or not the weapons have an NSN). (DOD 4160.21-M)

SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION

Ammunition for use in small arms, i.e., all ammunition up to and including 30 millimeters (1.181 inches). (JCS Pub 1)

SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN

One which is certified as such by the Small Business Administration, or one which, together with its affiliates, has fewer than 500 employees, is independently owned and operated, and is not dominant in its field. (AR 320-5)

A concern that is independently owned and operated, is not dominant in the field of operation in which it is bidding on Government contracts, and with its affiliates, can further qualify under the criteria established by the Small Business Administration. (DAC 76-15)

SMALL DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENT

A statement of a Department of the Army need for an item of equipment of low cost and simplicity which can be developed in a relatively short time. (AR 705-5, AR 11-25)

SMALL-LOT STORAGE

Generally considered to be a quantity of less than one pallet stack, stacked to maximum storage height. Thus, the term refers to a lot consisting of from one container to two or more pallet loads, but is not of sufficient quantity to form a complete pallet column. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

SNMMMS REPORTING CUSTODIANS

A SNMMS reporting custodian is any reporting custodian that is operating under the provisions of the Naval Aviation Maintenance and Material Management Manual (3M System).

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

A unique code assigned by the Federal Government to each individual which is used to identify specific workers on labor hour listings. (AFSCM 177-265)

SOFT CONSUMABLE ITEMS

All items such as epoxy, lubricants, grease, hydraulic fluids, solvents, and sealants used in the complete production, servicing, maintenance and repair of the end article(s) on contract (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

SOFT LANDING

A landing on the Moon or other spatial body at such slow speed as to avoid a crash or destruction of the landing vehicle. Soft landings on the Moon are anticipated by use of retro-rockets for slowdown of the landing vehicle; soft landing on Mars may be accomplished by partial use of the Martian atmosphere. (AFM 11-1)

SOFTWARE

Support effort other than hardware, tooling, and equipment: Includes such things as engineering, technical data, computer programs, etc. (AFSCL 173-2)

The term software, as used in this regulation, applies collectively to ATE and general purpose ADP software. Whenever possible, the term software should be used with the appropriate modifying term. (AFLCR 66-27)

A set of computer programs, procedures and associated documentation concerned with the operation of a data processing system, e.g., compilers, library routines, manuals, circuit diagrams. (JCS Pub 1)

The general category of software includes programs and routines used to extend the capability of automatic data processing equipment (ADPE). Types of software are as follows:

(1) Basic software comprises those routines and programs designed to extend or facilitate the use of a particular ADPE, the requirement for which takes into account the design characteristics of the equipment. Examples of basic software are executive and operating programs; diagnostic programs; compilers; assemblers; utility routines such as sort-merge and input-output conversion routines; file and data management programs. Errors in AFLC-prepared basic software will be analyzed according to AFLCR 171-154 and reported in accordance with paragraph 7 of this regulation, when required B3500 and 10501 basic software errors will be reported according to paragraphs 8 and 9.

(2) Application software consists of those routines and programs designed by or for ADPE users to accomplish specific mission-oriented tasks, jobs, or functions using the available ADPE and basic software. Application software may be general purpose packages, such as demand-deposit accounting, payroll, machine tool control, etc., or specific application programs tailored to accomplish a single or limited user's function such as base

level personnel, depot maintenance, missile or satellite control, logistics control, and the like. (AFLCR 171-30)

SOFTWARE (DATA AUTOMATION)

The package of programming support or utility routines which is provided (or is available with) a given computer. The package generally includes: an assembler, a compiler, and operating system (or monitor), debugging aids, and a library of subroutines. (AFM 11-1)

The totality of programs and routines used to extend the capabilities of computers, such as compilers, assemblers, narrators, routines and subroutines. (AFM 11-1)

SOFTWARE PRODUCTS

All of the linked and interactive computer programs and associated documentation, including operating and user procedures which make up an operational computer system. (AFLCR 171-86)

SOLE SOURCE

Soliciting a proposal from only a single source (NAVMAT P-4215)

SOLICITATION NUMBER

The unique control number assigned to a given solicitation action. (AFLCR 70-11)

SOLICITATION REVIEW BOARD

For contracts below the AR 715-6 threshold, a group of responsible personnel representing the various functional areas involved in a procurement, appointed by the commander of each installation or activity having a purchasing function, to act as advisors to the Contracting Officers concerning the method of procurement to be used in specific cases and the adequacy of the solicitation and the evaluation plan (AMCP I 1-302.81). (AMCP 715-3)

SOLID PROPELLANT

A combination of propellant ingredients in the solid state, necessary for sustained chemical combustion. Includes fuel, oxidizer, binder, and additives to produce the desired chemical, physical and ballistic properties. Solid propellants are materials that burn on exposed surfaces generating the hot gases that produce thrust. (AFM 11-1)

A rocket propellant in solid state consisting of all the ingredients necessary for sustained chemical combustion. Solid propellants are usually in plastic-like, caked form. They burn on their exposed surface, generating hot exhaust gases to produce a reaction force. (AFM 127-201)

SOLID WASTE

Includes garbage, refuse, and other discarded materials resulting from industrial, commercial, and agricultural operations, and from community activities. Mining and agricultural solid wastes, hazardous wastes, sludges, construction, and demolition wastes, and infectious wastes are not included in this category. (DOD 4160.21-M)

SORT CODE

Two character code, computer assigned, which identifies transactions and is utilized for the sequencing of transactions. A detailed list of sort codes and their descriptions is included in Chapter 5. (AFLCR 171-26)

SORTIE

The flight of a single aircraft from takeoff until landing. A sortie begins when the aircraft becomes airborne and terminates when one of the following conditions occurs: a. Engines shutdown occurs at or before 5 minutes after touchdown. b. The aircraft has been on the ground for 5 minutes after touchdown and is not conducting a series of practice landings. (A series of practice landings will be considered as one sortie). c. A change is made in the crew. Multiple missions--that is, extraction and/or subsequent air drops for cargo aircraft, bombing mission and/or subsequent recap for fighter aircraft (when no landing is involved) will not be considered as individual sorties. (AFM 65-110)

1. A sudden attack made from a defensive position. In this meaning, it is sometimes called a sally.

2. An operational flight by one aircraft.

3. To depart from a port or anchorage, with an implication or departure for operations or maneuver. (JCS Pub 1)

SOURCE CODES

A combination of letters and/or numerals assigned to each item at the time of, or prior to, the source coding meeting to indicate to the user the source (i.e., supply system, service manufacture, use next higher assembly, etc.) for an item required for the maintenance or repair of a weapon support system or piece of equipment. (AFLCM 65-3)

Codes assigned to support items to indicate the manner of acquiring items for the maintenance, repair, or overhaul of end items. (AR 700-82/OPNAVINST 4410.2/AFR 66-45/MCO 4400.120/DSAR 4100.6)

SOURCE CODING

The assignment, at the time of provisioning, of codes made up of letters and numerals, to items to indicate to a consumer the source (i.e., supply system, manufacturing, next higher assembly, etc.) for an item required for the maintenance or repair of an equipment. The code may include an indication of the maintenance echelon capable of manufacturing or testing the item prior to installation, the maintenance echelon capable of installing the item in an equipment, and the recoverability status (if any) of the item. (NAVEXOS P-1500, SECNAVINST 4423.2A, DOD 3232.4)

Assigning letters or numerals to each item at the time of or before provisioning to indicate to the user the source (i.e., supply system, manufacturing, next higher assembly, etc.) of an item (AFM 67-25)

SOURCE CODING MEETING

An assembly of personnel of all interested segments of the Air Force and industry to perform the source coding action(s). (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

SOURCE CODING TEAM CHAIRMAN

Those groups, composed of representatives of various interested components of HQ AFLC, SSM/EAIM AMAs supply and maintenance personnel, IM AMAs as required, and other interested commands and services, who have been selected and authorized to perform and/or assist in source coding action(s), establish replacement factors, recommended Initial Spares Support List (ISSL) requirements, if applicable, and assign recoverability status or expendable codes. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

SOURCE CONTROL DRAWING

A drawing specifying the source which exclusively provides the performance, installation, and interchangeability characteristics of an item that has been selected and tested for specific application by a design activity. The drawing is identified by the contractor design activity's name and number and shall show the vendor's name, address and part number. However, when the source control drawing number is used as list, etc., a note shall be placed on the assembly drawing or list to the effect that: "FOR PROCUREMENT OR PART NUMBER SEE SOURCE CONTROL DRAWING." A source control drawing shall be identified by the words "SOURCE CONTROL DRAWING" adjacent to the title block and shall also contain the following notes: "Only the item(s) listed on this drawing and identified by Vendor's name(s), address(es), and part number(s), have been tested and approved by (name of equipment design activity) for use in (name of item). A substitute item shall not be used without prior testing and approval by (name of equipment design activity)". (MIL-STD-7)

SOURCE DATA

Data generated in the course of research, development, design engineering and the production of systems, materiel and services. (DOD 5010.11)

Supply tables, equipment authorization documents, special lists of items, the Grant Aid Materiel Program, etc. (AFM 67-1)

Data obtained from research, development, design engineering and the production of systems, material and services, which are subsequently used in developing TMs. (AFR 66-19/AR 310-70/NAVMATINST 5600.11A/MCO 5215.16/DSAR 4151.9)

SOURCE DATA AUTOMATION (SDA)

A technique directed toward mechanizing and perpetuating original information at the time of its origination in a media which permits further processing from "machine-to- machine" rather than from "person-to-person." This technique required employing automatic devices designed to accept data directly from the event creating the data, thereby minimizing manual involvement in recording data. (ASOINST P4440.60)

Capturing data on magnetic media and in computer processable format at the same time the required hardcopy document is prepared. (AFSCR 70-13)

SOURCE DOCUMENT

This term includes all stock accounting vouchers, forms, and records of a documentary nature which are necessary to evidence the initial receipt transaction and all subsequent supply transactions relating to issue, adjustment, transfer, and disposal. (AR 320-5)

An original document containing information which has been keypunched into a computer input card, i.e., DD Form 250, "Material Inspection and Receiving Report." (AFM 67-1)

Any document from which data is extracted or which is used in preparation of input to the system. (AFLCR 70-11)

SOURCE IDENTIFICATION AND ORDERING AUTHORIZATION

FORM

The SIOATH is a form used to advise the contractor supply source of the effective price(s) for activities authorized to order or requisition product from that source and the target quantity to be withdrawn by each. It also advises the ordering activities of all the supply data necessary to schedule product and place a proper order. (DOD 4140.25-M)

SOURCE INSPECTION

The inspection of supplies or services at the point of manufacture or point of shipment. Sometimes called origin inspection. (ONMINST 5000.3)

SOURCE MATERIAL

Any materiel determined by AEC to be peculiarly essential to the production of fissionable material. (AFM 67-1)

SOURCE OF REPAIR (SOR)

A term used to identify organic, contract or interservice activities that do depot maintenance. (AFLCR 65-15)

The SOR consists of three sources; organic resources, interservice agreements, and contractual sources. The SOR is an industrial complex embracing those technical capabilities required to accomplish the overhaul, repair, modification, and/or restoration of designated types of military hardware. (AFLCR 66-29)

SOURCE OF SUPPLY, INITIAL

The first designated supply point to which requisitions are sent for supply or for approval and necessary action toward supply. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

SOURCE OF SUPPLY, SECONDARY

Any source of supply within an established supply system other than the initial source of supply to which a demand for materiel has been forwarded. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

SOURCE SELECTION

The process wherein the requirements, facts, recommendations and Government policy relevant to an award decision in a competitive negotiated procurement of a system, subsystem, or project are examined and the decision made. (AFR 70-15)

SOURCE SELECTION ADVISORY COUNCIL

A group of senior military and civilian personnel, representing the various functional areas involved in a procurement, appointed by the Source Selection Authority to act as his staff and advisors in the source selection process. (DOD 4105.62, NAVMAT P-4215, AMCP 715-3)

A group of senior military and/or Government civilian personnel appointed to the SSA to act as his staff and advisors in source selection. The members of the SSAC will be selected from organizational levels sufficiently high to insure necessary visibility of all consideration affecting the systems, subsystems or projects. All concerned functional areas involved in the procurement will be represented on the SSAC (e.g., the user, R&D, logistics, other DOD components and other Government agencies). The senior member from each Air Force command represented is a general officer. The SSA is the Secretary of the Air Force or the Secretary of Defense. The SSA for other source selections determines the level of membership in the SSAC. (AFR 70-15)

SOURCE SELECTION BOARD

A group operating as an instrument of AFSC, AFLC, and the using command, or other command as designated by Air Force to investigate, evaluate and make recommendations on preferred sources for development or production of a system. (AFSCM 27-1)

SOURCE SELECTION EVALUATION BOARD (SSEB)

A group of military and civilian personnel, representing the various functional and technical areas involved in a procurement, appointed by the Source Selection Advisory Council to direct, control, and perform the evaluation of proposals responsive to requirements, and to produce summary facts and findings required in the source selection process. (DOD 4105.62, AMCP 715.3, NAVMAT P-4215)

A group of military and/or Government civilian personnel appointed by the SSAC to direct, control, and evaluate proposals responsive to requirements, and to produce summary facts and findings required in the source selection process. All necessary functional and technical areas involved in the procurement are represented on the SSEB. The chairman of the SSEB normally is the System Program Director (SPD) or official in an equivalent position. (AFR 70-15)

SOURCE-SELECTION ADVISORY COUNCIL (SSAC)

A group of senior military and Government civilian personnel designated to serve as staff and advisors to SSA during the source-selection process. They analyze, for SSA, the results of the SSEB evaluations. (AFSCR 27-6)

SOURCE-SELECTION AUTHORITY (SSA)

The official designated to direct the source-selection process, select the sources, and announce the contract award. (AFSCR 27-6)

The official designated to direct the source selection process and to make the source selection decision. (DOD 4105.62, NAVMAT P-4215)

The official designated to direct the source selection, approve the selection plan, and to select the source(s). (AFR 70-15)

SOURCE, MAINTENANCE AND RECOVERABILITY CODE

A code which indicates the parts selected to satisfy maintenance or repair requirements. The most efficient and practical source of method of supply for the selected repair parts; the lowest echelon of maintenance capable of installing or manufacturing the repair part; and the recoverability aspects of the repair part. (AR 320-5)

SPACE

Improved area constructed for use in storing general supplies including inert ammunition components, and unimproved areas used for such storage. (AR 320-5)

SPACE ALLOCATION

A formal apportionment of a definite number of gross square feet of a specific type of storage space. (AR 780-5)

SPACE ASSIGNMENT

An assignment to the individual Department/Service by MSTS of transportation capability which completely or partially satisfies the stated requirements of the department/service for the operating month and which has been accepted by them without the necessity for referral to the JTB for allocation. (AR 55-23)

Designation of specific space with the installation for storage purposes. (AR 780)

An assignment to the individual Shipper Service by MSC of transportation capability which completely or partially satisfies the stated requirements of the Shipper Service for the operating month and which has been accepted by it without the necessity for referral to the JTB for allocation. (AR 55-23/OPNAVINST 4600.17C/AFR 75-37/MCO 4621.2B/DLAR 4500.26)

SPACE AVAILABLE MAIL (SAM)

Space Available Mail, parcels weighing less than 15 pounds and do not exceed 60 inches in length and girth combined. (AFR 76-15)

SPACE CONVERSION

The change or alteration of storage space to the extent that it cannot be reconverted to its original use without extensive cost. (AR 780-5)

SPACE DIVERSION

A change in the use of storage space from storage to nonstorage purposes. (AR 780-5)

SPACE PROGRAMMING

The forecasting of net space requirements for storage of materiel at Army controlled storage sites. (AR 780-5)

SPACE REQUIRED PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Traffic of the military services submitted to MAC for movement as channel traffic and for which MAC will be reimbursed by the sponsoring service. (AFR 76-16)

SPACE-AVAILABLE PASSENGERS

Passengers provided transportation space which is surplus after all space-required traffic has been accommodated. (AFR 76-15)

SPACE-REQUIRED TRAFFIC

Traffic submitted to and accepted as an airlift requirement by MAC by or through the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Department of the Air Force, Army, or Navy, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard. (AFR 76-15)

SPARE

A procured and stock numbered assembly i.e., pump, valve, actuator, black box, control surface, seat, engine. (WR-1, BUWEPS 5200.25)

An individual part, sub-assembly or assembly supplied for the maintenance or repair of systems or equipment. (AFR 400-3)

SPARE AIRCRAFT

A properly configured aerospace vehicle on the schedule but not assigned a specific takeoff time. Spare aircraft will not be scored a deviation if used to replace an aircraft already on the printed schedule. (AFSCR 60-2)

SPARE ENGINE OR MODULE

An uninstalled engine or module not needed to fill an existing hole in an aircraft, missile, or other end item. (AFM 400-1)

SPARE PART

Any part, component, or subassembly required for the maintenance and repair of major items. (AFM 67-1)

SPARE PART AVAILABILITY

The probability of having a spare part available when required. (NAVSHIPS 94324)

SPARE PARTS

Individual parts, subassemblies and assemblies (components), supplied for the maintenance or repair of equipment. (DOD 5000.8)

Spares and repair parts, reparable and consumable, purchased for use in the maintenance, overhaul, and repair of equipment such as ships, tanks, guns, aircraft, missiles, ground communications and electronic systems, ground support and associated test equipment. As used in this Regulation, except when distinction is necessary, it includes items, spares, parts, repair parts, subassemblies, components, and subsystems, but excludes end items such as aircraft, ships, tanks, guns, and missiles. (AFR 57-6, AR 715-22, DSAM 4105.2)

SPARE PARTS EXHIBIT

An approved priced spare parts list attached to and made part of the contract. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

SPARE PARTS SELECTION LIST

A listing of spare/repair parts interim released and/or recommended by the contractor in support of the end articles being procured on contract (AFLCR 57-27)

SPARE PARTS SUPPORT PACKAGE FOR AEROSPACE GROUND EQUIPMENT

Spare parts support packages for AGE will contain low cost, common usage spare parts required to insure continuous operation of major end items of AGE; i.e., test equipment and ground servicing equipment used in direct support of aircraft or missile at base level. (AFM 67-1)

SPARE PARTS/REPAIR PART

An integral manufactured and replaceable part of a piece of machinery or equipment; the part being furnished normally for replacing a part worn or damaged in service. (AFLCM 653, AFSCM 65-2)

SPARE PARTS, CONCURRENT (INITIAL)

Spare parts necessary for the supply support of the initial production quantity of a military-type end-item new to the supply system; excludes replenishment procurement. (DOD 5000.8)

SPARE PARTS, REPLENISHMENT (FOLLOW-ON)

Spare parts procured for replenishment of items issued from the storage and distribution system excludes concurrent spare parts. (DOD 5000.8)

SPARES

Components used to complete an equipment or system (e.g., aircraft engine, radio transmitter, etc.) (DOD 3232.4)

Major equipments which are completely interchangeable with the equipments installed and which are used to replace items removed during maintenance and overhaul. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2, AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

1. NOAM Spares.
2. NOWR Spares. (AFM 67-1)

Those support items that are coded to be repairable (i.e., Reparable Items). (AFR 65-2)

Articles identical to or interchangeable with the end articles on contract which are procured over and above the quantity needed for initial installation for support of a system. (AR 700-82/OPNAVINST 4410.2/AFR 66-45/MCO 4400.120/DSAR 4100.6)

SPARES ACQUISITION INTEGRATED WITH PRODUCTION (SAIP)

A procedure used to combine ordering and production of selected spares with identical items produced for installation on the primary system or subsystem to be delivered to the user. Under the SAIP procedure, the Air Force: 1. Stabilizes the quantities of spares it has on order. 2. Prices its orders for spares consistently with identical items for production installation, and 3. Provides design consistency of spares and items for production installation by directly linking configuration control activities. (AFR 800-26)

SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS

Individual parts, components, or assemblies required to complete, maintain, or repair a system or end item of equipment. Minor tools and support equipment may be included when not otherwise provided for. (AFR 67-25)

SPARES, NOAM

Spare parts for training weapons and operational support equipment. (AFM 67-1)

SPARES, NOWR

Spares provided for the maintenance of a given number of WR weapons of a specific type. (AFM 67-1)

SPECIAL

A reporting category which includes logistic programs of a special type which do not fall under system, commodity, or support categories of logistic programs. (AFLCM 400-2, Vol IX)

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS PROPERTY DISPOSAL OFFICER (SAPDO)

An individual at an installation who is charged with responsibility for property on a SDPDA. (DOD 4160.21-M)

SPECIAL AIR MISSION (SAM)

A mission operated by aircraft assigned to the 89

Military Airlift Wing at the direction of Headquarters USAF. (AFR 76-15)

SPECIAL ALLOWANCE

An allowance for an item for which the requirement is peculiar to a single unit, or a limited number of units, and does not warrant inclusion in an allowance document. Special allowances will be granted by applicable AFLC allowance document monitors of Hq USAF. (AFM 67-1)

SPECIAL AMMUNITION SUPPLY POINT

A mobile supply point where special ammunition is stored and issued to delivery units (JCS Pub 1)

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT AIRLIFT

All domestic requirements, and those requiring special pickup or delivery by MAC at points other than those within the established MAC route pattern, or requirements for movement within this pattern, that require special consideration because of number of passengers involved, weight, or size of the cargo, or other special factors. (AFR 76-15)

A mission operated by a MAC unit (other than the 1254th Air Transport Wing) at the request of the Department of Army, Navy and/or Air Force only, except as specified in the Military Air Transport Service Manual MM 76-1, Part Two, Chapter 5. Special Assignment Airlift missions cover three categories of operation: 1. Traffic originating for airlift at other than an APOE and terminating at any location. 2. Traffic originating for airlift at an APOE and terminating at other than an APOE. 3. Traffic originating at an APOE and terminating at an APOE but requiring singular or unusual consideration not available if moved as normal channel traffic. (DOD 4500.32-R)

Those airlift requirements including JCSdirected/coordinated exercises, which require special consideration due to the number of passengers involved, weight or size or cargo, urgency of movement, sensitivity, or other valid factors which preclude the use of channel airlift. (AFR 76-15)

Airlift requiring MAC aircraft due to the number of passengers involved, the weight or size of the cargo, the urgency or sensitivity of the movement, or other factors which exclude less costly modes of movement. (AFSCR 76-2)

A mission operated by MAC (other than the 89 MAWg) at the request of JCS, the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force. (AFR 76-15)

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT AIRLIFT MISSION (SAAM)

All domestic requirements and those requiring special pickup or delivery by MAC at points other than those within the established MAC route pattern, or requirements for movement within this pattern that require special consideration because of number of passengers involved, weight or size of the cargo, urgency or sensitivity of movement, or other special factors (AFR 76-38/AR 59-8/OPNAVINST 4630.18D/MCO 4630.6C/DSAR 4540.9)

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT AIRLIFT REQUIREMENTS

Airlift requirements, including JCS-directed/coordinated exercises, which require special consideration due to the number of passengers involved, weight or size of cargo, urgency of movement, sensitivity, or other valid factors which preclude the use of channel airlift. (JCS Pub 1)

SPECIAL ATOMIC DEMOLITION MUNITION

A small, light-weight, atomic demolition munition. (JCS Pub 1)

A very low yield, man-portable, atomic demolition munition which is detonated by a timer device. (JCS Pub 1)

SPECIAL CARGO

Cargo which requires special handling or protection, such as pyrotechnics, detonators, watches, and precision instruments. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

SPECIAL CONTRACTOR SUPPORT

Those materials and services provided by a contractor in lieu of normal supply and support by the Naval Air Systems Command or the Aviation Supply System. Included are subassemblies, components, and parts fabricated or procured by the contractor and made available directly to the using activity (not through the Aviation Supply System) and contractor installation or maintenance of his products at a service activity or at his plant after initial delivery and acceptance of his product. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

SPECIAL DEFENSE PROPERTY DISPOSAL ACCOUNT

An authorized Military Service disposal account established to accomplish limited disposal functions on specific types of property, such as AEDA, small arms, aircraft, ships, aircraft engines, and major ordnance items. (DOD 4160.21-M)

SPECIAL DEFENSE UTILIZATION OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

Any Defense related use of public highways, bridges, and tunnels (including toll facilities) which exceeds any legal limitations, functional traffic capacity, or other design limitation; or which presents unusual hazards to other users thereof; or which requires unusual routing or priority of

military vehicles or cargo. (AR 55-80/OPNAVINST 11210.1A/AFR 75-88/MCO 11210.2B/DLAR 4500.19)

SPECIAL EOD TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

Tools and equipment (FSC 1385 and 1386) maintained for utilization by qualified EOD personnel in the performance of EOD procedures. (AR 75-15)

SPECIAL EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

Those tools and equipment specifically designed for use by qualified explosive ordnance disposal personnel in the performance of explosive ordnance disposal procedures. (JCS Pub 1)

SPECIAL INTEREST LAUNCH (SIL)

A launch performed at Det 1, SAMTEC, or HQ SAMTEC for a non-Government customer to place the customer's payload into orbit using Government launch facilities and resources. (AFSCR 177-4)

SPECIAL LEVEL (OF SUPPLY)

The quantity required to be on hand or on order for specific purposes, or a level set for the management of the requisitioning objective.

a. Fixed Level- That quantity of stock specified to be on hand or due in regardless of demands.

b. Additive Level- That authorized quantity of stock added to the demand level.

c. Maximum Level- That level set to limit or restrict the demand level. The lower of the maximum or demand level is the controlling level.

d. Minimum Level- That level arbitrarily set because of the absence of demand experience. When the demand level exceeds the minimum level (or at the expiration of a predetermined time period) the demand level replaces the minimum level. (AFM 67-1)

SPECIAL LEVELS

The quantities required to be on hand for special purposes, such as prepositioned war reserve stocks. (DOD 4140.20)

SPECIAL LIST OF EQUIPMENT

A publication which establishes temporary equipment allowances, provides allowances for nonstandard equipment on a continuing basis for a unit or function peculiar in type. (AFM 67-1)

SPECIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

That part of plant equipment which was acquired or constructed solely for the performance of the terminated contract or the terminated contract and other Government contracts, and as to which the contractor claims loss of useful value. (DAC 76-9)

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT ITEMS

Centrally managed items designated for special management by virtue of not fitting the existing standard systems managing major end items, depot reparable components, and consumables. (AFLCR 400-21)

SPECIAL MEASUREMENT CLOTHING

Clothing of standard design and materiel, tailored to the measurement of an individual for whom no standard tariff item will provide proper fit. Special measurement clothing is provided through the AF clothing sales store. (AFM 67-1)

Clothing manufactured to the specific measurements of an individual. These items are authorized alterations to standard DSA stocked tariff sizes. Special measurement clothing is limited to standard items stocked in the Defense Supply System. (DSAR 4235.18)

SPECIAL MEASUREMENT FOOTWEAR

Boots or shoes of a standard commercial size are not included in the normal range of tariff sizes carried in the DSA Supply System. (DSAR 4235.18)

Standard type footwear manufactured for an individual to whom no regular tariff size shoe can be fitted. Special measurement footwear does not include orthopedic footwear. Special measurement footwear is provided through the AF clothing sales store. (AFM 67-1)

SPECIAL MILESTONE

A major milestone that is unique to a project or system and requires separate definition. (AMCR 11-27)

SPECIAL OR PROJECT EQUIPMENT

Items not authorized in standard equipment allowance publications but determined as essential in connection with a particular contemplated operation, function, or mission. (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1, JCS Pub 1)

SPECIAL PACK-UPS

A range and quantity of material or items procured for a special purpose. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

SPECIAL PREPARATION OVERSEAS MOVEMENT REQUISITIONS

Those requisitions prepared by the base supply officer to obtain supplies and equipment which are required by the AF organization being deployed to foreign assignment. (AFM 67-1)

SPECIAL PROCESSES

Specialized methods involved in the production or inspection of products. (AFR 74-15)

SPECIAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Items required to support special programs or projects for which item requirements are of a nonrepetitive or onetime nature and have the greatest likelihood of materializing and resulting in eventual submission of requisitions. (AR 320-5)

Expected needs for materiel in support of unusual customer programs when such needs cannot be forecast by the integrated manager based on demand history and/or the use of applicable program data. (AR 710-26/NAVSUP Pub 452 Revision/AFR 67-96/MCO P4400.51A/DSAR 4140.47)

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Inventory, re-warehousing, special care and handling, modification, alteration, or construction of special storage facilities and major repairs to material handling equipment. (AFR 67-39)

Projects or programs directed by Hq USAF and/or other major commands. Materiel required in support of special projects may include installed equipment for new construction programs, security items held for numbered commands. Hq USAF controlled units, or other special requirements where separate identity of material is considered necessary. Without exception, the AF command directing the establishment of a special project or program will insure compliance with the current Hq USAF program document (classified) with respect to precedence rating and force/activity designator assignments (see precedence rating). (AFM 67-1)

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

Those requirements which are not specifically authorized by any Hq USAF or AFLC publication and which require the approval of Hq AFLC or Hq USAF. Test and demonstration items are included in this category. (AFM 67-1)

SPECIAL REWORK

The work done to aircraft, aircraft equipment, and aircraft support equipment to improve or change their capability to perform specific missions or functions, by replacement, removal, addition, alteration or repair of parts of equipment of the aircraft; and without particular regard to the position in Standard Service Life. (OPNAVINST 5442.2B)

SPECIAL REWORK (CONVERSION)

The accomplishment of which alters the basic characteristics of the aircraft to such an extent as to effect a change in any part of the model designation. If the rework process includes both conversion and overhaul, the proper term is standard rework, OVERHAUL-CONVERSION. If the process includes both conversion and modernization, the proper special rework term is MODERNIZATION-CONVERSION. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

SPECIAL REWORK (IN-SERVICE REPAIR)

Repair by NAVAIRSYSCOM FR activities of aircraft damaged beyond the repair capacity of Controlling Custodian Maintenance Activities. Controlling custody remains unchanged between or during the changes in physical custody. In Service Repairs are special rework and the aircraft will undergo the entire rework process of the NAVAIRSYSCOM FR activity concerned unless specific exceptions are requested by the controlling custodian. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

SPECIAL REWORK (MODERNIZATION-CONVERSION)

Special rework process involving both conversion and modernization. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

SPECIAL REWORK (MODERNIZATION)

Performed on new or newly overhauled aircraft withdrawn from storage. It includes incorporation of applicable changes and bulletins, installation of acceptable accessories, and flight testing. It also applies to aircraft which do not complete rework due to equipment shortages and other reasons and which are subsequently returned to the rework process (Modernization) for completion. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

SPECIAL REWORK (MODIFICATION)

Special rework accomplished in overhaul and repair departments on new production aircraft and aircraft in the controlling custody of the operating commands. It includes only the incorporation of changes and bulletins and the correction of discrepancies as required in the directive authorizing the work to be performed. In effect the only basic difference between modernization and modification is that the former applies to aircraft withdrawn from storage while the latter does not. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

SPECIAL REWORK (REPAIR)

Special rework accomplished to correct material damage and to restore the aircraft to the equivalent material condition which it had prior to the damage. If the rework process includes a combination of either repair and overhaul or overhaul-conversion,

the type of rework performed will be overhaul or overhaul-conversion respectively, not repair. Aircraft may be in the controlling custody of either an operating command or NAVAIRSYSCOM FR while undergoing repair. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

Support equipment which must be designed and developed in conjunction with the development of the end article on the contract. (MIL-M-8910, NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

SPECIAL TENDER

A tender of rate, charges or arrangements made by commercial carriers for the carriage, storage, or handling of property, or the transportation of persons pursuant to the provisions of Interstate Commerce Act or other appropriate statutory authority. (DSAR 4500.3)

SPECIAL TEST AIRCRAFT (PERMANENT)

Aircraft on special test programs by authorized activities or on bailment contract, whose configuration is so drastically changed that return of aircraft to its original configuration or conversion to standard operational configuration is beyond practical or economical limits. Special Test, Permanent aircraft are designated by the Status Prefix Symbol "N". A number of Navy Project Development aircraft are in the Special Test, Permanent Category. (OPNAVINST 5442.2)

SPECIAL TEST AIRCRAFT (TEMPORARY)

Aircraft on special test programs by authorized activities or on bailment contract having a special test configuration or whose installed property has been temporarily removed to accommodate the test. At completion of the test, the vehicle will be returned either to its original configuration or to standard operational configuration. Aircraft in the process of Board of Inspection and Survey, Preliminary Evaluation are considered in the Special Test- Temporary Category. Aircraft in this situation will be designated by the Status Prefix Symbol "J". (OPNAVINST 5442.2)

SPECIAL TEST AND HANDLING EQUIPMENT

An item having limited application specifically designed for use in conjunction with the operation, care, calibration, or maintenance of another end item (materials handling equipment excepted). (AR 320-5)

SPECIAL TEST EQUIPMENT (STE)

Electrical, electronic, hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical or other items or assemblies of equipment, which are of such a specialized nature that, without modification or alteration, the use of such items (if they are to be used separately) or assemblies is limited to testing in the development or production of particular supplies or parts thereof, or in the performance of particular services. The term "special test equipment" includes all components of any assemblies of such equipment, but does not include: (i) consumable property; (ii) special tooling; or (iii) buildings, nonseverable structures (except foundations and similar improvements necessary for the installation of special test equipment), general or special machine tools, or similar capital items (DAR 13-101.6)

Special test equipment means any electrical, electronic, hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical or other item or assembly of equipment, which is of such a specialized nature that its use is limited to testing in the development or production of particular supplies or parts thereof, or in the performance of particular services; provided, that if equipment which would otherwise qualify as special test equipment can, with relatively minor expense, be made suitable for general purpose use and have a value as such commensurate with its value for the special purpose, such equipment shall be considered as industrial facilities. The term "special test equipment" includes all components of any assemblies of such equipment. (DSAM 8135.1)

STE is a functional subset of support equipment which can, through a change in classification, be delivered as support equipment. (AFR 800-12)

Either single or multipurpose integrated test units engineered, designed, fabricated, or modified to accomplish special purpose testing in the performance of the contract. Such testing units comprise electrical, electronic, hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical, or other items or assemblies of equipment, that are mechanically, electrically, or electronically interconnected so as to become a new functional entity, causing the individual item or items to become interdependent and essential in the performance of special purpose testing in the development or production of particular supplies or services. The term "special test equipment" does not include:

1. material;
2. special tooling;
3. buildings and nonseverable structures (except foundations and similar improvements necessary for the installation of special test equipment); and
4. plant equipment items used for general plant testing purposes. (DAC 76-17)

SPECIAL TOOLING

All jigs, dies, fixtures, molds, patterns, taps, gauges, other equipment and manufacturing aids, and replacements thereof, which are of such a specialized nature that, without substantial modification or alteration, their use is limited to the development or production of particular supplies or parts thereof, or the performance of particular services. The term includes all components of such items, but does not include: (i) consumable property; (ii) special test equipment; or (iii) buildings, nonseverable structures (except foundations and similar improvements necessary for the installation of special tooling), general or special machine tools, or similar capital items. (DAR 13-101.5)

Means all jigs, dies, fixtures, molds, patterns, special taps, special gauges, special test equipment, other special equipment and manufacturing aids, and replacements thereof, acquired or manufactured by the contractor for use in the performance of a contract, which are of such a specialized nature that, without substantial modification or alteration, their use is limited to the production of such supplies, or parts thereof, or the performance of such services, as are peculiar to the needs of the Government. The term does not include (i) items of tooling or equipment acquired by the contractor prior to the contract, or replacements thereof, whether or not altered or adapted for use in the performance of the contract, (ii) consumable small tools, or (iii) general or special machine tools, or similar capital items. (DAC 76-17)

SPECIAL TOOLS, TEST EQUIPMENT AND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

Tools, test and support equipment which are designed and developed to perform a peculiar operation on a specific end item and which are necessary to service, test, adjust or maintain the end item. (AR 700-18)

Those support items that have single/peculiar application to a specific end item. (AFR 65-2)

"Support Equipment" is that equipment required to make an item, system, or facility operational in its intended environment. This includes all equipment required to maintain and operate the item, system or facility including aerospace ground equipment and ground equipment (AR 700-82/OPNAVINST 4419.2/AFR 66-45/MCO 4400.120/DSAR 4100.6)

Support equipment includes all equipment required to perform the support function except that which is an integral part of the mission equipment. It does not include any of the equipment required to perform mission operation functions. Support equipment should be interpreted as including tools, test equipment, automatic test equipment (when the automatic test equipment is accomplishing a support function), organizational, field, and depot support equipment, and related computer programs and software. (AFR 400-3)

All equipment required on the ground to make a weapon system, command and control system, support system, advanced objective, subsystem, or end item of equipment operate in its intended environment. This definition includes all equipment required for the system, subsystem, item, or component; and it applies regardless of the method or development, funding, or procurement. (AFM 400-1)

SPECIAL TOUR OF ACTIVE DUTY

A tour of active duty for maintaining or increasing the proficiency of an individual or for the convenience of the government in accordance with AFR 45-14. Such tour of active duty may be of not more than 90 days duration. (AFM 67-1)

SPECIAL TRAINING DEVICES PROGRAM

A classified document prescribing items of major training devices for which HQ USAF retains responsibility for control, allocation, and procurement computations. (AFM 67-1)

SPECIAL USE VEHICLES

Special equipment vehicles and special purpose vehicles of either military or commercial design, acquired and used for accomplishment of a specific special function other than the routine transportation of personnel or cargo. Military and commercial design transport type vehicles will not be classified as special use vehicles, except in those specific cases where Headquarters Department of the Army has approved the permanent conversion by major changes in the basic design, the installation of a special body or the mounting of special equipment in such manner as to preclude any future reconversions as a transport type vehicle. Special equipment vehicles or special purpose vehicles authorized and used to provide administrative transportation service as defined herein, or in support of such transportation service will not be classified as special use vehicles. (TM 38-750-2)

SPECIAL WEAPONS

A term sometimes used to indicate weapons grouped for special procedures, for security, or other reasons. Specific terminology, e.g., nuclear

weapons, guided missiles, is preferable. (JCS Pub 1)

SPECIALIZED OFFER

The advertising of available materiel by Brochures, Flyers, Bulletins, Verbal Communication, or Special Listings, for utilization screening. (DOD 4140.34M)

SPECIALIZED REPAIR ACTIVITY

An Air Force or commercial contract activity assigned the responsibility for the specialized repair of selected equipment and spaces. (AFM 11-1)

The activity designated to accomplish depot level maintenance of specified systems, types of materiel, or groups of items. (AFLCR 400-1)

Air Force activity similar to a Navy Designated Overhaul Point. (FASOINST 4215.3)

SPECIALIZED SUPPORT DEPOT

Similar to a principal distribution depot except that mission is specialized as to type of materiel or scope of support. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

SPECIAL-EQUIPMENT VEHICLE

A vehicle consisting of a general-purpose chassis with special-purpose body and/or mounted equipment designed to meet a specialized requirement. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

SPECIAL-PURPOSE VEHICLE

A vehicle incorporating a special chassis and designed to meet a specialized requirement. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

SPECIFIC CONTRACTOR TECHNICAL SERVICES

Specific Contractor Technical Services are those personnel services which are obtained from industrial and commercial organizations by the Bureau under a specific contractual agreement, for a designated period of time, and for the performance of selected technical duties. (BUWESPINST 4350.2A)

SPECIFIC HEAT

The ability of a unit weight of a substance to absorb and hold heat. (AFM 127-201)

SPECIFIC MOBILIZATION MATERIAL REQUIREMENT

The quantity of a particular item required to support a Chief of Naval Operations special program from M-Day. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

SPECIFIC MOBILIZATION RESERVE STOCK

The quantity of a particular item on hand needed to meet a "short of war" or mobilization requirement designated by the Chief of Naval Operations. These items will be prepositioned at designated holding activities and will not be released for other than the purpose held without prior approval of the Chief of Naval Operations for Navy furnished items or the Commandant of the Marine Corps for Marine Corps furnished items. Specific mobilization reserve stocks will be limited to material required to support projects, plans and programs where the military situation dictates that material be prepositioned ready-for-issue at specific locations on M-Day in order to meet the phased requirements of the Navy Basic Mobilization Plan--FY (NBM-FY) and the Navy Basic Logistic Plan--FY (NBL-FY). (NAVEXOS P-1500)

SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT

A formal, serially numbered document issued by HQ USAF which describes the parameters and specific operational or performance characteristics of a weapon, support, or command and control system needed to fulfill a near-term operational requirement. (AFM 11-1)

A formal serially-numbered document issued by HQ USAF which describes the parameters and specific operational or performance characteristics of an aerospace vehicle, weapon support, or command control system needed to fulfill a near term operational requirement. Based on the determination that the requirement is valid and compatible with projected technical capability and acquisition lead time, the SOR constitutes a formal indication of Air Force intent to acquire the system for the operational inventory. It contains current conceptual guidance relating to the operational and logistic concepts, together with designation of the responsible operating command or agency. (AFR 375-1)

SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

A requirement document prepared by the CNO and addressed to the CNM or the cognizant command or office outside the NMSE in which the CNO states a need for a particular capability and outlines the system characteristics that describe what capability is to be achieved. (NAVMAT P-4215)

A requirements document prepared by the CNO to state a need for a specific operational capability. The SOR defines the required capability in terms of mission requirement, operational concept and performance constraints. (OPNAVINST 3900.8C)

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 for items and materials may also contain preservation, packaging, packing, and marking requirements. (DSAM 4120.3-M, DSM M 200)

A document containing essential technical and engineering requirements for an item/material/service, as well as the requirements for its preservation, packaging, packing, or marking. A specification also includes procedures for determining whether these requirements have been met. (AFR 71-2)

A detailed description of the technical requirements for a material, an item, or a service, including a procedure by which the purchaser can determine whether or not the requirements have been met. (AFLCM 72-2)

A clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for material, a product, or a service, including the procedure by which it can be determined that the requirements have been met. Specifications are often referenced in purchase order, invitations for bids, supply manuals, and other procurement documents when the Government buys from industry. (AFP 71-4)

A document intended primarily to identify items, and used in procurement to clearly and accurately describe the essential technical requirements for items, materials or services being purchased. (AFR 65-3)

SPECIFICATION CONTROL DRAWING

A drawing disclosing configuration, design and test requirements for the item, other than military standard items, designed and manufactured by vendors. Vendor's part numbers, names and addresses are included on the drawing. A specification control drawing number is not considered a part number. However, when the specification control drawing number is used as the identifying number on an assembly drawing, list, etc., a note shall be placed on the assembly drawing or list to the effect that: "For Procurement or Part Number Specification Control Drawing." A specification control drawing shall be identified by the words "Specification Control Drawing" adjacent to the title block. (MIL-STD-7)

SPECIFICATION TREE

A schematic or block diagram showing the indentured relationships between specification-type documents or requirements documents independent of the assembly or installation relationships of the items specified. A specification-type tree shows the dependency of specificationtype documents and discloses the structure for administering such documents for configuration management purposes. The structure of the specification tree should follow the hardware work breakdown structure as to the indentured relationship of system segments, systems, subsystems, equipment, and related design requirements or constraints. (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

SPECIFICATION TYPE

Refers to a breakdown of a specification when such a specification is written to cover more than a single item of supply. Such a type number is never self-identifying, but must always be listed in conjunction with the specification number. (AFLCM 72-2)

SPECIFICATIONS

Federal and Military Specifications and Industrial Trade Specifications approved for use by the Department of Defense. (DOD 5000.8)

Specifications are documents that state the technical requirements for a commodity, or process, including the procedure by which it can be determined that the requirements are met. (BUWEPS 4200.7)

Specifications describe the technical requirements for a material, a product, or service including testing and inspection procedures for determining that the requirements are met. (BUWEPSINST 4330.12)

Prescribed limits of control tests used to maintain uniformity of a specific product. Usually published as Federal or military specifications. (AFR 144-1)

SPECIFICATIONS AND DRAWINGS

Specifications and drawings which are prepared by individual contractors to meet the need for such documents in their accomplishment of contract requirements. They are generated for two reasons: (1) non-existence of a suitable standard, and (2) internal control and convenience. (BUWEPINST 4330.12)

SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS BY NON-GOVERNMENT STANDARDIZING

An item of supply having formal interservice agreement as to its preferential status and use within the DOD. (AFM 67-1)

SPECIFIED ALLIED SUPPORT

The peacetime and wartime support of allied countries authorized by the Secretary of Defense, which is in addition to the Military Assistance

Program (grant aid) and the Foreign Military Sales Program. (DOD 4100.37)

SPECTROMETRIC OIL ANALYSIS

As used herein this term means the determination of aircraft equipment wear condition by applying a process of precision detection and quantitative measurement in parts per million of metallic elements carried in a used oil or fluid sample taken at specific intervals. (AR 700-61, AFR 66-39)

The detection and quantitative measurement of significant trace amounts of contaminants in samples of oil. (AR 750-13)

SPECTRUM OF WAR

A term which encompasses the full range of conflict-- cold, limited, and general war. (JCS Pub 1)

SPEED OF ADVANCE

In naval usage, the speed expected to be made good over the distance along a route. (JCS Pub 1)

SPLIT PROVISIONING CONFERENCE

A provisioning conference where the technical determinations are made at the contractor's plant and the residual functions are accomplished at the Aviation Supply Office. (ASOINST 4423.21)

SPLIT SHIPMENT UNIT

A shipment unit or partial shipment unit that has been separated at a transshipment point into two or more increments for onward movement, separately identified and with separate documentation for each increment. (DOD 4500.32-R)

SPOILAGE PERCENT

The percentage of the manufacturing material that is lost (amaged or otherwise condemned) during the finishing process. To compute the percent, divide quantity of the spoiled manufacturing material by the initial quantity of manufacturing material submitted to the finishing process. (AFLCR 57-20)

SPONSOR

An officer, assigned to OpNav, who has responsibility for a major program, a program element, a Material Annex line item, or a Navy program (BUWEPS 5200.25)

SPONSORING DOD ACTIVITY

The DOD activity or office (e.g., project office or system program office) that is directly responsible for initiating or supervising a program established by a contract, grant, or study agreement. (In the Air Force, a "sponsoring" RDT&E activity.") (AFR 80-29)

SPONSORING SERVICE

The military service or DSA that authorizes movement of traffic by MAC. (AFR 76-38/AR 59-8/OPNAVINST 4630.18D/MCO 4630.6C/DSAR 4540.9)

SPO/PURCHASING OFFICE

A purchasing office of either the Air Force (system program or project office) or other Government agency. In the context of this regulation where secondary contract administration is delegated, the prime contract administration office is considered the purchasing office. Whenever the term "system program director" is used, it should be interpreted to include the purchasing office chief or prime contract administrator. (AFSCR 80-12)

SPOT REQUISITION

Items of civilian supply, essential or supplemental, but not included in agreed plans, that are requisitioned by theater commanders. (AR 320-5)

SPRINGER

A filled can with ends bulged as a result of overfilling, insufficient exhausting, or evolution of hydrogen or carbon dioxide gas through bacterial action, or action of acid contents on metal can. (AFR 69-8)

SQUADRON

1. An organization consisting of two or more divisions of ships, or two or more divisions (Navy) or flights of aircraft. It is normally, but not necessarily, composed of ships or aircraft of the same type.

2. The basic administrative aviation unit of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. (JCS Pub 1)

SQUADRON OPERATIONAL SUPPORT PACKAGE

A package of low cost, common usage parts, such as "O" rings, gaskets, clamps, rivets, fuses, etc., required at base level to prevent NMCS on new production aircraft or missiles. (AFM 67-1)

SQUIB

A small initiating device which uses electrical energy to cause the ignition of a pyrotechnic material. It is frequently used as the initiator for larger, more powerful explosives. (AFM 127-201)

S-E-M MATERIEL

All items and item components necessary for the equipment, maintenance, operation, and support of military activities without distinction as to their

application for administrative or combat purposes, excluding ships. (AR 70-44/OPNAVINST 4600.22B/AFR 80-18/MCO 4610.14C/DLAR 4500.25)

SSM/EAIM AMA (SYSTEM SUPPORT MANAGER/END ARTICLE ITEM MANAGER)

An ALC having SSM or IM responsibility for the weapon/support system or end article under procurement. (AFLCM 65-3

SSM/EAIM PROVISIONING BRANCH

An office delegated the responsibility for monitoring the provisioning functions for those weapon/support systems or end articles for which their AMA has SSM/EAIM responsibilities. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

STABILITY

The property of a compound which indicates its tendency not to decompose. (AFM 127-201)

STABLE MATERIAL

Material with enough dimensional stability to present patterns, templates, loftline information, and printed circuitry. (AFR 67-28)

STACKS

Collection or accumulation of supplies arranged in an orderly and compact manner. (AFR 69-8)

STAGING

The aggregation of materiel/equipment at one location for the purpose of control, and to insure that the materiel is adequate and on hand. Staging may be conducted for the purpose (in addition to the checking of materiel) of delivery to a recipient from one point. (AFR 400-3)

STAGING BASE

A landing and takeoff area with minimum servicing, supply, and shelter provided for the temporary occupancy of military aircraft during the course of movement from one location to another (JCS Pub 1)

An advanced naval base for the anchoring, fueling, and refitting of transports and cargo ships, and for replenishing mobile service squadrons. (JCS Pub. 1)

STAMP/STRAPP

Standard Airmunitions Package (STAMP) and Standard Tank, Rack, Adapter and Pylon Package (STRAP) are logistics entities consisting of prescribed quantities of conventional munitions (STAMP) and external fuel tanks and expendable suspension hardware (STRAP) drawn from PACER FLEX assets, stored in CONUS or Alaska, and designed as air transportable packages to support a particular weapon system or systems for a specified period under combat operating conditions. Specific HQ AFLC and ALC implementation is covered in AFLC Programming Plan 73-77. (AFLCR 400-22)

STANDARD

A point from which departure should require justification. (DOD 5000.8)

An established or accepted rule, measure, or model by which the degree of satisfactoriness of a product or act is determined. (DOD 5000.8)

That rate of performance which an organization's logistic effort must attain to support mission requirements. (DOD 7730.25)

Classification denoting the most advanced and satisfactory equipments approved for service use—these are preferred for procurement. (SECNAVINST 4814.1)

Any established or accepted rule, model, or criterion against which comparisons are made. (AFLCM 25-3)

A document that establishes engineering and technical limitations and applications for items, materials, processes, methods, designs and engineering practices. (DOD 4120.3)

An exact value, a physical entity, or an abstract concept, established and defined by authority, custom, or common consent to serve as a reference, model, or rule in measuring quantities or qualities, establishing practices or procedures, or evaluating results. A fixed quantity or quality. (JCS Pub 1)

STANDARD ADVANCED BASE UNITS

Personnel and materiel organized to function as advanced base units, including the functional components which are employed in the establishment of naval advanced base. Such advanced base units may establish repair bases, supply bases, supply depots, airfields, air bases, or other naval shore establishments at overseas locations; e.g., Seabees, Cubs, Gropacs, and Lions. (JCS Pub 1)

STANDARD AERONAUTICAL MATERIAL

That material which is used both within and outside of naval aviation activities. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

STANDARD COMSEC FACILITY EQUIPMENT LIST

A list of communications security equipment comprising a standard COMSEC facility. (AFM 67-1)

STANDARD CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The SCMS is a mechanized compliance status accounting system for Time Compliance Technical

Orders (TCTOs) written against aircraft, missiles, systems, and components selected for reporting as end items. (T.O. 00-20-1)

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 engineered time standards. (AFLCM 25-3)

STANDARD DATA ITEM DESCRIPTION

A data item that has been approved for general use and is included in the DOD AMSDL. (AFLCR 310-1)

STANDARD DATA SYSTEM

An automated Air Force data system that is common to two or more commands and uses uniform: a. external preparatory procedures; b. inputs; c. file content; d. processing or computational logic; e. outputs produced without deviation of content, format or responsiveness. (AFM 11-1)

STANDARD DATING TECHNIQUE

When it is necessary to insert the date on any contractual document or required report, it shall be written using seven characters in the following order: year (two digits), month (three letters), and day (two digits). For example, July 6, 1968, would be entered on contractual documents and required reports as "68 JUL 06." (DAC 76-17)

STANDARD DELIVERY DATE (SDD)

The maximum standard terminal date for O&ST normally required for the logistics system to effect delivery to a consignee (Chapter 24). (AFM 67-1)

The maximum ending calendar date by which normal processing and shipping in the logistics system will permit receipt and recording of the materiel by the consignee. (DOD 4140.2)

STANDARD DEVIATION

A measure of average dispersion (deviation from the mean) of numbers, computed as the square root of the average of the squares of the difference between the numbers and their "arithmetic mean." (DOD 5600.5)

STANDARD DOD RATE

A DOD-established hourly rate to be charged for QA services provided to foreign governments and international organizations by Defense Supply Agency (DSA) and military departments. (AFSCR 177-1)

STANDARD EQUIPMENT

Classification denoting the most advanced and satisfactory equipments approved for service use--these are preferred for procurement. (SECNAVINST 4814.1)

An item which exists in the Air Force or other military or Government agency inventories, has a valid stock number, is logistically supportable, and can be procured or reprocured (see AFR 73-2,. (AFR 100-18)

STANDARD FACILITY EQUIPMENT LIST (SFEL)

A list of items composing a standard communication-electronics facility or portion thereof. Each SFEL is assigned a designator to denote functional aspects and provide identity reference. The description and configuration of each SFEL is in TO 31Z-3-10-1-2, issued and revised by AFCS as prescribed Lists (SCFEL). SFELs are categorized as follows:

a. Major Item SFEL. A SFEL that lists one or more major items of equipment (supply ERRC code S or U) and which may list supporting minor and hardware items.

b. Minor Item SFEL. A SFEL that lists one or more minor items of equipment and that may list hardware items but which lists no major items.

c. Hardware SFEL. A SFEL that lists only hardware items and lists no major or minor equipment items. (AFR 100-18)

A list of major and minor items comprising a standard CEM facility. Each SFEL is assigned a designator to denote functional aspects and provide identity reference. The description and configuration of each SFEL is contained in T.O 31Z-3-10-1. (AFM 67-1)

STANDARD FILL

That portion of the Preliminary FIRL (after rounding) that is intended for positioning as a finite range and depth of times in AKSs/AFSs and at authorized shore points. (NAVSUPINST 441.17)

STANDARD FLOW DAYS

The average number of calendar days per aircraft, specified in the work package, required to accomplish the negotiated workload from calendar date of input to calendar date of output. (AFLCR 65-46)

STANDARD FLOW TIME

Will be that shown in AFM 400-1, Volume I, Chapter 7. (AFLCR 65-15)

STANDARD FOR DESIGN AND PROCUREMENT

An item without limitation as to future design

use and future procurement. It is also included in a standardization document. A military standard item (FED MAN M201A)

STANDARD FOR LIMITED PROCUREMENT ONLY

An item, determined by standardization review to be no longer suitable for use for new design (obsolescent), but required to be procured for purposes of maintenance and repair of existing equipments not yet ready to be disposed of as excess to requirements. This is the status of items considered under some departmental procedures to be "limited Standard." (FED MAN M201A)

STANDARD FORM

A term used to denote a numbered form prescribed by the General Accounting Office or Bureau of the Budget for a specified purpose. (DOD 5000.8)

STANDARD ITEM

One which is identified or described in military or adopted Federal and Industry Standards. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2, DSM M 200)

A material, part, component, subassembly or equipment identified or described in military or adopted Federal and Industry standards. (AR 320-5)

As used in this manual, a standard item (or USAF standard item) is one that has been adopted and procured for general USAF use, and for which support or replacement items are normally maintained in USAF stocks. (AFR 400-3)

STANDARD (MEASUREMENT)

Equipment which is established as an authorized or recognized measure, especially one serving as the basic means by which the accuracy of precision measurement is derived. (AFR 74-2)

An established or authorized measure of weight, length, quality, frequency, modulation, quantity, or the like, especially and serving as the basic means by which accuracy is determined.

1. Primary Standard.
2. Transfer Standard.
3. DLA/DIPEC Standard.
4. Local Standard. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

STANDARD LOAD

A load which has been preplanned as to dimensions, classification. (JCS Pub 1)

STANDARD MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE

The monthly cash payment to which airmen are entitled beginning with the 37th month of continuous active duty for the purchase and/or repair of personal clothing. (AFM 67-1)

STANDARD NAVY DISTRIBUTION LIST

List providing official addressing and distribution information for the Naval Establishment (SECNAVINST 5215.1)

STANDARD NAVY MAINTENANCE AND MATERIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The 3M system is a program sponsored and directed by the Chief of Naval Operations and provides a great potential for better management of naval aircraft maintenance and material, as well as increased efficiency, improved aircraft readiness and data for budget justification. (COMNAVAIRPACINST 4700.6)

STANDARD NOMENCLATURE

Uniform minimum descriptions adopted as essential for adequate technical definition of items in specifications, standards, drawings, and related documents derived from more comprehensive identifications used in the Federal Catalog System, including the item name, necessary catalog data and differentiating symbols, such as type designator (FED MAN M-201)

STANDARD OPERATING LIFE

The predetermined total number of calendar or operating months, as the case may be, which a program aircraft is intended or expected to undergo from the time of its acceptance to the time of its retirement. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

STANDARD PRICE

A predetermined price established for each item in the Army Supply System. (AR 735-7, AR 320-5)

This price is established by the item manager (IM) for AF-managed, centrally procured items in the AF inventory. It is uniformly applied to inventory accounting and is the basis of all sales, transfers, and issues. The initial standard price of a new item is comprised of the latest definitized acquisition cost, or actual or estimated current market value, packaging and preservation costs (if not included in the procurement price), the standard price of any Government furnished aerospace equipment materiel, and or property (GFAE/GFM/GFP), and appropriate surcharges as specified in paragraph 2b(2). (AFLCR 67-5)

The unit price of an item as it is recorded in the financial and accounting records of the holding Military Service/Defense Agency. (Items not included in the appropriate Military Service/Defense Agency pricing guide will be priced at original cost, if available, or if this is not known, at an estimated replacement value). (DOD 4160.21-M)

STANDARD PRICE REDUCTIONS ON SALES

Inventory price reductions for items sold at less than full standard prices in recognition of lesser utility, due to age, condition or model, or in accordance with inter-service agreement for bulk sales. (DOD 5000.8)

STANDARD REPAIR PROCESS

A technique for repairing a nonconformance, developed by the contractor and approved by the Government, when it has been demonstrated that the technique, properly applied, will result in an adequate and cost-effective 1520, USAF). NOTE: Standard repairs are to be limited to those repairs; defined as such in contractor procedures; generally used from contract to contract; and used in repair of those nonconformances common to a product or process, that occur frequently, and cannot be completely eliminated through corrective action. (AFR 74-15)

STANDARD REQUIREMENTS CODE

A basic set of codes, integral to each current table of organization and equipment for the purpose of expressing each and every possible combination or variation thereof, which when associated with organizational data is the basis for personnel and supply computations. (AR 320-5)

STANDARD REWORK

Work performed on an aircraft at O&R facilities or contractors' plants after (and as a result of) completion of a prescribed period of operational service. The end product specifications of the work will permit the aircraft to serve a full standard period of operational service before undergoing the rework again. (OPNAVINST 5442.2B)

STANDARD REWORK (AIRLINE MAINTENANCE)

A form of progressive maintenance distinguished by short operating and rework periods. The aircraft reporting and controlling custody remains unchanged during or between operating and rework periods (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

STANDARD REWORK (ANALYTICAL REWORK)

A systematic procedure for determining and maintaining reliability through selective equipment sampling and engineering evaluation. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

STANDARD REWORK (OVERHAUL-CONVERSION)

Standard rework process involving both overhaul and conversion (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

STANDARD REWORK (OVERHAUL)

Standard rework performed on an aircraft subject to standard service tours. The scope of the rework includes disassembly sufficient to inspect all the operating components and the basic aircraft structure; followed by repair, replacement, or servicing as necessary; followed by reassembly and flight test. Upon completion of the rework process, the aircraft will be capable of performing its intended mission for a full service tour. An overhaul will be given either upon completion of a given period of time in a standard service tour or upon receiving damage of a severity to warrant the process. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

STANDARD REWORK (PROGRESSIVE AIRCRAFT REWORK-CONVERSION)

A standard rework process involving both progressive aircraft rework and conversion. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

STANDARD REWORK (PROGRESSIVE AIRCRAFT REWORK-MODERNIZATION)

A standard rework process involving both progressive aircraft rework and modernization. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

STANDARD REWORK (PROGRESSIVE AIRCRAFT REWORK-MODIFICATION)

A Standard rework process involving both progressive aircraft rework and modification. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

STANDARD REWORK (PROGRESSIVE MAINTENANCE)

Standard rework done in a consecutive series of a predetermined number of partial overhaul processes (each with different specifications of work to be done), the composite of which represents a complete overhaul by incremental stages. Aircraft subject to progressive maintenance progress through a series of cycles each of which is composed of a given number of operating periods followed, in succession, by a like number of progressive maintenance periods. A cycle begins with the first operating and ends upon completion of the last progressive maintenance period specified for the cycle. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

STANDARD REWORK (PROGRESSIVE MAINTENANCE-CONVERSION)

A standard rework process involving both progressive maintenance and conversion. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

STANDARD SERVICE LIFE

The predetermined number, sequence, and duration of the various operational and logistics processes an aircraft is intended or expected to undergo from Acceptance to Retirement. (OPNAVINST 5442.2B)

STANDARD SERVICE TOUR

The predetermined measurement of operational time, or utilization, of a Program Aircraft which is intended or expected to reflect the need for its Standard Rework or, if in last tour, its retirement. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

STANDARD SOURCE DATA PACKAGE (SSDP)

The primary information used for the preparation of nonnuclear munitions loading manuals. A SSDP developed according to AFSCR/AFLCR 8-6 is used for the preparation of nonnuclear munitions loading manuals. It consists of, but is not limited to, the information contained in section F (AFLCR/AFSCR 80-28)

STANDARD STOCK

Consists of material under the cognizant control of a bureau, command, office, or inventory control point and is identified by centrally assigned federal stock numbers. (NAVSUP MAN)

STANDARD SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

Support equipment of such a nature that it has application to other than a weapon system program. Equipment in this category is normally available on the open market through a retail outlet. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

STANDARD UNIT PRICE (UNIT PRICE)

Standard Unit Price for each item of material includes: (A) The current purchase or production cost of the items at the time the price is established. (B) First destination transportation costs. (C) The expense of procurement (including inspection), warehousing redistribution, repacking and handling, or other functions of supply administration shall not be included in the standard prices. There shall be one standard price for each item--price reductions for condition at time of sale shall not affect standard pricing for inventory purposes. (ASOINST P4400.24)

STANDARDIZATION

The process of establishing by common agreement, (the) engineering criteria, terms, principles, practices, materials, items, processes, equipments, parts, subassemblies, and assemblies to achieve the greatest practicable uniformity of items of supply and engineering practices, to insure the minimum feasible variety of such items, and practices, and to effect optimum interchangeability of equipment parts and components (DSM M 200)

The process by which the Department of Defense achieves the closest practicable cooperation among the Services and Defense Agencies for the most efficient use of research, development, and production resources, and agrees to adopt on the broadest possible basis the use of: a. common or compatible operational, administrative, and logistic procedures; b. compatible technical procedures and criteria; c. common, compatible, or interchangeable supplies, components, weapons, or equipment; and d. common or compatible tactical doctrine with corresponding organizational compatibility. (JCS Pub 1)

STANDARDIZATION AGREEMENT

The record of an agreement among several or all of the member nations to adopt like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies, and stores; and operational, logistic, and administrat proced' 'es. National acceptance of a NATO allied publication issued by the Military Agency for Standardization may be recorded 's a Standardization Agreement (STANAG). (JCS Pub 1)

STANDARDIZATION DOCUMENTS

Specifications, standards, handbooks, qualified product lists and such other engineering records (e.g drawings, purchase descriptions, Quality Assurance Provisions, etc.) as are or may be utilized for comparable purposes. (DOD 4120.3/DSAM 4120.3-M)

STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM DEFENSE

The program established by law which requires the standardization of material, components, equipment, and processes with respect to items of supply and services approved for use by the military services to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of logistical support and operations readiness and conserve money, manpower, time, production facilities, and natural resources in the Department of Defense. (DOD 5000.8)

STANDARDIZATION PROJECT

A formally established effort with a defined scope to achieve, through established procedures and channels, any of the objectives of the Defense Standardization Program. These objectives include adoption, by a standard or specification, of criteria to be applied in the design, development, procurement, production, maintenance or supply of an item for military use. (DOD 5010.12, DSAM 4120.3-M)

STANDARDIZATION STATUS CODE

A one digit numeric code which reflects the Standardization Status of an item of supply, identified to a Federal Stock Number, for all services usage. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

A series of code numbers used to record the standardization status of items of supply as determined by DOD standardization processes and/or criteria prescribed in Defense Standardization Manual M200 and Operational Notice S-1. (AFLCM 72-2)

STANDARDIZATION/EVALUATION REVIEW PANEL (SERP)

A Group of flight management personnel within each field command who meet at least quarterly to review their local aircrew evaluation program status through use of the trend analysis program and other flight management tools. (AFSCR 60-1)

STANDARDIZED NAME

When two or more names have been given to the same item (such as bushing, spacer, bearings), one of the names, or a more descriptive name, will be standardized by an activity as the name for the item. (AFLCM 72-2)

Two or more government activities, by mutual agreement, may standardize a name for an item which is in each of their supply systems, but which would not usually be given an approved item name. (AFLCM 72-2)

STANDARDIZED PRODUCT

A product that conforms to specifications resulting from the same technical requirements. (JCS Pub 1)

STANDARDS

Those standards established by the Commanding General, United States Army Materiel Command; Commanding General, United States Army Strategic Communications Command; The Surgeon General, and the Chief of Engineers, which must be met to assure that end items, components, or assemblies will function properly and are capable of accomplishing their intended missions. (AR 320-5)

Documents that establish engineering and technical limitations and applications for items, materials, processes, methods designs and engineering practices. They Will: 1. Limit the selection of materials, items, services, etc., in order to provide for: (a) Functional and physical interchangeability of parts, components, subassemblies and equipments. (b) Compatibility of items and equipments in their own or related systems. 2. Establish basic engineering terminology and codes. 3. Limit the variety of end use items which can be procured for stock and issue. (DSM M 200, MIL-D-70327)

STANDARDS LABORATORY

A laboratory under the control of the Military Departments or any agency of the DOD which provides calibration services for certifying the measurement standards of calibration laboratories. These laboratories normally obtain certification of their standards from the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. (DOD 4155.18)

STANDARD, PHYSICAL

A quantitative normal measure (not a dollar cost) of a requirement for raw material, labor time, machine time, etc. in a manufacturing or similar process. A basis of production planning, scheduling, and control; a means of determination of material, labor, and machine requirements, a means of projecting workloads in relation to capacity; a basis for determination of standard costs for use in cost control and preparation of budget estimates. (DOD 5000.8)

STANDBY ITEM

1. An item of supply which does not otherwise qualify for a quantitative level but on which a quantity is required to meet emergencies involving the operation of essential local facilities, health, or the protection of personnel or property.

2. An item of supply considered by base civil engineers to be vital to continued base operations in case of any emergency. (AFM 67-1)

STANDBY LINE

A complete complement of installed machine tools maintained intact in reserve condition which, when activated, is capable of producing at a specific level of production. Future activation is planned as a unit. (DOD 5000.8)

STANDBY STORAGE SPACE

Storage space contained in completely empty covered structures or open improved areas which is not required to support the installation's mission and which has been secured. (AR 320-5)

STANDBY SUPPLIES

Items of supply excluding repair parts, which are needed to safeguard health, to insure uninterrupted operation of installation facilities, or to prevent destruction of property and for which requisitioning objectives cannot be established either because of stockage restrictions or insufficient demand. Such stocks are limited to the quantity required to meet anticipated emergencies and will be included in the installation stockage list and will be so identified. (AR 320-5)

THIS PAGE IS BEST QUALITY PRACTICABLE
FROM COPY FURNISHED TO DDC

STANDBY TIME

The time expended by workers in awaiting equipment, labor crews, or work assignment; failure of utilities, inclement weather, and other similar occurrences. (AFLCM 25-3)

STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP)

A set of instructions covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. The procedure is applicable unless prescribed otherwise in a particular case. Thus, the flexibility necessary in special situations is retained. (JCS Pub 1)

STANDARD REWORK (PROGRESSIVE AIRCRAFT REWORK)

Standard rework performed upon accumulation of a predetermined number of calendar months. In certain cases, accumulation of a predetermined number of flying hours may subject the aircraft to PAR. Work to be performed will include: (1) planned rework to ensure compliance with NAVAIRSYSCOM functional and safety standards for the prescribed service period (specifications for this rework will be prepared by designated rework activities fo each model), (2) incorporation of outstanding technical directives and (3) correction of maintenance deficiencies and discrepancies beyond the ability and/or capacity of the operational units. Aircraft subject to PAR will not receive a planned overhaul during their service life. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

STAND-BY ITEM

A replacement item of supply which, because of lack of movement or regulated status, does not justify maintenance of a quantitative level but on which a quantity is required to meet one-time emergencies to insure uninterrupted operation of local facilities (including transient aircraft), safeguard health, or protect personnel or property. (AFM 67-1)

STAND-BY POOL

A grouping of repairable assemblies provided a rework activity as replacements for similar defective repairable assemblies removed from an aircraft or engine undergoing some phases of rework which are not to be reworked concurrently with the aircraft or engine from which removed. These items are provided to prevent disruption of production schedules because the lead time to obtain the required replacement item from supply and the turn-around-time of the aircraft engine are not compatible. (FASOINST 4700.22)

STATE

When this term is used it will include the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. (AFM 67-1)

STATE AGENCY

The agency in each State designated under State law as responsible for the fair and equitable distribution within the State of all donations of surplus property to public agencies to be used for one or more public purposes, such as conservation, economic development, education, parks and recreation, public health, and public safety and to eligible nonprofit educational and public health institutions and organizations for educational and public health purposes, including research for any such purposes. The State Agency, defined herein, is generally titled or designated as the State Agency for Federal Property Assistance and may be identified as such. (DOD 4160.21-M)

STATE OF THE ART

The level to which technology and science have at any designated cutoff time 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." (AFM 11-1)

The level to which technology and science have at any designated cutoff time been developed in a given discipline. (AFSCR 8-4)

STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any political subdivision or instrumentality thereof. (DOD 4160.21-M)

STATEMENT (COMPARATIVE), OPERATING COST

A statement which shows comparisons of costs of programs, functions, or activities either with (1) like costs for a previous period; (2) estimated costs for a future period; (3) estimated or standard costs for the same period; or (4) budget. Such a statement may include statistical data as well as dollars to measure accomplishment and to aid in policy decisions. (DOD 5000.8)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTABILITY

A standard report form required to be furnished regularly to the General Accounting Office by each Disbursing Officer with respect to the cash transactions and cash balances for which he is accountable. (Formerly known as Account Current.) (DOD 5000.8)

THIS PAGE IS BEST QUALITY PRACTICABLE
FROM COPY FURNISHED TO DDC

STATEMENT OF CHARGES

DD Form 362, "Statement of Charge for Government Property Lost, Damaged or Destroyed," is the form used when a airman or civilian of their own volition, admit pecuniary liability for loss, damage, or destruction of public property. (AFM 67-1)

STATEMENT OF CAPABILITY CODE

A locally determined code used to indicate the capability of support. (AFSCM 177-265)

STATEMENT OF PROVISIONING REQUIREMENTS

A form appended to an Invitation to Bid, Request for Proposal, or contract, setting forth the specific provisioning requirements and services to be provided by the contractor under the contract of which it is a part. (TM 38-715)

STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS

A statement showing the nature of funds received or made available during a given period and the use or disposition of such funds. Applicable to financial reporting for "capital funds." (DOD 5000.8)

STATEMENT OF TRANSACTIONS

A standard report form required to be submitted regularly to the General Accounting Office by each Disbursing Office, supporting its "Statement of Accountability," detailing the amounts of cash transactions to be charged or credited to each appropriation and fund account. (DOD 5000.8)

STATEMENT, FINANCIAL

A formal financial report, especially one showing financial status at a given date (DOD 5000.8)

STATIC PRESSURE

The pressure due to the potential energy of a substance. (AFM 127-201)

STATIC TEST STAND

Locations whereon liquid propellant engines or solid propellant motors are tested in place. (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

STATION CODE

Every Air Force base, and certain other locations on which Air Force activities operate, are assigned a station code. Station codes are in Volume I, AFM 300-1. (AFM 65-110)

STATION NUMBER

A number used for reporting purposes, instead of an account number to identify the geographical location of requirements, physical assets, etc., when accountable records are maintained at another location. (AFR 67-79)

STATION REQUISITION NUMBER

Combination of the state and station code (established in the fiscal code) and the requisition number. (AR 320-5)

STATION SET

A set of mission type equipment designed to support wartime operations under austere conditions. Station sets may be prepositioned at overseas bases to supplement materiel assets at existing operating bases, at bases possessing minimum facilities to which units may disperse for operations during an emergency or actual combat, at rotational bases, or a standby foreign base. It is war readiness materiel (WRM). The items comprising station sets for tactical forces are contained in Table of Allowances 930 which consists of three parts. (1) basic requirements authorized on a per base basis, (2) direct aircraft maintenance support equipment by type model and series of aircraft, and (3) field maintenance equipment over and above that listed in parts (1) and (2). (TACM 400-1)

Minimum requirements of mission-type equipment for support of wartime operations under austere conditions. Station sets are designated for prepositioning at forward bases to either supplement materiel assets at existing operating bases or to constitute the source of assets at stand-by bases (AFM 67-1)

STATION STOCK LEVEL

Maximum quantity of supplies expressed in days of supply, permitted to be on hand or due in at any time at a military installation. This level is based on actual part issues and anticipated demands. It represents the requisitioning objective. (AR 320-5)

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The practice of drawing statistical inference from observed data using mathematical techniques and methods, generally referred to as statistical quality control methods and techniques. (AFLCM 74-2)

The analysis of statistical data to determine the quality level being produced by any specific manufacturing, repair, overhaul, inspection, storage, shipping, administrative, etc., processes. (DLAM 4155.4 AR 750-26 NAVSUP PUB 5011 MCO P4870.45B)

STATISTICAL CONTROL OF OPERATIONS

A system of statistical quality control sampling and charting on work products and flows, providing control of quantities in counting, timeliness of flows and quality of products other than items of material. (AFLCM 25-3)

...GE IS BEST QUALITY ...
FROM COPY FURNISHED TO DDC

STATISTICAL DATA

An accumulation of accurate information graphically presented or tabulated for use in determining the quality level being produced by specific manufacturing, repair, overhaul, inspection, storage, shipping administrative, etc., processes. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

STATISTICAL SAMPLING

A technique by which evaluation of facts or conditions obtained from randomly selected samples forms the basis for determining degree to which an entire lot conforms to standards. (AFSCM 78-1)

STATISTICAL SAMPLING INVENTORY

The counting of a sample of items selected at random from an inventory lot whereby a decision to accept or reject the entire lot from which the sample was taken is based on the results (AR 320-5)

STATISTICS

The collecting, classifying, summarizing, and interpreting of numerical facts by other than accounting methods. (DOD 5000.8)

Statistical methods. (DOD 5000.8)

Classified numerical data. (DOD 5000.8)

STATUS

A classification of the employment or condition of an aircraft. (OPNAVINST 5442.2)

STATUS CHANGE

A transaction reflecting a change from serviceable to unserviceable and vice versa. (AFR 57-79)

STATUS CHANGES

A transaction whose function is to change the serviceability status of an item within the configuration master file. When this transaction is processed it will cause the affected item to become an end article. If the item is already an end article, a change of status occurs only. If the item is an installed component a delink process is initiated thus creating a top spare with components, if applicable. This transaction is one of the major file restructuring tools available. (AFLCR 171-91)

STATUS CODE

A code entered in a file maintenance transaction which specifies the phase of procurement the affected records are in at the time of transaction input. (AFLCR 70-11)

STATUS CODES

A code used to transmit information from the inventory manager and/or supply source to the creator of a requisition or the consignee. Status codes are the opposite of advice codes in that directional flow is reversed. (AR 725-50)

A code used to transmit status information from the supply source to the creator of the request or the consignee. Status codes are the opposite of advice codes in that the directional flow is reversed. (AR 735-35)

A coding structure for the purpose of transmitting status data from the materiel manager and/or supply source to the creator of a requisition or the consignee. These codes are the opposite of advice codes in that directional flow is reversed. (AFM 67-1)

STATUS DATA, REQUISITION

This term has reference to data furnished by materiel managers signifying action taken or being taken on a specific requisition. Types of status data are as follows: 1. Exception status. 2. One hundred percent supply status. 3. Shipment status. 4. Shipment detail. Furnished only to Army overseas supply agencies for shipments to Army overseas activities. (AFM 67-1

STATUS OF ALLOCATION

The HAF-C19 (monthly) report, H058 product 782R, shows fiscal commitments, obligations, and expenditures reflecting funding action (and reimbursements) incurred by GA financial transactions and deliveries. (AFLCR 400-23)

STATUS OF MATERIEL/FINANCIAL PROGRAMS REPORT

A report to HQ USAF which provides the status of initiations, commitments, obligations, and expenditures against the approved materiel procurement program. (AFLCM 401-1)

STEVEDORING

The loading of cargo from an agreed point of rest on a pier or lighter and its storage aboard a vessel, or the breaking out and discharging of cargo from any space in the vessel to an agreed point of rest dockside or in a lighter. (DAR 22-401)

STOCHASTIC PROCESS

The statistical concept underlying the prediction of the condition of an element of a larger group when the probable average condition of the larger group is known. For example, assume that an armored division, under certain circumstances, has on the average a certain number of tanks deadlined for unscheduled maintenance. The probability that

any given tank under the same circumstances, will be deadlined for unscheduled maintenance on a specific day is described by a stochastic process. (AFP 800-7)

STOCK

The quantity of an item acquired and placed in stock against a general mobilization reserve materiel objective. This term normally will apply only to Single Manager items. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

A supply of materiel maintained on hand at storage points in a supply system to meet anticipated demands for it. Items issued for actual use are not considered to be in stock. (DOD 5000.8)

STOCK ACCOUNTING

The establishment and maintenance of formal records of materiel in stock reflecting such information as quantities, values, condition, or other information as required. (AR 320-5)

STOCK ACCOUNTING ACTIVITY

An activity that is assigned responsibility for maintaining a stock record account. (AR 320-5, AR 725-50)

STOCK CLASS

A subdivision of a stock group of the Federal Supply Classification. There are approximately 570 stock classes. (DOD 5000.8)

STOCK CONTROL

Process of maintaining inventory data on the quantity, location, and condition of supplies and equipment due-in, onhand, and due-out, to determine quantities of materiel and equipment available and/or required for issue and to facilitate distribution and management of materiel. (DOD 5000.8, JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

STOCK CONTROL ACTIVITY

The organizational element of a distribution system which is assigned responsibility for maintaining inventory data on the quantity, ownership/purpose, condition and location of material due in, on hand and back-ordered to determine availability of material for issue and to facilitate distribution and management of material. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

An activity which records and reports pertinent data on the quantity, location, and condition of supplies and equipment. (AR 725-50, AR 320-5)

STOCK COORDINATION

A supply management function exercised usually at department level which controls the assignment of material cognizance for items or categories of material to inventory managers. (JCS Pub 1)

STOCK CONTROL RETENTION CARD

A stock control retention card is a PCAM card used to record cost category III item data required to maintain minimum control of these items when utilizing the optional cost Category III item issue and shipment procedure prescribed in Chapter 7, Part one, Volume III. This card will normally contain basic item data and those account codes for which shipment action is authorized. Other item data to be maintained will be at local discretion. (AFM 67-1)

STOCK COORDINATION

A supply management function exercised usually at department level which controls the assignment of material cognizance for items or categories of material to inventory managers. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

STOCK FUND

The title applied to that portion of the AF stock fund which is utilized to finance aviation fuels, rocket fuels, lubricating oils, and related services. (AFM 67-1)

A stock fund is a revolving fund established to finance inventories of supplies and other stores. It is authorized by specific provision of law to finance a continuing cycle of operations, with receipts derived from such operations available in their entirety for use by the fund without further action by Congress. (AFM 67-1)

This is a self-sustaining fund used to hold materials in suspense until they are issued to operating units for use. The stock fund purchases materials and maintains inventories [illegible] is reimbursed for sales of these materials to customers. (AFLC/AFSCR 57-7)

STOCK FUND DIVISION ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE OFFICE

The Division Accounting and Finance Office, SAAMA is the accounting and finance organization of the AFLC which has been designated by HQ USAF to function as the central control office of the Aviation Fuels Division of the AF stock fund. (AFM 67-1)

STOCK FUND MANAGER

The term "Stock Fund Manager" hereinafter referred to in Chapter 1, Part three, is synonymous with the "Director of Aerospace Fuels" San Antonio ALC. (AFM 67-1)

STOCK FUND MATERIEL

Items of Materiel which are authorized for stock fund financing and so designated in regulatory media. (AR 320-5)

STOCK GROUP

A major division of the Federal Supply Classification. Each group embraces a number of stock classes. There are approximately 75 stock groups. (DOD 5000.8)

STOCK HELD FOR MAP

Materiel held or acquired (and "identified" in inventory stratification) for the Military Assistance Program based upon administrative determination under Department of Defense guidance. (DOD 5000.8)

STOCK ITEM

An item of AF, DSA, or other services purchased supplies or equipment for which a property accounting record is maintained. (AFM 67-1)

STOCK MANAGEMENT

Direction and supervision of stock distribution from the time it becomes available until it is expended, declared surplus or sent to disposal. (AR 320-5)

STOCK NUMBER

A number assigned to identify an item of supply. (AR 320-5)

The stock number identifies a part for the purpose of requisitioning, storage, identifying the manufacturer, and/or origin or number. Types of stock numbers are included in Part I, Attachment 5, Chapter 12, Part four. (AFM 67-1)

Number assigned to an item, principally to identify that item for storage and issue purposes (AFR 69-8)

STOCK NUMBER CONFIGURATION

Computer assigned code which denotes type of stock number. (AFLCR 171-343)

STOCK NUMBER SEQUENCE LIST

An SNSL is a listing of items in Stock Number/Part Number sequence without regard to cognizance symbol.

STOCK ON HAND

The total dollar value of an item of supply in inventory regardless of condition of serviceability of purpose for which held (DOD 5000.8)

The total quantity of an item of supply in inventory regardless of condition of serviceability of purpose for which held. (DOD 5000.8)

STOCK ON HAND-IN A SERVICEABLE CONDITION AND READY FOR ISSUE

The quantities of an item of supply including applicable substitute items and quantities earmarked, but unshipped to other supply programs, which are on hand, in a serviceable condition and ready for issue. (DOD 5000.8)

STOCK RECORD

A perpetual inventory form of record which shows, by nomenclature, the quantities received and issues and the balances on hand. (DAR B-102.19)

A collective phrase to describe the forms used to record supply data on single items. (AR 320-5)

STOCK RECORD ACCOUNT

Record kept by an accountable officer listing property on hand, received, and issued. (AR 320-5)

A HQ USAF prescribed numbered record of transactions of property subject to audit. All stock record accounts are assigned an official AF number by HQ AFLC and are maintained by an accountable supply officer. (AFM 67-1)

A HQ USAF prescribed numbered record of transactions of property subject to audit. All stock record accounts are assigned an official AF number by HQ AFLC and are maintained by an accountable supply officer. (AFM 67-1)

A basic record showing by item the receipt and issuance of property, the balances on hand and such other identifying or stock control data as may be required by proper authority. (JCS Pub 1)

STOCK RECORD SUPPORT ACTIVITY

An activity having facilities for and designated to perform the functions of support of the Army Field Stock Control System. (AR 320-5)

STOCK STATUS LAG TIME

The time elapsing between cutoff date of the stock status report being used in the supply control study and the date of the study. (AR 320-5)

STOCK TRANSFER

Transfer of accountability from one accountable officer to another. Stock transfers between Navy and DSA are between the accountable officer at a Navy Stock Point and the accountable officer at a Defense Supply Center. Stock Transfer is also referred to as capitalization (by the gaining accountable officer) or decapitalization (by the losing accountable officer). (NAVSUPINST 4440.99)

STOCKAGE LIST

A list of items authorized for stockage at a supply activity. (AR 320-5)

STOCKAGE LIST CODE

A letter code to denote the status of the item in relation to the authorized stockage list. (AR 320-5)

STOCKAGE LIST ITEM

An item of supply authorized to be stocked by a particular unit and included in the authorized stockage list of that unit. (AR 320-5)

STOCKAGE LIST ITEM SUPPLY CODE

A code used in conjunction with authorized stockage lists to indicate the normal source of supply for an item of supply. (AR 320-5)

STOCKAGE OBJECTIVE

The maximum quantity of material authorized to be on hand to sustain current operations at any level of supply. It consists of the sum of stocks represented by the operating level and the safety level. (DOD 5000.8)

The maximum quantities of materiel to be maintained on hand to sustain current operations. It will consist of the sum of stocks represented by the operating level and the safety level. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

The maximum quantity of materiel authorized to be on hand to sustain current operations and objectives. It consists of the PSO, unusable inventories and the PWRMRP. (DOD 4140.25-M)

STOCKPILE

Nuclear weapons, major assemblies, and nuclear components of war readiness quality, either in AEC or DOD custody. (AFM 67-1)

Stores of special ammunition, usually major assemblies of nuclear weapons (both nuclear and non-nuclear), in the custody of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense. (AR 320-5)

Quantities of supplies and equipment authorized to be procured for current operations. Stockpiles are established in lieu of, or in addition to, normal levels of supply, usually because procurement economies, procurement difficulties, or unpredictable issue demands such action. (AR 320-5)

Stocks of materials (strategic or critical) stored and maintained for use in times of emergency. (AR 320-5)

STOCKPILE LABORATORY TEST (SLT)

An ERDA testing program designed to assist in providing data for assessing the reliability of ERDA stockpile assemblies. SLT data are also used to detect whether or not material may be degrading in stockpile by a comparison with XMLT baseline data and other SLT data. (AFLCR 65-6)

STOCKPILE TO TARGET SEQUENCE

The order of permutations of events involved in removing a nuclear weapon from storage, and assembling, testing, transporting, and delivering it on the target. (JCS Pub 1)

STOCKROOM

A section or room within a warehouse. Stockrooms are normally established to segregate supplies by commodity class in order to expedite service, prevent pilferage, to provide special storage features for specific items, and to identify storage areas in connection with the stock location system (location symbols). (AFM 67-1)

STOCKROOM DESIGNATOR

A one-position alphabetic code assigned to each base support and/or maintenance operating stockroom established. (AFM 67-1)

STOCK-FUND DIVISION OR CATEGORY, SINGLE-MANAGER

An administrative division or category of materiel of a stock-fund established to finance single manager assignments of inventories. (DOD 5000.8)

STOCK-WITHDRAWAL CREDIT

An amount credited in a departmental working capital fund or division thereof to the account of the agency which originally financed the acquisition of stocks capitalized under such working-capital fund, and available for the withdrawal of stocks without reimbursement until the first fiscal year for which a budget can be prepared making provision for payment. (DOD 5000.8)

A special liability of a stock fund division as specifically approved representing an authorization by which customers may requisition material without reimbursement. (AR 320-5)

STOCKS

The quantity of supplies and material on hand ready for use. (JCS Pub 1)

STOCKS IN HANDS OF CONTRACTORS

The Government materiel furnished to contractors and other Government agencies for fabrication and return to the supply system or otherwise accounted for as components, end items, or residual materiel. (DOD 4100.31 DOD 4140.9)

STOCKS REPARABLE

Those items of supply which are not in a ready-to-issue condition, but may be economically restored to a ready-to-issue condition. (DOD 5000.8)

STOCKS, CENTRALLY MANAGED

All items of materiel in the supply distribution system of the owning service stored at wholesale or retail distribution points, but procured or distributed on a worldwide basis; excludes claimant stocks held for other services or government agencies. (DOD 5000.8)

STOCKS, CLAIMANT

Materiel stored by one service for another owning service. (DOD 5000.8)

STOCKS, PREPOSITIONED

The portion of the quantity of a materiel item in a military supply system retained for logistics-readiness support purposes which are physically placed or otherwise designated or marked for immediate support of specified forces. (DOD 5000.8)

STOCKS, RESERVE (OR RETENTION)

The portion of the quantity of a materiel item in a military supply system retained for logistics readiness support purposes or for the best United States military interest. Excludes "excess stocks." (DOD 5000.8)

STOCKS, RETAIL

All stocks not included in the "wholesale-distribution system" which are necessary to be held and controlled by the individual military services for issue or resale to final consumers in performance of assigned mission. (DOD 5000.8)

STOCKS, SURPLUS

Excess materiel which has been determined not to be required for the needs and the discharge of responsibilities of all Federal agencies. (DOD 5000.8)

STOCKS, UNSERVICEABLE

Those items which are not ready-for-issue but which may or may not be economically restored to ready-for-issue condition. (DOD 5000.8)

STOCKS, WHOLESALE

Materiel held in the depot system of a service, or of a single manager, for distribution to installations and overseas commands. (DOD 5000.8)

STOCK, CONTINGENCY RETENTION

The quantity of an item in a military supply system which would otherwise be excess, but for which retention can be clearly demonstrated to be in the best military interest of the United States (DOD 5000.8)

STOCK, DUE-IN

The quantity of a materiel item expected to be received under outstanding procuring and requisitioning instruments, and quantity expected from other sources such as transfer, reclamation, and recovery. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

STOCK, DUE-OUT

The quantity of a materiel item requisitioned by ordering activities which is not immediately available for issue but which is recorded as a stock commitment for future issue. (AFM 67-1, AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1

STOCK, EXCESS

The quantity of an item in a military service which exceeds the services retention limit for the item and is subject to utilization screening, reclamation, demilitarization or any other appropriate disposal action. (DOD 5000.8)

STOCK, SERVICEABLE

The quantity of an item in stcre and in a ready-to-issue condition. (DOD 5000.8)

STOCK, UNDECLARED EXCESS

Stock which exceeds the services' retention limit but for which disposal action has not been specifically authorized or initiated. Excluded is all property for which the cognizant activity or official has initiated action to effect either the prescribed utilization screening, reclamation for recovery of required parts or components, demilitarization, or other appropriate disposal action. (DOD 5000.8)

STORABLE PROPELLANTS

Rocket propellants, liquid or solid, which can be stored aboard a missile, in a given environment, with no damaging effects, for prolonged periods of time without need for periodic reconditioning or addition. (AFM 11-1)

STORAGE

The act of storing, or the state of being stored; the keeping or placing of property in a warehouse, shed, open area or other designated facility. Storage is a continuation of the receiving operation and is preliminary to the shipping or issuing operation. (DOD 5000.8, DOD 4100.11)

The erasable storage in any given computer. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

A device consisting of electronic, electrostatic, electrical, hardware or other elements into which data may be entered, and from which data may be obtained as desired. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

Pertaining to a device in which data can be stored and from which it can be obtained at a later time

The means of storing data may be chemical, electrical, or mechanical. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

Depositing, retaining, or storing items in a warehouse, shed, or open area for safekeeping. (NAVORD OP 2165)

Removal of an aircraft from the active inventory and placement in an inactive status for an indefinite period, with withdrawal contingent upon future inventory requirements. "Storage" presumes "long-term" or "permanent" (rather than "interim") preservation and is not to be confused with preservation applied to aircraft temporarily idle or enroute. An aircraft will remain in a storage status from the beginning of the preservation process until the removal of preservation upon withdrawal from storage. Stored aircraft will be preserved at activities designated by BUWEPS. Preserved aircraft may be stored in the open, in metal containers, or in cocoons. (OPNAVINST P5442.2A)

STORAGE ACTIVITY

The organizational element of a distribution system which is assigned responsibility for the physical handling of material, incident to receipt, storage, selection and shipment. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION POINTS

AFLC or other DOD activity selected by an item manager to perform storage and distribution services with a designated geographical area. The depot facility at which the IM is located is included in this definition. (AFM 67-1, AFM 67-3 AFLC Sup 1)

STORAGE AND HANDLING CODE

This is a two character alpha code which denotes the appropriate density code and type of storage code applicable to the item when assigned. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

STORAGE BLOCKS

The floor area utilized to store solid blocks of supplies bounded by aisles and/or walls. (AFM 67-1)

STORAGE BUILDING

Any building constructed or acquired for the storage of supplies, even though some part of it has been diverted to and is used for office, depot utility storage, repair shops, etc. (AR 320-5)

STORAGE CAPACITY

Evaluation of the physical capacity of an activity or area, normally expressed in measurement or weight tons, cubic feet, square feet, gallons or barrels. (AR 320-5)

STORAGE CAPACITY (TANKAGE)

Total of existing bulk tankage assigned for product storage. Capacity is measured to maximum fill level for each tank and includes nonrecoverable tank bottoms. (AFR 144-1)

STORAGE COMPATIBILITY GROUP

ALPHA designators assigned to explosive items that are used to identify items which may or may not be combined in storage. (AFLC/AFSC 127-101)

STORAGE IN TRANSIT

Arrangement to permit stopping of goods at an intermediate point and reshipping to final destination at the through rate instead of the higher combination of local rates to and from the transit point. (AR 320-5)

STORAGE INPUT

The receipt and processing of aircraft into temporary, limited, or extended storage (TO 1-1-686). (AFLCR 66-46)

STORAGE INSPECTION (MAINTENANCE PROCEDURE)

A continuing program of nondestructive tests on nuclear weapon components, performed periodically and on special occasions, to insure that all components will function within technical order requirements. (AFM 67-1)

STORAGE INVENTORY VARIANCE

The change in volume gain (loss) caused by fluctuation in temperature and or by evaporation due to inherent peculiarities related to the storage of aviation fuels. (AFM 67-3 AFLC Sup 1 AFM 67-1)

STORAGE LIFE (SHELF LIFE)

The length of time an item can be stored under specified conditions and still meet specified requirements. (MIL-STD721B)

STORAGE MISSION ACTIVITIES

Activities responsible for storing supplies necessary to back up Distribution Mission Activities or for mobilization purposes. Normally these activities do not ship direct to consumers unless bulk quantities are involved. (DOD 4100.31)

STORAGE ON SITE

Equipment stored on the premises of the user but removed from operating position. (TM 38-260 NAVSUP Pub 523 AFR 71-8 MCO 4870.62 DSAM 4145.9)

STORAGE PACKAGE BOX

A package or box containing items in uniform quantities determined by the nature of the item, the

quantity on hand, and the usual amount of issue at one time. (AFM 67-1)

STORAGE PARK

Area where vehicles are put away when they are not in daily use. (AR 320-5)

STORAGE QUALITY CONTROL

The management function by which:

1. Continued conformance of Government-owned materiel to a quality serviceability requirement is assured.

2. Ability of materiel to withstand effects of storage is measured.

3. Quality data generated during and after storage are reviewed, analyzed, and interpreted.

4. All actions required to correct quality deficiencies and prevent their recurrence are taken, including data feedback to storage/maintenance facilities. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

Storage quality control is the technical inspection of material received which was not previously inspected at source and for which acceptance at destination is required; inspection of material returned to stores, forwarding to repair facilities or for release to disposal areas; the examination and testing of samples of supplies selected from storage to assess the overall quality of materiel stored. The identification of previously unidentified materiel in store; and inspection of materiel prior to shipping to using activities. (AFLCR 74-13)

STORAGE SERVICEABILITY STANDARDS (SSS)

A document containing mandatory instruction for the inspection testing and/or restoration of items in storage, encompassing storage criteria, preservation, packaging, packing and marking requirements, and time phasing for inspection during the storage cycle to determine the material serviceability and the degree of degradation that has occurred. (AFLCR 74-13)

STORAGE SPACE

Space in any covered storage facility completely enclosed on sides and ends. (AR 740-12)

Any space without regard to type of construction, used for storage. May be classified according to constructional characteristics and purposes, e.g., bulk liquid storage space, or according to utilization and control, e.g., nonstorage space, bin storage space, actual obligated space, which see. (AR 320-5)

Space designated or used for the storage of materiel, equipment, or supplies. (AFM 67-1, AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

Includes all types of space in storage and warehousing facilities. (AR 780-5)

STORAGE UNIT

An individual cabinet or series of cabinets, tiers of a bin, row, etc. When storage units are placed back to back, each side will be considered a storage unit. (AFM 67-1)

STORAGE, ADJACENT

Adjacent storage is storage of equipment in the vicinity of the premises of the contractor/user. (TM 38-260/NAVSUP Pub 523/AFR 71-18/MCO 4870.62/DSAM 4145.9)

STORE(S)

Any device intended for internal or external carriage and mounted on aircraft suspension and release equipment, whether or not the item is intended to be separated in flight from the aircraft. Stores include missiles, rockets, bombs, nuclear weapons, mines, fuel and spray tanks, torpedoes, pyrotechnic devices, detachable fuel and spray tanks, line source disseminator, dispensers, pods (refueling, thrust augmentation, gun, electronic countermeasures (ECMs) etc), targets, cargo-drop containers and drones. (AFLCR/AFSCR 80-28)

Any articles or commodities used by a naval ship or station, such as equipment, consumable supplies, clothing, petroleum, oils, and lubricants, medical supplies, and ammunition. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

STORING COMMAND

The major command having command jurisdiction over a base at which authorized war readiness materiel is prepositioned. (AFM 67-1)

STOWAGE

Storing or securing packaged or bare components in the hold or magazine of a ship. (NAVORDOP 2165)

STOWAGE DIAGRAM

A scaled diagram included in the loading plan of a ship for each deck or platform showing the exact location of all cargo. The diagram also contains pertinent items of the following data for each cargo space and deck stowage area: overall dimensions, location of obstructions, dimensions of the overhead hatch opening, dimensions of bow door or stern gate opening, minimum clearances to the overhead, bale cubic capacity, square feet of deck area, and the capacity of booms. (DOD 4500.32-R)

STOWAGE FACTOR

The number which expresses the space, in cubic feet, occupied by a long ton of any commodity as

prepared for shipment, including all crating or packaging. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

STOWAGE PLAN

A complete stowage diagram showing what materiel has been loaded and its stowage location in each hold, betweendeck compartment, or other space in a ship, including deck space. Each port of discharge is indicated by colors or other appropriate means. Deck and between-deck cargo normally is shown in perspective, while cargo stowed in the lower hold is shown in profile, except that vehicles usually are shown in perspective regardless of stowage. (DOD 4500.32-R, AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

STRAIN

The deformation per unit of length of a structural part under stress. (AFM 127-201)

STRAPPING

Measurement of storage tanks and calculation of volume to provide tables for conversion of depth of product in linear units of measurement to volume of contents. (JCS Pub 1)

An operation by which supply containers, such as cartons, or boxes, are reinforced by bands, metal straps, or wire placed at specified intervals around them, drawn taut, and then sealed or clamped by a machine. (JCS Pub 1)

A reinforcing or securing of crates, boxes, bales or bundles by encircling with round or flat banding material (metal or fabric). (AFR 69-8)

STRATEGIC AIR TRANSPORT

The movement of personnel and materiel by air in accordance with a strategic plan. (JCS Pub 1)

STRATEGIC AIR TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

The carriage of passengers and cargo between theaters by means of: a. Scheduled services. b. Special flights. c. Air logistic support. d. Aeromedical evacuation. (JCS Pub 1)

STRATEGIC AIRLIFT

That airlift which may be applied to effect a strategic advantage and is characterized by the continuous or sustained air movement of units, personnel and logistic support between the CONUS and oversea areas and between area commands. Strategic airlift forces will, when required for augmentation of tactical airlife forces, effect delivery of forces into objective areas employing airdrop or airland delivery as far forward as the tactical situation permits. (AFM 11-1)

STRATEGIC LIST

List of items subject to additional security trade controls. This list is comprised of the Department of Commerce's Community Control List "A" items. (DOD 4160.21-M)

STRATEGIC MATERIAL (CRITICAL)

A material required for essential uses in a war emergency, the procurement of which in adequate quantity, quality, or time, is sufficiently uncertain, for any reason, to require prior provision of the supply thereof. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

STRATEGIC MISSILE

A guided missile employed in the Air Force strategic mission. (AFM 11-1)

A missile employed in the strategic mission. Strategic missiles will be designated with the prefix "PGM" followed by a numerical designator. For example: PGM-17A. (AFM 67-1)

STRATEGIC MOBILITY

The capability to deploy and sustain military forces worldwide in support of national strategy. (JCS Pub 1)

STRATEGIC RESERVE

That quantity of materiel which is placed in a particular geographic location due to strategic considerations or in anticipation of major interruptions in the supply distribution system. It is over and above the stockage objective. (AR 320-5)

That portion of a military force withheld from action with a primary mission of preparation for immediate employment to execute strategic missions. (AR 320-5)

That quantity of wartime readiness materiel which is placed in a particular geographic location due to strategic considerations or in anticipation of major interruptions in the supply distribution system. It is over and above the stockage objective. (DOD 5000.8)

STRATEGIC TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT

Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo over long distances. (JCS Pub 1)

STRATIFICATION

The act or process of dividing or arranging into classes or types of assets. (AFSCM 78-1)

The process of relating the on-hand and expected receipts of an item to the requirements and retention limit of the item, and identifying the quantities of the item according to the purposes for which they are being held. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

STRATIFICATION, INVENTORY

The record process of relating the inventory on-hand in the military supply system in such a manner that the inventory composition can be ascertained on a quantitative and monetary basis with respect to the purpose for which held; i.e., peacetime support stocks, readiness retention stocks, or other approved retention levels. (DOD 5000.8)

STRESS

The load per unit of area. Basic stresses are tension, compression and shear. (AFM 127-201)

STRETCH OUT

A reduction in the delivery rate specified for a program without a reduction in the total quantity to be delivered. (JCS Pub 1)

STRICKEN AIRCRAFT RECLAMATION AND DISPOSAL PROGRAM

Applies to Navy aircraft reclamation performed within Navy or other service facilities to obtain required spare parts. (ASOINST 4010.3)

STRIKE

The official action which removes an aircraft from the List of Navy Aircraft. (OPNAVINST P5442.2A)

STRIKE ORGANIZATION

The organization responsible for the delivery and the employment of a weapon on a combat target. (AFM 67-1)

STROP (AIR TRANSPORT)

The length of webbing connecting the static line to the anchor cable. (JCS Pub 1)

STRUCTURAL LOSS

The amount of space not usable for storage because of construction features or physical characteristics. Within covered storage areas, such items as toilets, posts, firewalls, elevator shafts, stair wells, ramps, steam pits, switch panels, loading wells, and door clearances will be considered as structural loss. Within improved open storage areas, such additional items as fire breaks, streams, stream beds, railroad tracks, and clearances maintained for utility lines should be considered as structural loss. (AFR 69-8)

STRUCTURAL LOSS SPACE

The amount of space not usable for storage because of construction features or physical characteristics. Within covered storage areas, items such as posts, fire walls, elevator shafts, stair wells, ramps, steam pits, switch panels, loading wells, and door clearances will be considered as structural loss. (AFR 69-8)

STRUCTURAL REPAIR ENGINEER TEAM

The term denotes a team consisting of a structual engineer and a representative from supply. Insofar as possible, these teams will be located at each numbered AF of the using major command and/or theater command where aircraft are rotated. In addition, highly specialized teams are available at the geographic aircraft depot, and will be dispatched to the location of a structurally damaged aircraft upon request. (AFM 67-1)

STRUCTURAL REPAIR ILLUSTRATION DOCUMENT

The term is a document developed by the SSM through coordination with the prime design aircraft manufacturer. This document consists of an illustrated drawing of all components of the aircraft structure and will be used to identify items of a structural nature when the aircraft has been structurally damaged. Copies of the document will be obtained from the SSM. The structural repair illustration document will be identified by an aircraft manufacturer document number and referenced in the -3 handbook. (AFM 67-1)

STUDIES AND ANALYSES

Studies designed to provide data essential to long range research and development planning. Includes feasibility studies, future system concepts, science and technology developments, and scientific and technological capabilities needed for attainment of military goals. (AFSCM 27-1)

STUMBLE-ON DISCREPANCY

1. a discrepancy that is not directly related to the inspection being performed, for example, a methods error detected during material inspection, or 2. an error which is directly related to the inspection being performed but not part of the sample, etc. (AFLCR 74-13)

SUBALLOCATION

That portion of the DOD allocation assigned to a military department of other DOD component. (DSAR 3005-4/AR 55-36)

SUBASSEMBLY

A self-contained unit of an assembly that can be removed and replaced and repaired separately. These items are normally made available in supply stocks as separate units to support maintenance actions. (T.O. 00-20-1)

Two or more parts which form a portion of an assembly or a component replaceable as a whole, but having a part or parts which are individually

replaceable. (AFLCM 72-2, MILSTD-280, AFR 67-25, DOD 4151.7, DOD 5000.8)

A unit or element of a major assembly consisting of two or more separate parts assembled together. (AFM 67-1)

Any serialized item which can be removed, replaced, and repaired separately from an IS. (AFLCM 66-309)

SUBCOMMAND DATA

An organization or office established at each AFSC division, center, range, AFLC AMA, and equivalent sub-levels of other major commands, to prescribe local procedures and insure compliance with Air Force and command data management program concerning contractor prepared data. (AFSCM/AFLCM 310-1)

SUBCONTRACT

Any contract, agreement, or purchase order, and any preliminary contractual instrument, other than a prime contract, calling for the performance of any work, or for the making or furnishing of any materiel, required for the performance of any one or more prime contracts. The term also includes any such contract, agreement, purchase order, or other instrument, placed under any one or more subcontracts as herein defined. (DOD 5000.8)

Any contract, agreement, or purchase order, or other contractual arrangement, other than a government contract, calling for the performance of any work, or for the making or furnishing of any supplies or services required for the performance of any one or more government contracts or subcontracts of any tier thereunder. (ONMINST 5000.3)

Any contract, other than a prime contract, entered into by a prime contractor or subcontractor calling for supplies or services required for the performance of any one or more prime contracts (DAR 8-101.24). (AFR 74-15)

SUBCONTRACTOR

Any supplier, distributor, vendor, or firm which furnishes supplies or services to or from a prime contractor or another subcontractor. (DAR 14-001.5)

An individual, partnership, company or association who contracts with the contractor to design, manufacture, or design and manufacture an item or items required in the performance of the contractor's contract. (ANA Bulletin No. 445)

This term refers to a party who contracts with a contractor or higher tier subcontractor to perform any or all of the contractor's higher tier subcontractor's obligations in a particular contract. (ONMINST 5000.3)

SUBFAMILY CODE

A code developed within ADPC to group items which are completely interchangeable into separate subfamilies and will sequence such groups into ascending order based on total number of applications, considering serial effectivity within program articles. (AFM 67-1)

SUBGROUP

A two character assignment code to identify each grouping of items which are completely interchangeable. (AFLCR 171-26)

A group of items within an I&S group which are interchangeable. All items in any subgroup must be interchangeable and assigned the same subgroup code. (AFM 67-1)

An organization established by the JCG both with tasking directive and membership approved by the OPR, for the purpose of performing a specific task. In accomplishing this task, the commands will jointly pool their talents and efforts. These efforts will be directed by a chairman appointed by the JCG. (NAVMATINST 4710.1/AFLCR 66-36/AFSCR 66-36/DARCOMR 700-70)

SUBJECT ISSUES

OSD decisions made as part of the annual budget review which reflect adjustments to the Air Force budget submission by item/subject. Normally, they are received in October or November in each calendar year. OSD allows five days for the Air Staff to submit a reclama. (AFSCM 27-1/AFSCR 27-6)

SUBJECT MATTER AREA (SMA)

A grouping of personnel who process a type of transaction (i.e., Travel, Commercial Services, Civilian Pay, Military Pay, Material), or an area of input, e.g., appropriation accounting, 1050 II, BEAMS, VIMS, etc.). (AFSCM 177-265)

SUBJECT/ISSUE

Office of the Secretary of Defense decisions made as part of the annual review of the military departments by item and/or subject. Subject issue decisions are final unless a reclama is submitted for reconsideration to the Office of the Secretary of Defense by the military departments. (AFM 11-1)

SUBMARINE BASE

A base providing logistic support for submarines. (JCS Pub 1)

SUBPROGRAM CODE

That part of Allotment Number assigned contractor that designates a specific part of a program; e.g., engine, 11; airframe, 01, etc. (AFSCM 78-325)

SUB-PROCESS

A definitive of process. A more specific identification of a restricted flow of material, forms or operations required for the production of an end item product. (AFLCM 25-3) A subordinate element of an activity. Examples are companies of training activities; divisions; branches or sections of schools; storage sections of depots; and administrative section of a headquarters. (AR 735-35)

SUBSISTENCE TYPE OF PACK CODE

A code entered only in Subsistence Requisitions to indicate the required "level of pack" to be applied to shipments of perishable and nonperishable subsistence. (See also Appendix B23). (DOD 4140.2)

SUBSONIC

Of or pertaining to speeds less than the speed of sound. (JCS Pub 1)

SUBSTANTIAL DIVIDING WALL

An interior wall designed to prevent simultaneous detonation of explosives on opposite sides of the wall. However, such walls may not prevent propagation (depending on quantities and types of explosives involved). (AFR 127-100, Attachment 1)

SUBSTITUTE

An item that is in the same generic code and performs the same functions as the one it replaces. (AFR 400-20)

SUBSTITUTE ITEM

An item possessing such functional and physical characteristics as to be capable of being exchanged for another item only under certain conditions or in particular applications, and without alterations of the item itself, or of adjoining items. (DOD 4140.36)

An item authorized for issue in lieu of a standard item of like nature and quality. (AR 320-5)

When two or more items possess such functional and physical characteristics as to be capable of being exchanged only under certain conditions or particular application and without alterations of the items themselves, or of adjoining items, they are substitute items. This includes the old definitions of one way interchangeability such as item B can be used in all applications for item A, but item A cannot be used in all applications requiring item B. Substitutions are reflected in I&S grouping stock list and USAF stock lists. (AFM 67-1, AFLCM 72-2)

An item furnished in lieu of a requested item when the substitute item is suitable and acceptable for the use intended. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

SUBSTITUTE STANDARD

Substitute standard type, designates an item which is not as satisfactory as a standard type, but is a usable substitute therefore, and may be procured to supplement the supply of a standard type. (AR 320-5)

Classification denoting those equipments approved for service use which do not have as satisfactory a military characteristic as Standard equipments—when necessary, may be procured to supplement the supply of Standard equipments. (SECNAVINST 4814.1)

SUBSTITUTE STANDARD EQUIPMENT

Classification denoting those equipments approved for service use which do not have as satisfactory military characteristics as Standard equipments—when necessary, may be procured to supplement the supply of Standard equipments. (SECNAVINST 4814.1)

SUBSTITUTE TRANSPORT-TYPE VEHICLE

A wheeled vehicle designed to perform, within certain limitations, the same military function as military transport vehicles, but not requiring all the special characteristics thereof. They are developed from civilian designs by addition of certain features, or from military designs by deletion of certain features. (JCS Pub 1)

SUBSYSTEM

A major portion of a System that performs a specific function in the overall operational function of a System. (MIL-STD-721)

A major functional subassembly or grouping of items or equipment which is essential to operational completeness of a system. (AFM 11-1)

A group of related processes, operations, methods, procedures, and communications which constitutes a separately identifiable portion of a logistics system (e.g., the automated data processing operations which support a logistics system). (AFLCR 400-5)

A major functional division within a system performing one or more specific tasks. (AR 320-5)

A combination of equipments, groups, etc., which performs an operational function within a system. Subsystems from the major subdivisions of systems. (Examples: a radar station fire control subsystem, motor locating radar).

A major functional part of the system (usually consisting of several end items or modules) essential to operational completeness of the (AFSCR/AFLCR 57-8)

SUBSYSTEM CODE

The one-character part of the ID structure which uniquely identifies one subsystem from all others of a given system. HQ USAF/AFACDA assigns an alphabetic subsystem code. When no subsystem code has been assigned to a data system, use a period in this position. (AFLCR 171-58)

SUBTERRANEAN

Any space below the surface of the ground used for storage, such as mine, cave, or a specifically constructed underground facility. (AFR 69-8)

SUBTHRESHOLD CHANGE

A change to the latest approved Five-Year Defense Program which does not exceed established thresholds. Subthreshold changes are accomplished under existing procedures and do not involve preparation of a program change request unless the cumulative total of a series of such actions exceeds the threshold criteria. (AMCR 11-4)

SUFFIX CODE

A single character code that relates and identifies supply transactions for "partial quantities" to the original requisition or transaction without duplicating or causing loss of identity of the original MILSTRIP document number. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

SUFFIX CODES

The following alpha codes will be used as appropriate in conjunction with PMC 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and CRC 6, 7, 8 to indicate the primary reason why the numeric code was assigned except that alpha "E" will be used in conjunction with PMCs to signify the circumstances reflected in the definition of this suffix code. (DSAM 4105.2)

SUFFIX LETTER

A letter added to the Model Designation indicating that an aircraft was modified for a special Mission. (OPNAVINST P5442.2A

SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENT

An increase in quality or performance which is desirable but not imperative. (TM 38-750)

SUITABILITY STATEMENT (DATA AUTOMATION)

Individual data system site documentation provided for the evaluation of existing Automatic Data-Processing Equipment capability, establishment of fund availability, identification of anticipated benefits, and satisfaction of basic implementational criteria required prior to installation of an automated data system or application of an Air Force activity. (AFM 11-1)

SULFIDING

A chemical change that takes place in hypo solution if the current setting of the recovery unit is too high or if current is allowed to continue to flow through the solution after all silver is removed. Sulfiding can be detected by the formation of a whitish-yellow substance on either the disk or on the bottom of the tank and the emitting of a strong odor resembling the smell of rotten eggs. (DOD 4160.21-M)

SUMMARY ACTIVITY ACCOUNT

A major subdivision of a BPA used for accumulating and reporting summary workload and obligation data (e.g., 23X0.1030). (AR 750-4)

SUMMARY OF ITEM REDUCTION

Study project which identifies each item considered in the study, together with an identification of document and study projects to be initiated and changes, when applicable, of catalog records and description patterns. (DOD 4120.3-M)

SUPER HIGH DOLLAR VALUE ITEMS

A relatively small group of selected end items and repair parts whose dollar volume (annual demands and/or unit cost) represents a considerable investment to the Department of the Army. (AR 320-5)

SUPERSONIC

Pertaining to speed greater than that of sound. (AFM 127-201)

SUPERVISED STATUS

Status of a crewmember requiring direct supervision by an instructor when performing duties. (AFSCR 60-1)

SUPERVISION

The control exercised by a principal over his subordinates through direction, guidance, resources and policy given with respect to delegation of responsibility. Includes power to remove or discipline the subordinates and to require reports to obtain information and evaluate performance. (AFM 11-1, HP 21-1)

SUPERVISOR

Any employee (military or civilian) overseeing the work performance of one or more employees. (AFSC Supplement 1 AFR 127-12)

SUPERVISORY COMMAND/ACTIVITY

The command or activity of the mission assignee designated as the supervisory command/activity for each assigned FSC class. (AR 701-5)

SUPPLEMENT

A separate document which complements information in a basic manual. (AFR 66-19, AR 310-70, NAVMATINST 5600.11A, MCO 5215.16, DSAR 4151.9)

SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT

Any contract modification which is accomplished by the mutual action of the parties. (DAR 1-201.18, DAC 76-17)

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION

An appropriation increasing the amounts to be expended or modifying the language of previous appropriations, or amending the purpose to be served, under a previously enacted current appropriation. (AFSCM 27-1)

SUPPLEMENTAL MANDATORY CLOTHING ITEMS

Those specific items prescribed in AFR 67-57 for those airmen entitled to the special supplemental clothing items. (AFM 67-1)

SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAMS

Those derived from principal programs and those that translate more directly into finite areas of activity outlined in the principal programs. (AFR 375-1)

SUPPLEMENTARY ADDRESS

When applicable, reflects the coded address of the "bill to" point. (DOD 4140.25-M)

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONING TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Technical data used to describe parts/equipment. Consists of data such as specifications, standards, drawings, photographs, sketches and descriptions, and the assembly and general arrangement drawings, schematic diagrams, wiring and cabling diagrams, etc., needed to indicate location and function of the item. (SPTD supplements PTD and provides additional information necessary for provisioning. The order of precedence and procedures for submitting SPTD are contained in Subsection VII.E. and enclosure 1 of this Instruction.) (DODI 4151.7)

SUPPLIER

Includes those activities which process requisitions, as required, to satisfy a customer's demand. Activities are identified as follows: (1) Defense supply centers. (2) National inventory control points. (3) Accountable supply distribution activities. (4) Oversea theater supply/stock control activities. (5) Nonaccountable shipping activities. (6) Procurement activities. (7) Managers for retail stocks. (8) GSA. (AR 725-50)

Any Government producing activity who produces items, parts, or materials for military use. (AMCR 11-26)

The supplier is the individual or concern actually performing services or manufacturing, producing, and shipping any supplies required by the contract or subcontract concerned. The supplier may be a contractor or subcontractor.

SUPPLIER OR SUPPLYING ACTIVITY

A DOD activity or element which provides supplies or services to another DOD activity or element. (A Supplying Activity is also sometime referred to an an Agent.) (DSAM 4140.4)

The activity which provides support to another activity. (DOD 4000.19-M)

SUPPLIES

Items in the Military Supply System which after issue are immediately "consumed" in use, or which become incorporated in other property, thus losing their identity. (DOD 5000.8)

All property except land or interest in land. It includes public works buildings, and facilities; ships, floating equipment, and vessels of every character, type, and description, together with parts, and accessories thereto; aircraft and aircraft parts, accessories, and equipment; machine tools; and the alteration or installation of any of the foregoing. (DAR 1-201.19)

Raw materiel, commodities, manufactured articles, component parts, assemblies and units or equipment procured, stored, or issued for or by the Chief of Staff, USAF, which have not become real property or been installed. Supplies are classified and coded to indicate expendability, recoverability, repairability, and cost category. (ERRC) (AFM 67-1)

All items necessary for the equipment, maintenance, and operation of a military command, including food, clothing, equipment, arms, ammunition, fuel, materials, and machinery of all kinds. (See also Stores.). For planning and administrative purposes supplies are divided as noted below. The subclassification materiel designators (A through T) may be used in combination with the designated subclassifications to further define a portion of a class of supply for planning purposes, e.g., use of Class V AL to designate ammunition, air missile. Additional codes

may be utilized by the Services to satisfy a specific requirement. This additional permissive coding is not to be utilized in lieu of that designated for the major classification and subclassification. (JCS Pub 1)

SUPPLIES, CLASS I

Supplies, such as rations, forage, and post exchange supplies, that are consumed at an approximately uniform daily rate under all conditions. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

SUPPLIES, CLASS II

Clothing, organizational equipment, and vehicles, including spare parts for which allowances for initial issue to individuals and organizations are fixed by tables of allowances, tables of organization and equipment, or other appropriate lists or tables, and which are not included in Class II(A), IV, or IV(A). (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

SUPPLIES, CLASS II(A)

Aviation supplies and equipment for which allowances for initial issue to organizations are prescribed by appropriate tables or allowance lists. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

SUPPLIES, CLASS III

Fuels and lubricants for all purposes except for operating aircraft or for use as ammunition in weapons such as flame throwers. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

SUPPLIES, CLASS III(A)

Aviation fuels and lubricants. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

SUPPLIES, CLASS IV

Items not otherwise classified and for which initial issue allowances are not prescribed by approved issue tables. Normally, such supplies include fortification and construction materials, special machinery and equipment, and other special supplies, as well as additional quantities of items identical to those authorized for intial issue (Class II), such as additional vehicles. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub. 1)

SUPPLIES, CLASS IV(A)

Aviation supplies and equipment for which allowances for initial issue to organizations are not prescribed by appropriate tables or allowance lists, or which require special measures of control. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

SUPPLIES, CLASS V

Ammunition of all types (including chemical), explosives, antitank and antipersonnel mines, fuzes, detonators and pyrotechnics. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

SUPPLIES, CLASS V (A)

Aviation munition, bombs, rockets, pyrotechnics, and similar expendable accessories. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

SUPPLY AND EVACUATION SECTION

Staff subdivision that prepares and carries out policies established for the supply, evacuation, and transportation of personnel and materiel belonging to a command. (AR 3209-5)

SUPPLY CONTROL

The process by which an item of supply is controlled within the supply system; including requisitioning, receipt, storage, stock control, shipment, disposition, identification, and accounting. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

Consists of determining the quantities, locations and times of required deliveries (including deliveries under outstanding orders); and, where necessary, determining the necessity for placement or cancellation or orders or modifications of quantities to be delivered thereunder and the responsibility for expediting deliveries as required. As used herein, supply control does not necessarily include actual purchasing or placing of contracts. (NAVEXOS P1500)

SUPPLY CONTROL REVIEW

The process of computing a new requirements forecast and comparing that forecast with latest asset information for determination of exact supply position on any given item. It involves the manual preparation of a supply control study or a mechanized review. (AR 320-5)

SUPPLY CREDIT

Assignment to an organization, and subject to the organization commander's call of a definite quantity of supply, services or personnel for a prescribed period of time and against which requisitions are to be applied. (AR 320-5)

SUPPLY DEMAND CONTROL POINT

An inventory Control Point under the Management Control of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

SUPPLY DIRECTIVES

Requisitions created by management, under proper authority, upon accountable activities in the supply distribution system with whom such management is directly associated and responsible to, for shipment of materiel to customers, without

the necessity of having customers create requisitions. (AR 725-50, AFM 67-1, AR 320-5)

Requisitions created by management, upon accountable activities in the supply distribution system for shipment of material to customers, without the necessity of having customers create requisitions. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

SUPPLY DISCIPLINE

Is the command management control of supply functions and materiel to insure compliance with established Department of the Army supply regulations and directives. It applies to all functions of supply including authorizations and requirements determination, planning, programming budgeting, procurement, distribution, stocking, requisitioning, requisition editing, inspection, issuing accounting, equipment status maintenance in storage, movement, recovery/retro and disposal of materiel, and effective use of available supply funds. (ASR 700-87)

SUPPLY DISCREPANCIES (DISCREPANCIES IN SHIPMENT)

Discrepancies for which carrier liability is clearly ruled out (obvious responsibility of shippers) and which do not have a traffic management effect. "Supply discrepancies" consist of:

1. Overages, shortages, and damages as defined above.

2. "Other supply discrepancies." These are of a supply nature and thus, because they do not involve a deficiency in either quantity or condition of property, do not require action to adjust property accountability. Supply discrepancies are most frequently disclosed in the "storage" operation by the RPO, but errors in supply billing or identity of property shipped may also be detected by the TO and referred to the receiving property officer for action. "Supply discrepancies" are termed "depot discrepancies" when they are disclosed in shipments initiated in a compliance with a MILSTRIP requisition or shipping directive. (AR 710-26/NAVSUP Pub 452 Revision/AFR 67-96-MCO P4400.51A/DSAR 4140.47)

SUPPLY DOCUMENT

An authorized property accounting paper or card form which when properly accomplished, must be filed for subsequent inspection and/or audit in order to reflect and support the receipt, shipment, issue, transfer, adjustment or any other disposition of property by a person or activity required by regulations to maintain a formal or an informal record of such transactions. (AFM 67-1)

SUPPLY ECONOMY

The practice of conservation of material by every individual in the Armed Forces. It is developed through training and practice until it becomes habit. It includes conservation maintenance, safeguarding, recovery, repair and salvage of food, fuel, clothing, weapons, transport, and all other materiel. (AR 320-5)

SUPPLY ITEM

An item such as repair part, special tool, raw material, or support equipment purchased and stock numbered for the purpose of supporting an end article. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

SUPPLY ITEM CHANGE RECORD

The SICR is identical to the DCN except that many provisioning decisions for the new item(s) will be established by and entered on the SICR by the Contractor. (ASOINST 4423.6)

SUPPLY ITEM DELETION

Limitation—Unless otherwise specified by the ordering activity, upon approval of an engineering change which limits or eliminates the application of a supply item, the Contractor will immediately upon such approval, take action to ensure that production, procurement or delivery of such supply item shall not exceed a quantity sufficient to properly support its related end article. (ASOINST P4400.24)

SUPPLY ITEM DESIGN CHANGE NOTICE

A form utilized by the contractor to revise or recommend Items for procurement by the Government. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

SUPPLY ITEM ORDER

List submitted by the ordering activity to the contractor setting forth items and quantities of materials selected for procurement under the contract. (WR-1)

SUPPLY MANUALS

A series of publications that contain information pertaining to the supply of items in the Army supply system. (AR 320-5)

SUPPLY OFFICER

A depot, base, unit, or other designated property officer. The context in which it appears should be the governing factor in understanding the use of the term. (AFM 67-1)

SUPPLY OPERATION COSTS

Refers to the categorization of those costs which are related to the procurement and issue of materiel and excess articles delivered to MAP and FMS

recipients but not included in the standard prices of the materiel. These costs include packing, crating, handling and transportation expenses incurred in the issue and transfer of materiel; and logistics management expenses (exclusive of military pay and allowances) incurred by activities in the areas of procurement operations, supply management, requisition control and processing, and related services. (DOD 5105.38M)

SUPPLY ORDER AND SHIPPING TIME

The time elapsed between the initiation of stock replenishment action by an ordering activity and receipt of materiel requested. It is composed of two elements: a. Order time--This interval consists of: 1. The time elapsed between the initiation of stock replenishment action and submittal of the requisitions. 2. The interval elapsed between the submittal of the requisition and shipment of the materiel by the supplying activity. b. Shipping time--The interval elapsed between the shipment of materiel by the supplying activity and receipt by the requiring activity. (DOD 5000.3)

SUPPLY ORDER NUMBER

The number assigned in the 1050 II supply system for ordering material or equipment that is converted to the job order number for cost purposes.* (AFSCM 177-265)

SUPPLY POINT

Any point where supplies are issued in detail. (AR 3205, JCS Pub 1)

SUPPLY POINT DISTRIBUTION

That method of distributing supplies in which the receiving unit is issued supplies at a supply point (depot, railhead, truckhead, distribution point) and moves the supplies to its own area in its own transportation. (AR 320-5)

SUPPLY PROCESSING CODE

A code to be used by an organization in the ordering of materials and equipment for a job order. (AFSCM 177-265)

SUPPLY RELIABILITY

Any action taken in supply support management that effects improvement or precludes degradation of the inherent reliability. (AFLCM 72-2)

SUPPLY REPLACEMENT FACTORS AND SUPPLY SOURCE

Service/Agency designated installations or activities in their respective distribution systems to receive and process requisitions and related documents, e.g., inventory control point, Defense Supply Center, inventory manager, stock point or depot. (DOD 4140.2)

SUPPLY SOURCE CODES

Are alphabetic codes which identify the source of parts or materials. (NAVSUP MAN)

SUPPLY STATUS CODE

This is a one digit numeric code. For Defense Supply Agency Managed Material, material control codes are known as supply status codes. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

A code which indicates type of management, stockage policy, and acquisition level applicable to the item of supply. (AR 700-1)

SUPPLY STATUS CODES

These codes are defined in the Federal Manual for Supply Cataloging. (DOD 4140.32-M)

A series of codes established and defined in the standard operating procedure for the Accelerated Item Reduction (AIR) Program (AFR 72-5), which codes are used to indicate the supply status of an item.) NOTE: In the Defense Supply Agency, this code is used to indicate status of an item; i.e., centrally managed, decentralized for local purchase or decontrolled to the requiring service. (AFLCM 72-2)

A series of codes established and used to indicate status of an item; that is, centrally managed, decentralized for local purchase, or decontrolled to the requiring service. (AFM 67-1)

SUPPLY SUPPORT

Assurance by the assigned ICP and DSC, that an item is carried in inventory or can be made available from other sources when it is required by a user of the equipment.

All functions and management actions necessary for determining requirements for acquisition, cataloging, packaging, preservation, receipt, storage, transfer, issue, and disposal of spares, repair parts, bulk materials, consumables, clothing, food, and fuel. (AFP 800-7)

SUPPLY SUPPORT ARRANGEMENT

A concept whereby the follow-on supply support of certain spare parts for equipment of US origin possessed by an eligible recipient is provided through purchaser participation in the USAF logistics system. (AFR 400-3)

SUPPLY SUPPORT REQUEST (SSR)

A request submitted by an activity responsible for supporting an end-item being provisioned to a Materiel Manager which manages some of the support items or is a potential manager of new support items used in the end-item. (DOD 4140.36)

A request submitted by an activity responsible

for supporting an end item being provisioned to an inventory manager which manages some of the support items or is a potential manager of some new support items used in the end item. (AR 320-5, AR 710-25)

An SSR is a request submitted by an activity responsible for supporting an end item being provisioned to a commodity integrated materiel manager which manages some of the support items or is a potential manager of some new support items used in the end item. (DSAR 4130.4/AR 708-4/NAVSUPINST 4120.96/AFR 72-11/MCO 4410.16)

SUPPLY SYSTEM STOCKS

Stocks of materiel under control of CONUS ICP held in storage points of DOD supply distribution systems for issue to using organizations. (DSAM 4140.4)

Stocks or materiel managed by an ICP held in storage points of DOD supply distribution systems for issue to using organizations. (DOD 4000.19-M)

The Stocks of ICP-controlled materiel held in storage points of the DOD Supply distribution system for issue to using organizations. (DOD 4140.34M)

SUPPLY TABLE

A recommended list of spare parts, supplies, or components required to provide initial working stock for a given increment of a particular subsystem of equipment for a predetermined period of time based on wartime utilization rates. The supply table quantities will be equal to the overall base stockage objectives for the applicable end item. (AFM 67-1)

SUPPLY TABLE PRODPAK

Contains only the peculiar items required for maintenance of a specific series of subsystem or equipment within a designated type and model. When a new series of subsystem or equipment within a type or model is produced wherein the total range of spare parts of the basic table are not applicable to all series of the subsystem or equipment, the supply table will be reduced and a prodpak will be prepared for the spares peculiar to each series of subsystem or equipment. (AFM 67-1)

SUPPLY TIME

That portion of non-active maintenance time during which maintenance is delayed solely because a needed item is not immediately available. (MIL-STD-778)

SUPPLY

The procurement, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies.

a Producer Phase - That phase of military supply which extends from determination of procurement schedules to acceptance of finished supplies by the military Services.

b. Consumer Phase - That phase of military supply which extends from receipt of finished supplies by the military Services through issue for use or consumption. (JCS Pub 1)

SUPPLY-ALLOWANCE LISTS

Publications in the military services which prescribe the quantities of consumable materiel and spare parts authorized to be carried by military organiztions, air units, and aboard ships, and by individual military personnel in certain cases. (DOD 5000.8)

SUPPLY-DEMAND-REVIEW

The act of comparing inventory availability to materiel item requirements for a projected time interval to determine the need for procurement, redistribution, repair, or disposal actions required to attain or maintain supply system inventories at the most economical level consistent with military requirements and applicable supply or budget guidelines. (DOD 5000.8)

A general term denoting the act of comparing assets to requirements for a projected period of time to determine the procurement, redistribution, repair, budget, or disposal actions required to attain or maintain inventories at the most economical level consistent with military needs. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

SUPPLY-POINT, RETAIL

An installation of a military service where materiel is received, stored, and normally issued to using units or activities. (DOD 5000.8)

SUPPLY-POINT, WHOLESALE

An installation of a military service where materiel is received, stored, and normally distributed to retail supply points or, where appropriate, issued to using units or activities. (DOD 5000.8)

SUPPLY-SYSTEM

The organizations, offices, facilities, methods and techniques utilized to provide supplies and equipment to authorized users including requirements computation, procurement, distribution, maintenance-in-storage, issue and salvage of materiel. (DOD 5000.8)

SUPPLY, AVERAGE LEVEL OF

The average quantity of materiel required to be on hand at a distribution point during the normal replenishment period. It consists of the sum of one-half the operating level of supply plus the total of the safety level of supply. (DOD 5000.8)

SUPPLY, CONSUMER PHASE

That phase of military supply which extends from receipt of finished supplies by the military Services through issue for use or consumption. (JCS Pub 1)

SUPPLY, IN-TRANSIT LEVEL OF

The average quantity of materiel required to be in the process of movement within the distribution system, or to a particular point, in order to maintain the required average levels of supply intact at all distribution points, or at any particular point. (DOD 5000.8)

SUPPLY, LEVEL OF

The quantity of materiel authorized or directed to be on hand at a distribution point in order to meet the replenishable issue demands of the units and activities based thereon for supply. (DOD 5000.8)

SUPPLY, PRODUCER PHASE

That phase of military supply which extends from determination of procurement schedules to acceptance of finished supplies by the military Services. (JCS Pub 1)

SUPPORT

A reporting category which includes all support type logistic programs as explained and reported in Vol I, AFLCM 400-2. (AFLCM 400-2, Vol IX)

1. The action of a force which aids, protects, complements, or sustains another force in accordance with a directive requiring such action.

2. A unit which helps another unit in battle. Aviation, artillery, or naval gunfire may be used as a support for infantry.

3. A part of any unit held back at the beginning of an attack as a reserve.

4. An element of a command that assists, protects, or supplies other forces in combat. (JCS Pub 1)

Maintaining a tenant unit in terms of mission requirements and operating schedule of the tenant unit. (AFSCR 70-9)

SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Those activities primarily in the Continental United States, of a commercial, industrial type, such as research and development, procurement, manufacturing, supply and warehousing, maintenance of equipment, communication and transportation, and such administrative and professional activities as budgeting and accounting, legal, medical, and personnel administration and public relations. (DOD 1100.9)

SUPPORT AND TEST EQUIPMENT

All equipment, mobile or fixed, required to support the operation and maintenance of a population of systems/equipments or facilities at all levels and all locations at which a requirement is planned. (AFP 800-7)

SUPPORT BASE

The Government installation maintaining and upholding a tenant unit in all normal support functions in terms of the mission requirements of the tenant unit. (AFR 400-30)

A place from which logistic support is provided for a group of launch complexes and their control center. (AFM 11-1)

SUPPORT CARGO

All supplies and equipment necessary to establish and maintain Army personnel in oversea bases, including cargo for approved Department of the Army operational development and construction projects. (AR 329-5)

SUPPORT COST CENTER

An organizational entity whose principal function is to support and assist the commander and line organizations (direct cost centers) in the performance of mission or production of end products. It is the classic staff type management organization where all or most of the resources expended are only indirectly related to specific mission jobs. (AFSCM 177-265)

SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (SE)

SE includes all equipment required to perform the support function, except that which is an integral part of the mission equipment. It does not include any of the equipment required to perform mission operations functions. SE should be interpreted as including tools, test equipment, automatic test equipment (ATE) (when the ATE is accomplishing a support function), organizational, intermediate, and TRC SE and related computer programs and software. (AFLCR 65-2)

SE consists of nonexpendable tools, test equipment, automatic test equipment (when it accomplishes a support function), industrial, and communications-electronics- meteorological (CEM) equipment. SE includes all equipment required to perform a support function for any project, test, or mission. (AFSCR 66-7)

An item required to maintain or return an end article under the contract to an operable condition under various environments, and may include air transportable tools or equipment, but does not include repair parts or any items permanently installed in the end article. Support Equipment may include items required for ground handling, servicing, protection, hoisting, overhaul, maintenance, fabrication, assembly, disassembly, alignment and evaluation of the end article or any system, sub-system, assembly, component or combination thereof. (WR-2)

All items and quantities of organizational equipment required for support of units not programmed for deployment by the war plans, and those items and quantities that are required in addition to mobility equipment by combat or combat support type units having a programmed movement in the event of an emergency of wartime situation. (AFM 67-1)

Equipment such as special purpose vehicles, power units, maintenance stands, test equipment, special tools, and test benches used to facilitate or support maintenance actions, detect or diagnose malfunctions, or monitor the operational status of systems subsystems, or equipments. (NAVMAT P-4215)

Items of organizational equipment required for the support of units which are not scheduled for physical movement to combat or support positions in the event of emergency or wartime situations. For combat and support type units which are authorized mobility equipment, support equipment consists of all items of organizational equipment required in addition to mobility equipment for support of the unit at the CONUS home base. (TACM 400-1)

Those support items that are not an integral part of an end item but are required in the operation of the end item. (AFR 65-2)

SUPPORT EQUIPMENT ITEM

All equipment required to make a weapon system, command and control system, support system, subsystem, or end item of equipment operate in its environment. (AFLCR 57-27)

SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (SYSTEM)

Items necessary for the operation and/or maintenance of the System which are not physically part of the System. (MIL-STD-721) (NAVY)

SUPPORT EQUIPMENT, GENERAL

Support equipment usable by more than one end article. (AFLCR 65-2)

SUPPORT EQUIPMENT, SPECIAL

Support equipment applicable to only one end article Designed and developed in conjunction with the article. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

SUPPORT EQUIPMENT, STANDARD

Support equipment available on the open market. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

SUPPORT INFORMATION NETWORK

A communications term used to identify the systems and facilities employed in support of the Minuteman maintenance security, and administrative functions. (AFM 11-1)

SUPPORT ITEMS

Common and peculiar repair parts, assemblies, components, special tools, test equipment, supplies, and or materiel recommended and/or allocated for supply and maintenance support of an end item. (AR 320-5)

All essential material, spares, repair parts, special tools, test equipment and support equipment required for the support of an end item. (AR 710-25)

Items subordinate to, or associated with, an end item (i.e., spares, repair parts, tools, test equipment, support equipment, and sundry materials) and required to operate, service, repair or overhaul an end item. (AFR 65-2)

Items subordinate to or associated with an end item, i.e., spares, repair parts and support equipment. (AR 700-82/OPNAVINST 4410.2/AFR 66-45/MCO 4400.120/DSAR 4100.6)

Command and peculiar repair parts, assemblies, components, special tools, test equipment, supplies, and/or materiel recommended and/or allocated for supply and maintenance support of an end item (AR 710-26/NAVSUP Pub 432 Revision/AFR 67-96/MCO P4400.51A/DSAR 4140.47)

SUPPORT KITS

The portion of the war readiness spares kit or unit emergency supplies kit required to maintain the unit aircraft for a specific period of time for such aircraft which are enroute between home base and base of deployment over routes where such support is not available. (AFM 67-1)

SUPPORT LEVEL (OF SUPPLY)

The depot distribution system stock position that restricts issue of stock to low priority requests for selected items. (AFM 67-1)

SUPPORT MATERIAL

Contractor acquired and government furnished spares, repair parts and support equipment

procured or furnished to support the program to which the document applies. (WR-2)

SUPPORT MATERIAL LIST CONFERENCE

A conference convened by the Weapon Systems Program Manager of the Aviation Supply Office (ASO), to review a contractor prepared maintenance support list of items required to support Bailed, Board of Inspection and Survey, Fleet Introduction Program, Operational Test and Evaluation Force, Replacement Carrier Air Group, and early fleet programs. (ASOINST 4400.3)

SUPPORT MATERIAL LIST(S)

List(s) of contractor acquired and Government furnished spares, repair parts, and support to be used for the contractor support program. (WR-2)

SUPPORT PLAN

A comprehensive plan containing necessary actions to provide optimum support for the support of the end article to which this document is applied. The plan normally includes target dates for support actions, action requirements and maintenance policy for the end article as determined by the Naval Air Systems Command. (WR-2)

SUPPORT POINT

An activity that assists the action point, as requested, by conducting and providing results of a special analysis or investigation pertinent to the correction and prevention of a reported product quality deficiency. (Encl 1 DLAR 4155.24/AR 702-7/NAVMATINST 4155.8B/AFR 74-6/MCO 4155.5B)

The activity that assists the action point in processing and resolving a deficiency, such as the Contract Administration Office, engineering support offices, other ALCs, etc. Within AFSC, the support point will normally be the subsystem or equipment project manager. (AFSCR/AFLCR 66-71)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

Includes requirements for: leadtime periods, the interval between requirements analyses, a safety level to allow for disruption in the normal flow of material pipeline, and the in-transit level of supply insurance items. (SECNAVINST P4440.29)

A term related to the acquisition of spare-end items (GFAE), spare parts in support of installation GFAE items, SE, TOs, and engineering data, all in support of GFAE end items. (AFSCR/AFLCR 57-8)

SUPPORT SET

A knockdown metal framework consisting of upright side sections, top supporting crossbars, and one or more bottom tie rods to be affixed to a pallet. (AFR 69-8)

SUPPORT SYSTEM

An instrument used to aid, assist or complement a weapon system or tactical elements under combat conditions, i.e., submarine tender, transport aircraft, radar warning system. (DOD 7220.14, AR 37-55)

A composite of equipment, skills, and techniques which, while not an instrument of combat, is capable of performing a clearly defined function in support of an Air Force mission. A complete system includes all subsystems, related facilities, equipment, materiel, services, and personnel required for operation of the system, so that it can be considered a self-sufficient unit in its intended operational environment. Support may be furnished by such a system to operating or support forces, weapon systems, command and control systems, or to other support systems. (AFM 11-1)

Is a composite of personnel skills, techniques and material resources including components, equipments and/or systems which are integrally interrelated and capable of performing a defined mission in support of a combat mission but not physically a part of that combat mission. Examples include a type and model of a support vehicle or a replenishment or repair ship. (OPNAVINST 4700.17A)

SUPPORT TO THE SERVICES

That portion of the RS Program designated to provide flight test support to Army and Navy programs as required and identified by the responsible Service. Funds required by the Air Force for this support are provided by the Army and Navy for their respective programs. (AFSCR 80-22)

SUPPORTABILITY

That characteristic of material which quantifies its ability to adapt to changing supply and maintenance concepts. (AR 705-50)

SUPPORTED INSTALLATIONS (AVIONICS)

Those sets or systems authorized and installed in aircraft, ground classrooms, control towers, vehicles and systems shop test benches. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

SUPPORTED SERVICE

The Military Service whose traffic is being moved in aircraft other than its own. (AFR 76-7)

SUPPORTING AGENCY

That agency which is assigned responsibility for planning or carrying out integrated logistic support embracing one or more of the following disciplines:

maintenance, supply (including procurement), transportation, personnel, facilities, and data collection and analysis. (AR 705-50, AR 705.5)

That agency which is assigned responsibility for planning or executing maintenance and logistic support embracing one or more of the following disciplines: Maintenance, supply (including procurement), transportation, personnel facilities and data collection and analysis. (AR 70-59)

SUPPORTING COMMAND

A command that provides direct support to a system or test program. Normally refers to AFLC, USAFSS, and ATC in their role as logistics support and training organizations. (AFR 80-14)

The command (normally AFLC) charged with responsibility for providing logistics support and designated to assume program management responsibility from the implementing command. (AFR 800-4)

SUPPORTING CONSTRUCTION

Real property facilities needed to support a communications-electronics requirement. Includes, but is not limited to:

a. Buildings or parts of buildings housing communications-electronics equipment. This includes inclosed towers constructed on the operating location to support antenna systems and to house electronic equipment and personnel.

b. Internal building items such as raceways, ducts, conduits, electrical wiring, outlets, and building conditioning.

c. Telephone poles.

d. Underground ducts and manholes, including trenching and backfilling.

e. Hardstands, piers, pads, and footings.

f. All site preparation, including clearing, grading, grubbing, excavating, topping of trees, access roads, easements, and any additional site preparation necessary to install towers and masts for which AFCS has installation responsibility.

g. Utilities, including primary and backup generators, and normal electrical service, water, drainage, sewage and disposal, and other facilities prescribed in AFR 85-5. (AFR 100-18)

SUPPORTING CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION

The performance by another contract administration office of specific contract administration functions as required by the office to which the contract has been assigned for administration. (DAC 76-17)

SUPPORTING ITEMS

Spares, repair parts, special tools, test equipment and support equipment required to support an end item. (SECNAVINST 4423.2A)

SUPPORTING (SECONDARY) ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRACTING OFFICER

A contracting officer in another location who has been delegated by the PACO specific administrative and management duties on the contract. (AFLCR 66-33)

SUPPORTING SYSTEMS

All systems affecting the JOCAS concept but not specifically included in the operating system. This includes systems established for specialized management requirements (Civil Engineering, Transportation, Maintenance, etc.) as well as application techniques to achieve some administrative objective (Civilian Pay, Military Personnel, 1050 II, etc.). (AFSCM 177-265)

SUPPORT, INTERSERVICE

Action by one military service or element thereof to provide logistical and/or administrative support to another military service or element thereof. Such action can be recurring or nonrecurring in character, on an installation, area, or world-wide basis. (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1)

SUPPORT, INTERSERVICE SUPPLY

Action by one military service or echelon thereof to provide materiel to and/or perform support-type services for another military service or echelon thereof either on a recurring or non-recurring basis. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

SURCHARGE

The amount included in the inventory standard price of an item, at the time the price is established, for estimated transportation costs, or for foreseeable net losses and authorized expenses in the case of a stock fund item. (DOD 5009.8)

Any permissable percentage or predetermined amount added to a materiel price, for billing purposes, to cover storage, handling, transportation, and other charges. (DOD 5000.8)

SURETY AND OPERATIONAL INSPECTION

An inspection conducted by the AMC Surety Field Officer, under AMCR 10-55, to evaluate the effectiveness of the inspected activity's chemical and biological surety program and the capability of the activity to carry out its assigned CB mission with proper attention to safety, security, and reliability, and to provide essential administrative and logistical support to assist the inspected

activity accomplish that mission. (AMCR 11-37)

SURFACE MOVEMENT ELEMENT

Personnel and/or materiel of a deploying unit which are not required immediately to support tactical operations at the overseas employment base, but are subsequently required, and time permits deployment by surface transportation. It is a follow-on movement element of support personnel and/or materiel and is provided to insure that the personnel and materiel deployed in the flight and tactical support movement elements have the capability to operate on a self-sustaining basis for an indefinite period of time. The surface movement element is deployed by surface-life and sea-life. (TACM 400-1)

SURPLUS

For incorporated agencies, the excess of assets over liabilities and capital stock. (DOD 5000.8)

For unincorporated activities financed by revolving funds, the excess of assets over liabilities. (DOD 5000.8)

SURPLUS PERSONAL PROPERTY

Excess personal property, located in the ZI, American Samoa, Guam, and TTPI which has been determined not to be required for the needs and the discharge of responsibilities of any Federal agency. (DOD 4160.21-M)

SURPLUS PROPERTY

Contractor inventory not required within the Department of Defense or by other Federal agencies. (DAC 76-17)

Any excess property not required for the needs and for the discharge of the responsibilities of all federal agencies, including the Department of Defense, as determined by the General Services Administration. (JCS Pub 1)

Excess Stock which has been determined to be not required for the needs and the discharge of responsibilities of all Federal agencies. (DOD 4140.3)

Contractor inventory not required within the Department of Defense or by other Federal agencies. (DAR 24--101.32)

Excess contractor inventory not required within the Department of Defense or by Federal civilian agencies. (DSAM 8130.1

SURPLUS RESERVE

As used herein applies to the application of engineering and technical skills for the purpose of defining and developing the Support System. (AFP 800-7)

A reserve representing the amount set aside or appropriated out of surplus for future planned expenditures or unforeseen contingencies. (DOD 5000.9)

SURPLUS, EARNED

The balance of net profits, or net income, and gains of a corporation after deducting losses and after distributions to stockholders and transfers to capital stock accounts. Preferred term: "retained income: or retained earnings." (DOD 5000.8)

SURPLUS, PAID-IN

A portion of surplus which represents the amount received from the sale of capital stock in excess of its face or stated value, or the amounts advanced pursuant to authority of law for the purpose of providing additional capital, or which may arise from a reorganization. (DOD 5000.8)

SURVEILLANCE

The close or continued observing of a program or field of activity in order to accrue information or to take action when the situation warrants. (HO 21-1)

The systematic observation of aerospace, surface, or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means. (JCS Pub 1)

SURVEY YEAR

A 12-month period in which a system survey must be completed (example: for activities reporting to AFCMD, the survey year begins on 1 January of each year). (AFSCM 78-1)

SURVEY, REPORT (OR STATEMENT) OF

An official statement recording the circumstances covering the loss, unserviceability or destruction of property. This action serves to authorize dropping items from the accountable property records and to determine any pecuniary personal liability for the loss or damage to military property. (DOD 5000.8)

SURVIVABILITY

The measure of the degree to which an item will withstand hostile man-made environment and not suffer abortive impairment of its ability to accomplish its designated mission. (MIL-STD-721B)

The capability of a system to avoid or withstand a manmade hostile environment without suffering an abortive impairment of its ability to accomplish its designated mission. (AFR 80-14, AFM 11-1)

SURVIVABILITY MASTER PLAN

Denotes a plan for implementing survivability/vulnerability requirements. (AFM 11-1)

SURVIVABILITY REQUIREMENTS

The specific design requirements and system characteristics included in the system specifications which provide the level of desired survival capabilities established for USAF systems and equipment in the appropriate ROC and PMD. These requirements include capabilities such as countermeasures, hardness, infrared suppression, reduction of radar cross section, maneuvering performance, and control of unintentional electronic emissions. (AFR 80-38)

SUSPENDED AMMUNITION

Items that have been withdrawn temporarily or permanently from issue and use because they are either known to be, or are suspected of being unsafe or otherwise defective. (AFM 67-1)

SUSPENDED CONDITION

a. Code "J" Suspended (In stock; DD Form 1575, "Suspended Tag-Materiel" and DD Form 1575-1, "Suspended Label-Materiel"). Materiel in stock which has been suspended from issue pending condition classification or analysis, where the true condition is not known.

b. Code "K" Suspended (Returns; DD Forms 1575 and 1575-1).

Materiel returned from customers or users and awaiting condition classification.

c. Code "L" Suspended (Litigation; DD Forms 1575 and 1575-1). Stock held pending litigation or negotiation.

d. Code "M" Suspended (In work; DD Forms 1575 and 1575-1).

Materiel identified on inventory control record but which has been turned over to a maintenance facility or contractor for processing.

e. Code "N" Suspended (Ammunition in stock; DD Form 1575 or 1575-1). Ammunition suitable for emergency combat use only. (AFM 67-1)

SUSTAINED FLIGHT VEHICLE

A powered vehicle deriving most of its lift from aerodynamic forces, but augmented by centrifugal force at altitudes arbitrarily considered to be at 150,000 feet. (AFM 11-1)

SUSTAINER ENGINE CUTOFF (SECO)

The point at which the propellant supply to the sustainer engine is cut off and its thrust decreases abruptly. (AFM 127-201)

SWITCHING

The moving of cars from one place to another within the switching limits of a particular point. (DSAR 4500.3)

SWIVELING ENGINE

A rocket thrust chamber assembly that is attached to the missile structure through a gimbal mount, universal joint, or any other movable join. that permits the chamber to be swung through small angles, to use the thrust for steering the vehicle. (AFM 11-1)

SYMBOL, REPORT-CONTROL

A symbol assigned to each controlled reporting requirement signifying accomplishment of report control action. (DOD 5000.8)

SYMBOL, REPORT-EXEMPTION

A report control symbol, assigned to certain controlled reporting requirements upon determination by the report control activity, signifying accomplishment of report control action. (DOD 5000.8)

SYNOPSES OF PROPOSED PROCUREMENT

Publicizing promptly in the Commerce Business Daily "Synopsis of U.S. Government Proposed Procurement, Sales and Contract Awards" proposed advertised or negotiated procurements, including modifications to existing contracts when new funds are obligated for additional supplies and services made in the United States, its possessions, and Puerto Rico that may result in an award in excess of $10,000. (NAVMAT P-4215)

SYSTEM

A combination of two or more equipments, generally physically separated when in operation, and such other components, assemblies, subassemblies and parts necessary to perform an operational function or functions. (AFR 67-23, DOD 4151.7, AFSCM 65-2)

An integrated relationship of all subdivisions of a system including checkout servicing equipment, together with associated personnel, all aligned to establish proper functional continuity towards the successful performance of a defined task or tasks. (AFM 11-1)

A composite of equipment, skills, and techniques capable of performing and/or supporting an operational role. A complete system includes related facilities, equipment, material, services, and personnel required for its operation to the degree that it can be considered a self-sufficient unit in its intended operational and/or support environment. (NAVMATINST 4130.1, AFM 67-1, AFM 11-1, AFR 375-1, AFR 80-3, AFSCM 27-1)

A weapon and the equipment required to enable the instrument of combat to be a single unit of striking power in its operational environment. A

system includes an air vehicle or ship (surface or sub-surface) together with all related equipment. (BUWEPS 4350.2A)

The combination of the components and sub elements which function together as an entity to accomplish a given objective. A system includes the hardware itself and all other required items such as facilities, personnel, data, test measuring, and diagnostic equipment (TM&DE), and training equipment. (AR 705-5. AR 11-25)

An integrated relationship or components aligned to establish proper functional continuity towards the successful performance of a defined task or tasks. (AR 320-5, AMCR 11-26)

The assemblage by aircraft mission design and series of specific equipment designed to provide each manned aeronautical system with the best available personal, emergency, and survival equipment. (AFLCR/AFSCR 800-20)

A composite of items, assemblies (or sets), skills and techniques capable of performing and/or supporting an operational (or non-operational) role. A complete system includes related facilities, items, material, services, and personnel required for its operation to the degree that it can be considered a self-sufficient item in its intended operational (or non-operational) and/or support environment. (AFR 65-3)

A final combination of subsystems, components, parts, and materiels that make up an entity capable of doing a specified mission. (AFR 66-14)

For the purposes of this regulation, this term is considered to refer to a formally designated weapon, operational or support system (for example, F-4). Where a weapon system is subcategorized into mission design and series (MDS), and these categories and associated data collection efforts are sufficiently distinct (for example, RF-4C), each MDS may be considered as a separate system for implementation of this regulation. (AFLCR 400-16)

A composite, at any level of complexity, of operational and support equipment, personnel, facilities, and software, which is used as an entity and capable of performing or supporting an operational role. (AFR 127-8)

Any organized assembly of resources and procedures united and regulated by interaction or interdependence to accomplish a set of specific functions. (JCS Pub 1)

A combination of two or more equipments, generally physically separated when in operation, and such other components, assemblies, subassemblies and parts necessary to perform an operational function or functions (AFR 67-25). (AFR 74-15)

SYSTEM ACQUISITION PROCESS

A sequence of specified decision events and phases of activity directed to achievement of established program objectives in the acquisition of Defense systems and extending from approval of a mission need through successful deployment of the Defense system or termination of the program. (DOD 5000.1)

SYSTEM ANALYST

The individual who has acquired a comprehensive knowledge of data flow information of a missile system or other systems and who can analyze the meaning of malfunction indications as presented on the automatic test equipment when the readout to a specific faulty unit or units is not clearly of a go-no-go nature. (AFM 11-1)

SYSTEM ASSETS

The aggregate of all reporting activity stocks of a centrally controlled item. (BUSAINST 4440.38)

SYSTEM CHECKER

The individual who operates automatic testing equipment to checkout, service, monitor, and control systems or components of missiles or other vehicles. Observes indications of normal operating condition and of system or component malfunctioning. Relates malfunction indications on test equipment to faulty equipment unit or units in terms of topographical system diagram showing relationships between test equipment readouts and configuration of points checked for removable and replaceable units. (AFM 11-1)

SYSTEM CODE

The four-character part of the identification code structure (ID Structure) which uniquely identifies one system from all other data systems. HQ USAF/AFACDA assigns the system code. (AFLCR 171-58)

SYSTEM DEFINITION DIRECTIVE

A formal document issued by HQ USAF which approves the Preliminary Technical Development Plan (PTDP) and which identifies available resources to initiate contractor participation in the definition phase. The SDD must be supported by appropriate authorization documents releasing required resources. (AFR 27-9)

The formal document issued by HQ USAF approving the PTDP The SDD identifies the availability of financial and other resources as applicable, provides authority to AFSC to establish

a formal SPO, sets the parameters for the System Program Director (SPD), and establishes the roles of the participating organizations. The SDD also constitutes authority for solicitation of industry sources with the intent to commit the Government within approved fund authorizations. (AFR 375-1)

SYSTEM DEPLOYMENT

Delivery of the completed production system to the using activity. (DOD 5000.1)

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

A system description is prepared whenever two or more equipments, items, etc., are combined to function to fulfill a mission requirement and of themselves require management of their configuration. The system description will prescribe the requirements and design constraints covering the overall performance, safety, human engineering, interface, reliability, maintainability, design, and construction parameters. (AMCR-11-26)

SYSTEM DESIGNATOR

A one-digit (either alpha or numeric) code which identifies the weapon/support system to which the transaction is applicable. (AFLCM 66-2)

SYSTEM DESIGNATOR CODE

A two-digit numeric code assigned by Hq AFLC to selected weapon systems. These codes are listed in attachment 4, Chapter 9, under type of support "D" and will be used by SSMs, IMs, and bases to identify, control, segregate materiel and process weapon system requisitions, maintain supply records, materiel, reports, and related transaction documents. (AFM 67-1)

SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

A plan prepared by the working task group and used as one of the justification documents to be submitted to the Secretary of Defense to secure approval for the project. The preliminary SDP will contain narrative summaries of the technical goals and the supporting plans necessary to outline a proposed program to satisfy the approved development objectives. After the project is approved, the SDP is maintained and expanded by the responsible participating agencies under the supervision of the project manager and is used as a control and reporting document. (AF 70-17)

SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The activity and tasks associated with: a. The design and development of a required or recommended new automated data system; b. The standardized documentation of specifications pertaining thereto; and c. The demonstration, as appropriate, of the operational feasibility of developed concepts or techniques. (JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION (CATEGORY I)

Consists of development testing and evaluation of the individual components, subsystems and in certain cases, the complete system. In addition to qualification, the testing provides for redesign, refinement, and re-evaluation as necessary, including the practicality of utilizing current standard and commercial items. These tests are conducted predominately by the contractor, but with Air Force participation, evaluation, and control exercised through AFSC. (AFR 80-14)

SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION (CATEGORY II)

Consists of testing and evaluation spanning the integration of subsystems with a complete system in as near operational configuration as is practicable. Usable instrumentation will be employed to determine the functional capability and compatibility of subsystems. Category II is a joint contractor-Air Force effort under Air Force control during which the Air Force effort becomes predominant with ever increasing operating and support command participation. Actual test operation and maintenance should be performed by military personnel who have received formal system training. It is usually culminated with the demonstration effort required to complete the development portion of the acquisition phase of a system program. (AFR 80-14)

SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS

A measure of the degree to which an item can be expected to achieve a set of specific mission requirements, and which may be expressed as a function of availability, dependability and capability. (MIL-STD-721B)

A measure of the extent to which a system may be expected to achieve a set of specific mission requirements expressed as a function of availability, dependability, and capability. (AFM 11-1)

SYSTEM ELEMENT

A constituent part of weapon, support, or electronic system, normally one of the following: (1) hardware, (2) computer program, (3) facilities, (4) personnel, and (5) procedural data. (AFSCM 375-5)

SYSTEM ENGINEERING

The engineering management, direction, and

control applied to a Naval/total warfare system to ascertain and maintain overall technical integrity and integration of that specific system as related to:

1. design, engineering, production, and performance. (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

2 design configuration, reliability, and performance (AFLCR 80-5)

The application of scientific and engineering efforts to 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; 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; and integrate reliability, maintainability, safety, survivability (including electronic warfare considerations), human and other such factors into the total engineering effort. (AFSC/AFLC 80-17)

SYSTEM ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT

The combination of management actions to be accomplished during the life cycle of the system program by the SPO, SEG/R&T, GSE/TDC, contract management activity, and contractors necessary to control and document the engineering effort directed toward meeting total system requirements. These actions include the establishment and maintenance of the technical integrity overall elements of the system including hardware, computer program procedural data, facilities, and personnel requirements. (AFSCM 375-5)

SYSTEM ENGINEERING/TECHNICAL DIRECTION CONTRACTOR

A selected AF-sponsored nonprofit corporation which provides general systems engineering and/or corresponding technical direction of associate contractors on specific programs designated by division commanders. (AFSCR 23-30)

SYSTEM FUNCTIONAL AREA

A distinct group or segment package of system performance requirement, functional interfaces, and associated items which, together with all other such groupings or segments, forms the next lower level breakdown structure of the system on the basis of function. (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

SYSTEM (ELECTRICAL-ELECTRONICS)

A combination of two or more sets, generally physically separated when in operation, and such other assemblies subassemblies and parts necessary to perform an operational function or functions. (MIL-STD-280)

SYSTEM (30041)

The purpose of the system is to schedule and control PM actions. Also, this system is used for scheduling and controlling precision measurement equipment and certification of personnel. (AFLCR 66-34)

SYSTEM (GENERAL)

A combination of Parts, Assemblies and Sets joined together to perform a specific operational function or functions. Examples; Refrigeration system, air conditioning system. (MIL-STD-280)

SYSTEM JUSTIFICATION STATEMENT

A brief statement substantiating the economic and managerial benefits to be obtained through the implementation of an automated data system or application at an Air Force installation. (JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

SYSTEM LIFE CYCLE

The phases through which a system passes from conception to disposition. (AFR 375-1, AFM 11-1)

SYSTEM LOW LIMIT REQUIREMENT

That quantity of an item of supply required to support operations during the lead time period plus the safety level and fixed quantity requirements. (ASOINST P4440.53)

SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

A concept for the technical and business management of a particular system program based on the use of a designated, centralized management authority who is responsible for planning, directing, and controlling the definition, development, production and deployment of a system; and for assuring that planning is accomplished by the support, personnel training, operational testing, activation or deployment. The centralized management authority is supported by functional organizations which are responsible to the centralized management authority for the execution of specifically assigned system tasks. (AFM 11-1)

The process of planning, organizing, coordinating, controlling, and directing the combined efforts of Air Force contractors and participating organizations to accomplish system program objectives: (1) With representatives of participating Air Force commands physically located in the System Program Office (SPO). (2) With representatives of the operating command(s) located with the System Support Manager (SSM) when mutually determined necessary; and (3) In such a

manner that each participating organization is provided adequate instructi and guidance to place its responsibilities and e priority to its actions in context with all others affecting the system program . (AFR 375-1)

The term "SM" identifies or refers (a) to the AMA to which a weapon/support system is assigned for logistic support management purpose. (b) to the commander of that AMA, and (c) to the functional responsibilities of a SM/AMA or the "function" of logistic support management. (AFLCM 72-2)

SYSTEM MANAGEMENT/ITEM MANAGEMENT AMA

An Air Materiel Area having system management or end article management responsibility for the affected weapon/ system or end article. (T.O. 00-35D-54)

SYSTEM MANAGEMENT DIRECTIVE

Directives that provide uniform HQ USAF direction for initiating, changing, and terminating system programs. The System Management Directive provides direction to the implementing command and guidance to the participating command and agencies. The initial and subsequent System Management Directives include program management information which constitutes the system program charter. (JCS Pub 1)

The document issued by HQ USAF that establishes a system program director and his system program office; defines his mission, authority, and major functions; and describes his relationships with other organizations and their support responsibilities. (AFM 11-1)

A formal document issued by HQ USAF which approves a system program defined in the PSPP and authorizes the publication of the SSP. The SM directive identifies the availability of financial and other resources, the importance category, and impact on other Air Force programs. Changes are made as amendments to the SM directive. Implementation must be supported by authorization documents (such as programs/budget authorizations) releasing required resources. (AFSCM 27-1)

SYSTEM MANAGER (SM)

The AFLC ALC designated by HQ AFLC or the individual appointed by the SM ALC to insure that logistic actions within AFLC are in consonance with functions to perform system program objectives and support requirements of commands that will use the system. (AFM 67-1)

The person or organization having management responsibility for a specific weapon system. (AFLCR 65-31)

An ALC activity designated to perform world-wide logistics management for a weapon system. (AFLCR 66-5)

An individual designated by the Secretary of the Army to exercise centralized management at Department of the Army level for projects which meet the requirements of paragraph 4b. The system manager exercises coordination and directive authority over nonmateriel-oriented activities associated with the total system development and operational control over materiel development itself. (AR 70-17)

Refers to the AMA to which a weapon/support system is assigned for management purposes. (T.O 00-25-4)

The Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC), Air Materiel Area (AMA), Directorate of Materiel Management (D/MM), Weapon System Division that has been assigned maintenance engineering and logistical management responsibility of the SM also applies to installed and support items that are peculiar to the weapon or support system. (T.O. 00-20-1)

The individual appointed by AFLC to assure that AFLC logistic participation and support capabilities are in consonance with system program objectives. (AFR 375-1)

A general term of reference to those organizations directed by individual managers, exercising authority over the planning, direction, and control of tasks and associated functions essential for support of designated weapons or equipment systems. The authority vested in this organization may include such functions as research, development, procurement, production, materiel distribution, and logistic support, when so assigned. When intended to relate to a specific system manager, this term will be preceded by the appropriate designation (e.g., Chinook System Manager, Sonar System Manager, F-4 System Manager). This term will normally be used in lieu of system support manager, weapon system manager, program manager and project manager when such organizations perform these functions. (JCS Pub 1)

SYSTEM MASTER PLAN

A compilation of planning documents prepared by the system program director, with assistance from participating organizations and contractors, which places in context the plans, schedules, costs, and scope of all work and resources to be provided by each participating organization. The system master plan defines a management approach for acquiring

a system intended to satisfy the approved statement of need. The system master plan is distinctly different in content and detail for each phase of the system life cycle. Consequently the system master plan is identified as: 1. The Concept Formulation Package for the concept formulation phase. 2. The Preliminary Technical Development Plan for the contract definition phase. 3. The Proposed System Package Plan for the acquisition phase. 4. The System Package Program, the approved plan for the acquisition phase. (AFM 11-1)

SYSTEM MODEL

In the classification of certain equipment, the category immediately below type or subtype and above model series, i.e., the category covering all members produced after the same prototype, 101, 102, 104, and 105 are examples of the model number of fighter type aircraft. (AFLCM 400-2)

SYSTEM OFFICER (SYSTO)

Serves as the HQ AFSC focal point for staff actions associated with management of assigned acquisition programs. He is the mandatory coordination point on all matters which affect his assigned program, including correspondence, documentation, reports, resource allocations, and functional actions. Because of the complex and interdependent nature of systems acquisition, a focal point is required for each program on which HQ USAF issues a Program Management Directive (PMD). (AFSCR 800-22)

The person in HQ AFLC formally appointed to integrate all staff activity associated with the support of assigned acquisition programs. (AFSCR 375-1)

SYSTEM OPERATION TEST AND EVALUATION PROGRAM (CATEGORY III)

Consists of test and evaluation of operational systems under the control and direction of the operating command. These tests shall include all components, support items, personnel skills, technical data, and procedures, and shall be performed under as near operational conditions as practicable. Suitable instrumentation will be employed in order to adequately evaluate test results. Category III testing will be conducted utilizing a configuration as jointly agreed by the operating command and AFSC/AFLC. The test will be conducted in accordance with a specific test plan or order designed to meet the objectives of all participants. (AFR 80-14)

SYSTEM PACKAGE PLAN

A compilation of planning documents prepared by the System Program Director, with assistance from participating organizations and contractors, which places in context the plans, schedules, costs, and scope of all work and resources to be provided by each participating organization. This master plan defines a management approach for acquiring a system/project intended to satisfy the approved statement of need. (AFM 11-1)

SYSTEM PACKAGE PROGRAM

A United States Air Force established grouping of resources, schedules and costs requisite to developing, procuring, and operating a weapons system. (AFM 11-1)

The document issued by the System Program Director that places in context the integrated and time-phased tasks and resources required of and by all participating organizations in acquiring and supporting the approved system. (AFR 375-1)

Documents developed by AFSC to govern the acquisition and support of systems under AFRs of the 375-series. Included in this category are System Package Programs (SPP) and Proposed System Package Plans (PSPP). An SPP will usually relate to a single Weapons Dictionary item. It must be consistent with the Materiel Annex Data Sheet for that item. An SPP may also relate to a program element if the element is confined to a single major system of which the element is the sole user. For example, the B-52. There are, however, a number of cases where a system is a part of several program elements. For example, the C-130E weapons system, which is managed under one SPP and is a part of several program elements (troop carrier, air transport, air rescue, air weather, etc.). (AFR 27-9)

SYSTEM PHASING

Planning and adjusting the acquisition of all components of a weapon system to the acquisition of the item requiring the longest lead time for its procurement. Identifying and scheduling all action necessary to achieve a complete system by a specified, programmed date. (JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

SYSTEM PROGRAM

The accumulation of those portions of Air Force and command programs required to create, deliver, and sustain an operable and supportable system or product. (AFR 375-1)

SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTIVE

A formal Air Force document directing the program defined therein. Contractual action is authorized by a related Program/Procurement Authorization. The SP Directive normally indicates approval of a PSPP and authorizes publication of an SPP consistent with the SP Directive. The SP Directive must be consistent with the USAF F&FP. Implementation of the program defined in the SP Directive must be supported by appropriate authorization documents, such as Procurement/Budget Authorization, releasing required resources. (AFR 27-9)

A formal United States Air Force document which approves the program defined therein. The System Program Directive normally indicates approval and modification of a proposed System Package Plan and authorizes publication of a System Package Program consistent with the System Program Directive. (AFM 11-1)

The formal document issued by HQ USAF that approves a system program defined in the PSPP and authorizes the publication of the SPP. The SP Directive identifies the availability of financial and other resources, the importance category, the impact on other Air Force programs, and other program direction. Subsequent program changes are made as amendments to the SP Directive. (AFR 375-1)

SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTOR

A designated individual assigned the responsibility and delegated the authority for the centralized management of a particular system/project. (AFM 11-1)

The head of the SPO and the manager of the approved system program during the Definition and the Acquisition Phases. (AFR 375-1)

The head of the system program office cadre and later the formal SPO when established, and the manager of the approved system program during the definition and the acquisition phases. (AFSCM 23-43)

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. (DOD 5000.1)

SYSTEM PROGRAM OFFICE CADRE

An element established within an AFSC systems division to serve as the initial Air Force management office for a system program from the time of receipt of the validated requirement (specified advanced development objective (SOR/specified ADO)) or other document requiring application of systems management procedures until the SPO is formalized. (AFSCR 23-43)

SYSTEM PROGRAM OFFICE (SPO)

The organization comprised of technical and business management and administrative personnel assigned full time to a System Program Director. The Office may be augmented with additional personnel from participating organizations. (AFM 11-1)

The field organization established to assist the SPD. It begins as a cadre and becomes a formal organization no later than the end of the Definition Phase. (AFR 375-1)

The AFSC field organization established to manage the over-all execution of the system program. It is headed by the System Program Director and is normally located at one of the AFSC System Divisions where representatives of the participating organizations are physically located during the acquisition phase. (AFR 400-30)

The overall field systems management organization during the Acquisition Phase of a System Program, established or identified by the Air Force Systems Command for each System Program to provide a focal point and action office for planning guidance and instructions and for insuring that participants in the System Program conduct their tasks in context with all other tasks on a timely basis. (HP 21-1)

SYSTEM PROGRAM OFFICE/PROJECT OFFICE (SPO-PO)

System program office/project office, as applicable, having overall management responsibilities for the acquisition of system/equipment. (AFSCM 310-2)

SYSTEM RECOVERY FACTOR

The percentage of the total quantity of a repairable assembly removed from aircraft or engines by operating activities which are ultimately repaired and returned to the supply system in RFI condition. (ASOINST P4400.24)

SYSTEM RELATIONSHIP CODE

An alpha/numeric code that identifies the system that the work effort supports regardless of the customer source of funds. Some examples of systems are F-15, F-16, ABRES Minuteman, and RPV. This data element must be used if work Category "F" is entered into the job order register. It will be left blank if Work Categories "B" or "C" are assigned to a job order. See definition of Work Category Code for additional information

regarding system relationship (laboratories Only). (AFSCM 177-265)

SYSTEM SAFETY

The optimum degree of safety within the constraints of operational effectiveness, time and cost, attained through specific application of system safety engineering throughout all phases of a system. (AFM 11-1)

The optimum degree of safety within the constraints of operational effectiveness, time, and cost attained through specific application of system safety engineering throughout all phases of system development. (AFSCM 127-1)

SYSTEM SAFETY ENGINEERING

An element of System Management involving the application of scientific and engineering principles for the timely identification of hazards and initiation of those actions necessary to prevent or control hazards within the system. It draws upon professional knowledge and specialized skills in the mathematical, physical and related scientific disciplines, together with the principles and methods of engineering design and analysis to specify, predict, and evaluate the safety of the system. (AFM 11-1)

SYSTEM SAFETY ENGINEERING ANALYSES

The methods used to identify hazards and categorize relative hazard levels. Analyses cover the complete spectrum from qualitative preliminary hazard studies to system logic diagrams containing quantitative probabilities of mishap. (AFR 127-8)

SYSTEM SEGMENT

A discrete package of system performance requirements, functional interfaces, and contract end items contracted to one contractor or assigned to one Government organization directly responsible to the procurement agency for that part of a system's total performance. (AFSCM 375-5)

SYSTEM SERIES

In the classification of certain equipment, the category immediately below model. For example, A, B, C, and F are model series of the 101 model fighter aircraft. (AFLCM 400-2)

SYSTEM STATUS EVALUATION

A major command level formal evaluation following a formal in-process review to review the validity of the QMR and to make recommendations to Department of the Army whether the materiel should transit to the next phase in the development life cycle. (AR 11-25)

A formal review of the utility of a system under development by general officer representatives of the developing agency (provides Chairman), user agency and training agency at specified occasions. The SSE evaluates the status of development, validity and currency of the QMR, in light of current threat, progression to the next stage of development and related matters. (AR 705-5)

SYSTEM STATUS REPORTS (MINI-SARs)

Summary information, similar to that contained in SARs, used for reporting of designated non-SAR programs. Mini-SARs will normally be limited to those major systems that qualify under the dollar guidelines prescribed for SAR coverage but have not yet reached Milestone II. (DOD 7000.3)

SYSTEM STORAGE SITE

A generic expression used to identify the aggregation of items for support of an aircraft, missile, space, or C&E system. Includes aggregations referred to as weapon system storage site, weapon system base supply account, weapon system control point, weapon system storage center (AFLCM 400-2)

SYSTEM SUB-TYPE

In the classification of certain equipment, the category immediately below the type, as in the "subtypes of fighter aircraft are training, reconnaissance, etc." (AFLCM 400-2)

SYSTEM SUPPORT MANAGER

The Air Force Logistics Command individual, organization, or activity assigned the responsibility for planning, organizing, coordinating, and directing the efforts of responsible organizational elements and individuals to insure that logistics support of a system, program or project will be effective, timely and economical. (AFM 11-1)

The individual appointed by AFLC to assure that AFLC logistic participation and support capabilities are in consonance with system program objectives. He may be appointed concurrently with the SPD. He insures that AFLC representation in the SPO provides effective assistance to the SPD. At the beginning of the Operational Phase the SSM becomes the focal point for logistics support actions concerning operating units. (AFR 375-1)

The AFLC AMA with management responsibility for selected systems. (AFR 57-1)

A commodity command commander, designated by the head of the appropriate developing or procuring agency, who is responsible for providing primary and continuing support to the project manager during the development phase, to act as the point of contact with logistical support agencies, and to

assume responsibility over the designated system following final acceptance for use by the Department of the Army. (AR 70-17)

An AMA having SSM or IM responsibility for the weapon and/or support system or end article being procured. (AFLCR 57-27)

SYSTEM SURVEY

An analysis of all applicable categories of a contractor's property control system for the purpose of obtaining overall knowledge of the contractor's performance in complying with the contractual obligation as they pertain to property. (AFSCM 78-1)

SYSTEM TURNOVER

The formal act whereby the using command accepts responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the system or portion thereof. (AFM 11-1)

SYSTEM TYPE

In the classification of certain equipment, the category immediately above subtype, as in the "types are bombers, fighters, etc." (AFLCM 400-2)

SYSTEM/MANAGEMENT CHARTER

The document approved and issued by appropriate authority that establishes a System Program Director and his management office; defines his mission, authority, and major functions; and describes his relationships with other organizations and their support responsibilities. (AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1)

SYSTEM/PROGRAM NUMBER

A code which designates the weapon system or budget program for which costs are being accumulated. (AFSCM 177-265)

SYSTEM/PROJECT

Equipment and/or skills together with any related facilities, services, information, and techniques, that form a complex or an entity capable of performing specific operational tasks in support of an identifiable Defense objective (DOD 4105.62, AFR 70-15, AMCP 715-3) (AFM 11-1, DOD 5010.14)

SYSTEM/PROJECT KEY SUBORDINATES

The military and civilian personnel reporting directly to the System Project Manager. (DOD 5010.14, AFM 11-1)

SYSTEM/PROJECT MANAGEMENT

A concept for the technical and business management of particular systems projects based on the use of a designated, centralized management authority who is responsible for planning, directing, and controlling the definition, development, and production of a system/project; and for assuring that planning is accomplished by the organizations responsible for the complementary functions of logistic and maintenance support, personnel training, operational testing, activation, or deployment. The centralized management authority is supported by functional organizations, which are responsible to the centralized management authority for the execution of specifically assigned system/project tasks. (DOD 5010.14, AFM 11-1)

SYSTEM/PROJECT MANAGEMENT OFFICE

The organization comprised of technical and business management and administrative personnel assigned full time to a System/Project Manager. The Office may be augmented with additional personnel from participating organizations. (DOD 5010.14)

SYSTEM/PROJECT MANAGEMENT TRANSITION

The points in time within the System/Project Management cycle when the System/Project Manager relinquishes management direction and control over specified functions to supporting or operating organizations. (AFM 11-1, DOD 5010.14)

SYSTEM/PROJECT MANAGER

A designated individual assigned the responsibility and delegated the authority for the centralized management of a particular system/project. (DOD 5010.14)

SYSTEM/PROJECT MANAGER CHARTER

The document approved and issued by appropriate authority that establishes a System/Project Manager and his management office; defines his mission, authority, and major functions; and describes his relationships with other organizations and their support responsibilities. (DOD 5010.14)

SYSTEM/PROJECT MASTER PLAN

A compilation of planning documents prepared by the System/Project Manager, with assistance from participating organizations and contractors, which places in context the plans, schedules, costs, and scope of all work and resources to be provided by each participating organization. The Master Plan defines a management approach for acquiring a system project intended to satisfy the approved statement of need. (DOD 5010.14)

SYSTEMS

Systems which do not directly affect the wartime mission, but are essential for normal operations and

accomplishment of other roles and missions of the Air Force. (AFR 66-17)

A reporting category which includes all aircraft, drone, missile, space and C&E systems, and system related MMC codes assigned by AFLCR 23-30 and as explained in Vol I, AFLCM 400-2. (AFLCM 400-2, Vol IX)

SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

Is the methodical examination of alternatives in terms of both quantitative and qualitative estimates of cost, other resources and benefits. (AFR 375-1)

An orderly study of a management system or an operating system using the techniques of management analysis, operations research, industrial engineering or other methods to evaluate the effectiveness with which missions are accomplished and to recommend improvements. (AR 320-5)

SYSTEMS DESIGN

The preparation of an assembly of methods, procedures, or techniques united by regulated interaction to form an organized whole. (JCS Pub 1)

SYSTEMS DIVISIONS

This specifically refers to the four systems divisions each having an assigned responsibility; i.e., Aeronautical, Ballistic, Space, and Electronics. (AFSCM 75-1)

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 assure compatibility of all physical, functional, and program interfaces in a manner which optimizes the total system definition and design; (c) integrate reliability, maintainability, safety, human and other such factors into the total engineering effort. (DOD 5010.20, AR 37-200)

The application of scientific and engineering knowledge to the planning, design, construction, and evaluation of manmachine systems and components. It includes the overall consideration of possible methods for accomplishing a desired result, determination of technical specification, identification and solution to interfaces between parts of the system, development of coordinated test programs, assessment of data, integrated logistic support planning and supervision of design work. (AR 705-50)

The process of applying science and technology to the study and planning of an overall aerospace vehicle system, whereby the relationships of various parts of the system and the utilization of various subsystems are fully planned and comprehended prior to the time that hardware designs are committed. (AFM 11-1)

The application of scientific and engineering efforts to (a) transform an operational need into a description of system performance parameters and system configuration through the use of an iterative process of definition, synthesis, analysis, design, test and evaluation; (b) integrate related technical parameters and assure compatibility of all physical, functional, and program interfaces in a manner which optimized the total system definition and design; (c) integrate reliability, maintainability, safety, human and other such factors into the total engineering effort. (AFP 800-7)

Systems engineering is the application of scientific and engineering effort to:

1. Transform an operational need into a description of system performance parameters and a system configuration through the use of an iterative process; e.g., definition, syntheses, analysis, design, test and evaluation, etc.
2. Integrate related technical parameters and assure compatibility of all physical, functional, and program interfaces in a manner which optimizes the total system definition and design, and
3. Integrate reliability, maintainability, safety, human, and other such factors into the total engineering effort. (AR 70-59)

SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT

The process of planning, organizing, coordinating, controlling, and directing the efforts of Air Force contractors and responsible Air Force organizations to accomplish system program objectives. (AFM 11-1)

The direction, evaluation, and control of a specific weapon or equipment system from the decision to development, through the procurement and production phase, to distribution to final destination including "feedback" from users concerning operational effectiveness. Systems management also includes the interrelated processes of programming, organizing, coordinating, and evaluating the efforts of subordinate commands and organizations to accomplish systems management objectives. (AMCR 11-4)

A special type of management system with a systems project officer in charge. It is a product type of organization superimposed upon a functional

structure. It is characterized as a management device for cutting across organizational lines for the purpose of expediting or coordinating or controlling a specific project such as a weapon system. (AR 320-5. AR 11-25)

SYSTEMS PERFORMANCE EFFECTIVENESS

A measure of the extent to which a system can be expected to complete its assigned mission within an established time frame under stated environmental conditions. (NAVMAT P3941-A)

SYSTEMS PROGRAM OFFICE

An element, established within an AFSC systems division which consists of representatives of participating Air Force commands, physically co-located to support the system program objectives. (AFSCR 23-43)

SYSTEMS SOURCE SELECTION BOARD

The Board evaluates and recommends to Headquarters United States Air Force on preferred sources for developing and production of a weapon system. (AFM 11-1)

SYSTEMS/EQUIPMENT

The term "systems/equipment" includes aircraft, missiles, drones, airborne components, aerospace ground equipment (AGE), Class I and II training equipment, ground communication and electronics (C&E), vehicles, etc. (AFLCM 66-2)

SYSTEM, EQUIPMENT

A combination of two or more equipments, generally physically separated when in operation, and such other components, assemblies, subassemblies and parts necessary to perform an operational function or functions. (DOD 5000.8)

-T-

TABLE OF ALLOWANCE

An equipment allowance document which prescribes basic allowances of organizational equipment, and provides the control to develop, revise, or change equipment authorization inventory data. (AFM 67-1)

TABLE OF DOCUMENTED ALLOWANCES (TDA)

A table which prescribes the organizational structure, personnel and equipment authorizations and requirements of a military unit to perform a specific mission for which there is no appropriate TOE. The TDA relates in one document current personnel requirements, current personnel authorizations, equipment requirements, and equipment authorizations. (AR 310-44)

TABLE OF EQUIPMENT (TOE)

A table which prescribes the normal mission, organizational structure and personnel and equipment authorization for a military unit. (AR 310-44)

TABLE, STATISTICAL

A concise and orderly arrangement of numerical data in columns and rows to facilitate reference, comparison and interpretation of the data. (DOD 5000.8)

TABULATED DRAWING

A drawing depicting similar items with differences in characteristics, dimensions, material, finish, and other requirements. These differences are tabulated on the drawing, the fixed characteristics depicted once. A tabulated drawing precludes the preparation of an individual drawing for each item. (MIL-STD-7)

TABULATING CARD

An 80-column punched accounting machine card on which data is entered (by use of punched holes or other means) in a manner that will allow sorting, collating, listing, totaling, or other manipulation and interpretation of the card or data. (AFR 67-28)

TACTICAL AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION

That phase of evacuation which provides airlift for patients from the combat zone to points outside the combat zone, and between points within the communications zone. (JCS Pub 1)

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

1. An Air Force organization designed to conduct offensive and defensive air operations in conjunction with land or sea forces.

2. A designation of one of the subordinate commands of the Air Force. (JCS Pub 1)

TACTICAL AIR TRANSPORT

The use of air transport in direct support of: a. airborne assaults, b. carriage of air transported forces, c. tactical air supply, d. evacuation of casualties from forward airfields, e. clandestine operations. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

TACTICAL AIR TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

The carriage of passengers and cargo within a theater by means of:

1. Airborne operations: a. parachute assault; b. helicopter borne assault; and c. air landing.
2. Air logistic support.
3. Special missions.
4. Aeromedical evacuation missions. (JCS Pub 1)

TACTICAL AIRLIFT

The means by which personnel, supplies, and equipment are delivered by air on a sustained, selective, or emergency basis to dispersed sites at any level of conflict throughout a wide spectrum of climate, terrain, and conditions of combat. Air Force tactical airlift forces enhance the battlefield mobility of the Army in ground combat operations by providing a capability to airland or airdrop combat elements and providing these forces with sustained logistical support. Air logistic support permits rapid delivery with a minimum of trans-shipments from source to final user destination. In furtherance of the combat mission of the Army, the Air Force will sustain an Air Li of Communication to division and brigade bases at will deliver to lower echelons when required by tactical considerations. (AFM-11-1)

TACTICAL MISSILE

A guided missile employed in the AF tactical mission. Tactical missiles will be designated with the prefix "TM," followed by a numerical designator. For example: TM-61. (AFM 67-1)

TACTICAL SHELTER

A prefabricated rigid/expandable, transportable structure designed to meet functional requirements by providing a live-in/work-in capability. (Specifically exempt are fabric wall shelters, air-supported structures, refrigerated shelters, modular or prefabricated structures designed to be shipped to the theater of operations and assembled with engineer unit support and containers). (AR 70-59)

TACTICAL SUPPORT MOVEMENT ELEMENT

The portions of a deployment unit consisting of support personnel and equipment which, when combined with the flight movement element, will provide the unit with an operational capability to perform its mission for a specified period of time. The tactical support movement element is always air transportable. The tactical support movement element is also known and referred to in this manual as the "tactical support element" or "TSE." (TACM 400-1)

TACTICAL USE VEHICLES

Motor vehicles used in direct support of combat or tactical operations or for the training of troops for such operations. (DOD 4500.7, TM 38-750-2)

TACTICS

1. The employment of units in combat.
2. The ordered arrangement and maneuver of units in relation to each other and/or to the enemy in order to utilize their full potentialities. (JCS Pub 1)

TAIL NUMBER CHANGE (TNC)

The replacement of a scheduled aerospace vehicle by one that is not shown as a spare aircraft on the daily maintenance plan. (AFSCR 60-2)

TAILORED LIST OF BASE SPARES

List of nuclear ordnance war reserve items required by the operations storage sites as initial stock to support a specific number of weapons for a given period. (AFM 67-1)

TAILORED LIST OF SPARES

List of nuclear ordnance war reserve items required by AF storage sites other than the operations storage sites as initial stock to support a specific number of weapons for a given period. (AFM 67-1)

TAILORING

The process by which the individual requirements (sections, paragraphs, or sentences) of the selected specifications and standards are evaluated to determine the extent to which each requirement is most suitable for a specific materiel acquisition and the modification of these requirements, where necessary, to assure that each tailored document invoked states only the minimum needs of the Government. (DOD 4120.21)

TALLY-IN

a. Itemized list of supplies received.

b. Process of recording the number of containers or quantity of material received. (AFR 69-8)

TALLY-OUT

a. Itemized list of supplies included in an issue or shipment.

b. Process of recording the number of containers or quantity of material issued or shipped. (AFR 69-8)

TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS (FIXED ASSETS)

Are assets that have physical substance, more than minimal value, and are expected to be held for continued use or possession beyond the current accounting period for the services they yield (DODI 7000.12)

TANK STORAGE SPACE

Storage space in tanks designated for the storage of supplies other than petroleum products. (AFM 67-1)

Space in tank designated for the storage of supplies other than bulk liquids. (AFR 69-8)

TANK WAGON

A delivery truck equipped with a meter, nozzle, 100 feet of hose, and making multiple deliveries. Seals are not required. (DOD 4140.25-M)

TANKERS

Ships used for the carriage of bulk liquid cargoes such as liquid petroleum products, vegetable oils and molasses. (DAR 1-1401, DAC 76-15)

TARGET FISCAL YEAR

The fiscal year 2 fiscal years into the future from the current fiscal year; the year for detailed consideration in programming; the year following the budget year. (AR 70-59)

TARGET PILOTLESS AIRCRAFT

An aircraft (non-man carrying) that has been designed specifically for operation by remote radio control and for use as a target. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

TARIFF

A publication containing rates, rules, ratings, regulations, and/or charges applying to transportation and incidental services. (DSAR 4500.3, NAVORD OP 2165)

A commercial publication containing rates, rules, ratings, regulations, and/or changes applying to transportation and incidental services. (AFLCR 171-15)

TARIFF ITEMS

Those sizes of clothing listed in AF supply catalogs. Sizes not listed in supply catalogs are considered nontariff and are the sizes authorized for procurement as special measurement. (AFM 67-1)

TASK

A code representing the assigned task within project. (AFSCM 177-265)

The application of effort to an existing order or arrangement with the objective of producing a new order or arrangement. A task is identified when the function and its application is identified. The function of procurement applied to engines constitutes a task i.e., procure engines. The function of repair applied to aircraft engines constitutes a task i.e., repair of engines. (AFM 409-2)

TASK AREAS

Major subcategories of projects. Developing agencies establish these and define their scope. (NAVMAT 3910.1)

TDA BOOKLET

A booklet prepared by commander of each post, station, installation, depot or military complex, containing a recapitulation of all TDA authorizations for all TDA units located on the post, etc. The purpose of this booklet is to provide responsible commanders with information to assist in efficient management of resources. (AR 310-44)

TDA MANPOWER AUTHORIZATION

The limitation or ceiling that Headquarters, Department of the Army places on the major commands or agencies as to the number of persons they are authorized as supporting personnel in the accomplishment of assigned missions. (AR 310-44)

TEAM COORDINATOR

The person designated by the preaward survey monitor to coordinate the on-site survey and make arrangements for plant visits and conduct team conferences as necessary before, during, or after the plant visit. (AFR 74-15)

TEAM-TRACK

A track on which cars are placed for the use of the public in loading and unloading freight. (DSAR 4500.3)

TEARDOWN DEFICIENCY REPORT

A factual narrative description of deficiencies detected during disassembly and inspection prior to rework or overhaul of equipment. (AFM 11-1)

TEARDOWN DEFICIENCY REPORTING (TDR)

A system by which factual narrative description of a technical/engineering analysis is performed on equipment to determine a cause of material deficiency. The AFLC Form 399, "Teardown Deficiency Report," is used for recording and distributing TDR information. (AFLCR 66-53)

TECHNICAL ACTIVITY (TA)

The Government activity responsible for technical requirements (e.g., specifications, drawings, and standards) and for prescribing inspection, testing, or other contract quality requirements that are essential to assure the integrity of products and services. (AFR 74-15)

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The use of qualified Depot Maintenance personnel to provide information, instruction or guidance to operational activities and other maintenance organizations. (NAVMATINST 4850.89)

The providing of advice, assistance and training pertaining to the receipt, storage, installation, operation, and maintenance of supplies and equipment. (AFR 400-3)

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS

Agreements between persons or entities, private or governmental, to furnish technical assistance and information about arms, ammunition, and implements of war listed in the ITAR. (AFSCR 200-5)

TECHNICAL BRIEFS

A brief, timely report of a specific item or related items of significant S&T intelligence value. Technical briefs contain an evaluation of specific data and its significance. They can form the basis for more comprehensive products (studies, reports, and contributions to integrated products). (AFSCR 200-3)

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Those characteristics of equipment which pertain primarily to the engineering principles involved in producing equipment possessing desired military characteristics, e.g., for electronic equipment, technical characteristics include such items as circuitry, and types and arrangement of components. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

Those essential requirements derived from the QMR and SDR and feasibility studies which are provided to amplify the QMR or SDR essential and desirable characteristics to provide definitive guidance to the Category II agency and to insure the development of a militarily acceptable item. (AR 70-10)

Significant properties of an item including functional, physical, and performance factors. (AFLCM 72-2)

TECHNICAL CONTROL

Defined in General Order 19, as "The specialized or professional guidance and direction exercised by an authority of the Naval Establishment in technical matters." (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

TECHNICAL DATA

Encompasses all types of specifications, standards, engineering drawings, instructions, reports, manuals, tabular data, and test results used in the development, production, testing, use, maintenance and disposal of military items, equipments and systems. (DOD 5010.13)

Handbooks, illustrated parts breakdowns, and other informative material used in the preparation of technical orders and manuals of descriptive text and illustrative material for the maintenance of an item. (AFLCM 72-2)

The drawings, sketches, catalogs, specifications, or other data required to completely identify the item. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2, AFLCR 57-27)

The means for communication of concepts, plans, descriptions, requirements, and instructions relating to technical projects, materiel, systems, and services. These may include specifications, standards, engineering drawings, associated lists, manuals, and reports, including specific technical reports; they may be in the form of documents, displays, sound recordings, punched cards, and digital or analog data (NAVMAT P-4215)

That information supplied in the form of the parts breakdown and supporting drawings. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

That data identified with the repairs, services, reliability, serviceability, and maintainability of individual items of equipment related to the environment and conditions under which it is operated. (TM 38-750-1)

Data required to define the design and to produce, support, maintain, or operate systems and equipment. These data may be graphic or pictorial representations, such as engineering drawings and indexing lists, specifications, standards, process sheets, technical manuals, item descriptions or identifications, and related information, (AFR 310-1). (AFR 80-40)

The technical orders, drawings, sketches, catalogs, specifications, and other data required to completely identify the item and/or repair the item. (AFLCR 57-27)

Recorded information, regardless of form or characteristic, of a scientific or technical nature. It may, for example, document research, experimental, developmental or engineering work; or be usable or used to define a design or process or to procure, produce, support, maintain, or operate materiel. The data may be graphic or pictorial delineations in media such as drawings or photographs; text in specifications or related performance or design type documents; or computer printouts. Examples of technical data include research and engineering data, engineering drawings and associated lists, specifications, standards, process sheets, manuals, technical reports, catalog item identifications and related information, and documentation related to computer software. Technical data does not include computer software or financial, administrative, cost and pricing, and management data, or other information incidental to contract administration. (DAC 76-9)

Encompasses all types of specifications, standards, engineering drawings, instructions, reports, manuals, tabular data, and test results used in the development, production, testing, use, maintenance, and disposal of military items, equipments and systems. (AFR 400-3)

Recorded information used to define a design and to produce, support, maintain, or operate items of materiel. These data may be recorded as graphic or pictorial delineations in media such as drawings or photographs, specifications or related performance or design type documents; in machine forms such as punched cards, magnetic tape, computer memory printouts; or may be retained in computer memory. Examples of recorded information include engineering drawings and associated lists, specifications, standards, process sheets, manuals, technique reports, catalog item identifications, and related information. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

TECHNICAL DATA AND INFORMATION

The means for communication of concepts, plans, descriptions, requirements, and instructions relating to technical projects, materiel, systems, and services. These may include specifications, standards, engineering drawings, associated lists, manuals, and reports, including scientific and technical reports; they may be in the form of documents, displays, sound recordings, punched cards, and digital or analog data. Technical data and information may be required for definition of a military requirement, program definition, technical monitoring, design and development, test and evaluation, configuration control, prototype manufacturing, procurement, production, processing, cataloging, standardization, training, operations, maintenance, repair, and emergency re-manufacturing. (NAVMAT 4000.16, AR 700-51, DOD 5010.12, NAVSHIPINST 4000.14)

TECHNICAL DATA FOR LOGISTIC SUPPORT

Technical data, as defined by DAR, Section I, Paragraph 1201.36, is the term applied to a composite of engineering, procurement, and support type information used to specify descriptive and performance characteristics or features of items, materiels, methods, practices, processes and services for development, production, use and support of end items. The term "technical data" encompasses a broad spectrum that is documented in textual, symbolic, and graphic forms. A separation within "technical data" can be made for engineering, procurement and provisioning. These separations, however, tend to overlap and their composites make up technical data for logistic support. (DLAR 4185.1/AFR 67-80/AR 700-31 NAVMATINST 4000.25A/MCO 4000.46)

TECHNICAL DATA FOR PROVISIONING (PROCUREMENT DATA)

This term, as defined by DODI 5100.63, includes those data used for identification and quantity determination(s) of spare and repair parts necessary to support and maintain end items of material for specified periods. These data are also used in the cataloging process and contractual formalization of item quantities. Uses are further defined by DODI 4151.7. In addition to specific elements of cataloging, engineering, maintenance and supply support data, as identified by DODI 5100.63, technical data for provisioning contain information such as piece part relationship to next higher components and assemblies, prices of parts, parts population, and replacement and overhaul factors. Provisioning Technical Documentation (PTD), although a form of technical data, consists of provisioning lists, as defined by DODI 4151.7, whereas technical data for provisioning includes engineering drawings, parts lists, lists of material, commercial catalogs, technical manuals and other data that are used to ensure proper execution of these lists and other provisioning functions. Technical data for provisioning (DODI 5100.63) and Supplementary Provisioning Technical Documentation (SPTD), as defined by DODI 4151.7, are, for all intents and purposes, synonymous. (DLAR 4185.1/AFR 67-80/AR 700-31/NAVMATINST 4000.25A/MCO 4000.46)

TECHNICAL DATA PACKAGE

A term used to describe the documentation that specified the form, fit, function, and manufacture requirements for an item or service. The technical data package is directly associated with the production package and includes selected technical data and other related data, such a specifications, plans, engineering drawings, standards, models, objectives, performance requirements, procedures, techniques, test and verification documents to ensure conformance, or production package and production equipment/component/part purchase descriptions. (NAVMATINST 4130.1, AMCR 11-26)

A technical description of an item or service adequate for use in procurement. The description shall be sufficiently complete to control the configuration to the required degree of design disclosure and the item quality to the required level and will consist of all applicable technical data such as plans, drawings and associated lists, specifications, purchase descriptions, standards, models, performance requirements, quality assurance provisions and packaging data. (AR 320-5)

A TDP encompasses production, designs, drawings, specifications, models, manufacturing techniques and details, and similar information (but excluding information associated with Research, Development, Testing, and Engineering (RDT&E)) necessary to enable a foreign government to manufacture or have manufactured, items of military equipment and repair parts. (AFR 400-3)

TECHNICAL DATA PROJECT

Any identifiable study, task, component, system or program, directly applicable to technical data management such as data preparation, acquisition, storage, retrieval, reproduction, display, exchange, dissemination, utilization, and system or program development or operation. (DOD 5010.13)

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

All efforts directed toward the solution of specific military problems short of major development projects. This type of effort may vary from fairly fundamental technical development to quite sophisticated breadboard hardware, as well as study, programming, and planning efforts. The dominant characteristic of this category of effort is that it is pointed toward new weapon system capability potentials, with a view towards development and evaluating the feasibility and practicability of new technology. Technical development is a sub-category of advanced development. (AFSCM 27-1)

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

A United States Air Force established grouping of resources, schedules, costs and Research and Development solutions requisite to fulfilling the requirement expressed in an Advanced Development Objective or Operational Support Requirement. (AFM 11-1)

A term used primarily in DOD to describe the documentation of efforts of the military Services identified with elements under Advanced Development, Engineering Development, and Operational Systems under development. DOD Instruction 3200.6 establishes the requirement for TDPs and describes the minimum required content. (AFR 27-9)

A plan prepared by the Naval Material Support Establishment or the cognizant bureau for the purpose of documenting those actions, procedures, and resources that are required in order to achieve the capability described in the Specific Operational Requirement (SOR) or those actions required to achieve the objectives outlined in an Advance Development Objective (ADO). (NAVMAT P-4215, OPNAVINST 3900.8C)

TECHNICAL DIRECTIVES

Applies to all letter-type technical directives issued by or at the direction of the Commander, Naval Air Systems Command to accomplish modifications and changes in order to maintain aircraft and their related equipment and material in a configuration which provides the optimum condition of safety, operational and materiel readiness. (BUWEPSINST 13052.1)

TECHNICAL DOCUMENT

Any document, that contains technical information or technical data. (AR 70-11, DOD 5200.20)

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Engineering drawings (basic and detail manufacturing drawings), standard drawings (AN, MS, NAS), specifications, technical catalogs and publications, parts lists, technical orders, bills of material, provisioning parts breakdowns and correspondence directly related thereto. (ASOINST P4400.24)

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION FOR PROVISIONING (TDP)

Two types of data are acquired from the end item contractors:

1. The first and basic type is commonly referred to as provisioning technical documentation in the form of hard copy lists, punched paper cards or tapes or magnetic tapes.

2. The second type, supplementary documentation, is in the form of drawings, sketches, and written descriptions. This second type of documentation is hereinafter referred to as technical data for provisioning (TDP). TDP consists of one of the following: Citation of applicable Government or recognized industry specifications or standards; engineering drawings at least equal to Category D, Form 3 of MIL-D-1000; commercial catalogs or commercial catalog descriptions; or sketches or photographs with brief descriptions of dimensional, material, mechanical, electrical, and other descriptive characteristics. (DSAR 4130.4/AR 708-4/NAVSUPINST 4120.36/AFR 72-11/MCO 4410.16)

TECHNICAL ERROR

An error which represents a conflict between the characteristics and/or functional performance data as expressed in a Federal Item Identification and that data contained in supporting technical documentation furnished with the submittal or available through other means. (DSAR 4130.4/AR 708-4/NAVSUPINST 4120.36/AFR 72-11/MCO 4410.16)

TECHNICAL ESCORT

One or more properly trained and equipped military personnel who accompany specified shipments of offensive chemical weapons or agents or biological research hardware or agents to assure a high degree of safety and security for the shipment. (AFLCR 400-17)

TECHNICAL EVALUATION

The study and investigations by a developing agency to determine the technical suitability of material, equipment or a system, for use in the military services. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2, JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

TECHNICAL FACILITY

A facility used to advance scientific engineering knowledge and techniques or to study the characteristics of devices or materials; e.g., wind tunnels, environmental chambers, launch stands, test ranges, etc. (AFSCP 80-1)

TECHNICAL FACILITY OFFICE

The office or person in each division, center, and laboratory staff responsible for coordinating overall facility planning. At the centers and laboratories, this office will normally be in the plans division. In the systems division, it is in the deputy for civil engineering. (AFSCP 80-1)

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Information, including scientific information, which relates to research, development, engineering, test, evaluation, production, operation, use and maintenance of munitions and other military supplies and equipment. (DOD 5200.20, JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER

An organization concerned with receiving, processing, and distributing S&T information as a service to internal and external users. It may be a manual operation or an automated information system. A center's functions may include, but are not necessarily limited to, report preparation services, primary productions and distribution, technical editing, graphic arts, still and motion photography and technical library and information analysis functions. (AFR 80-40)

TECHNICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

Any network of S&T information services providing facilities and procedures by which technical information and data are processed and transmitted from the originator to the user. (AFR 80-40)

TECHNICAL INSPECTION

Inspection of equipment and weapons to determine whether they are serviceable for continued use or whether repairs are necessary. (AR 320-5)

The initial, in process, and final inspections performed within a maintenance unit or materiel, incident to repair, to determine condition, deficiencies, parts requirements, nature of repairs necessary, and whether the item will be repaired locally, salvaged, or evacuated (initial inspection); to determine whether repairs in process are being performed properly (in process inspection); and to determine, before disposition is made of a repaired item, whether all required repairs were performed satisfactorily (final inspection). (AR 320-5)

TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE

The product resulting from processing and collating information concerning foreign technological developments and the performance and operational capabilities of foreign material, which now has or may eventually have a practical application for military purposes. (AR 705-5)

TECHNICAL JOURNAL

An organized periodical, prepared either in-house or on contract, that contains scientific and technical information, usually in a specific discipline. (AFR 80-40)

TECHNICAL LIBRARY

A special library, separate from but coordinated with the general library system of an installation and operating primarily as an integral part of the Air Force S&T Information Program and Air Force Library Program, in direct support of the Research Development, Testing, or Evaluation (RDT&E) mission of the unit it serves. A technical library may contain only hard copy technical reports (or technical reports in microform along with the necessary reading and reproducing equipment), or may include technical reports and books, journals, other forms of S&T data, and various reference materials required to RDT&E programs. (AFR 212-1)

TECHNICAL MANUAL (TM)

A manual providing detailed treatment of specific subjects considered necessary for the full accomplishment of required training. A technical manual also contains descriptions of materiel and instructions for the operation, handling and maintenance and repair thereof; information and instructions on technical procedures, exclusive of those of an administrative nature. (AR 320-5)

A publication issued by NAVAIRSYSCOM which promulgates the technical instructions and information for operating or maintaining (Formerly called "Handbooks.") (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

TECHNICAL MANUALS (TMs)

Publications and other forms of documentation containing a description of defense materiel with instructions for effective use. Generally they include operational instructions; maintenance instructions; parts list or parts breakdowns; and related technical information or procedures exclusive of administrative procedures. Other categories of technical publications may be classified as TMs as determined by using DOD components. (AFR 66-19/AR 310-70/NAVMATINST 5600.11A/MCO 5215.16/DSAR 4151.9)

Publications 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. (AFM 11-1)

TECHNICAL OBJECTIVES DOCUMENT

A compilation of all technical objectives within one particular technical area relating to Air Force technological needs. (AFM 11-1)

A document prepared by AFSC which is a compilation of all technical development objectives in the program element 6.24.05 (Exploratory Development) covered by the specific document. (AFSCM 27-1)

TECHNICAL ORDER

An AF publication that gives specific technical directives and information with respect to the inspection, storage, operation, modification, and maintenance of given AF items and equipment. (AFM 67-1)

TECHNICAL ORDER COMPLIANCE

This term is used on some occasions to refer to performing work or inspections that are directed by technical orders. In contrast to TCTOs, it pertains to actions that are of a recurring nature. The most common reference to this term is made in relation to the 00-20K series Age Control Technical Orders which direct replacement of seals and rubber goods after a prescribed period of supply stock shelf life time. (T.O. 00-20-1)

That state in which, in accordance with USAF technical order or other military department modification orders, an otherwise serviceable article must be processed by a maintenance activity for the periodic inspection calibration, test, modification, change, or alteration prior to shipment, issue, or equipment preparation for initial or continued storage. (AFM 67-1)

TECHNICAL ORDER DATA

Standard manuals of instruction, illustrated parts breakdowns, time compliance TOs, methods and procedure type TOs, numerical index and requirements tables, lists of applicable publications, and abbreviated TOs, such as checklists, inspection workcards, lubrication charts, and sequence charts (Figure 1). (AFSCR/AFLCR 6-1)

TECHNICAL ORDER (TO) MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The Agency which establishes and maintains a TO program in support of a program office (PO) or system manager (SM), fulfilling all responsibilities outlined in TO 00-5-1. (AFSCR/AFLCR 8-1)

TECHNICAL ORDER KIT

A kit consisting of the parts or special tools necessary to use, maintain, or modify a piece of equipment as prescribed in an AF technical order. (AFM 67-1)

TECHNICAL ORDER MANAGEMENT AGENCY (TOMA)

Organization or office within the SPO/PO having overall management responsibility for the acquisition of technical publications required for the operations and maintenance of a specific system, equipment. (AFSCM 310-2)

TECHNICAL ORDER NOTIFICATION AND COMPLIANCE (TONAC)

The data processing within the ACMS that processes and provides reports on hardware status and technical order application and compliance transactions for the purpose of controlling and evaluating workloads and logistic requirements. (AFLCR 171-91)

TECHNICAL ORDER SYSTEM

A system established as the official medium for disseminating technical information, instructions, and safety procedures pertaining to the operation, installation, maintenance, and modification of Air Force equipment and materiels. (AFM 11-1)

TECHNICAL ORDERS

The official medium for disseminating technical information, instructions, and safety procedures pertaining to the operation, installation, maintenance and modification of Air Force equipment and materiel. (AFM 11-1)

TECHNICAL PERSONNEL (TP)

Military and civilian personnel actually performing in the arts, crafts, and trades occupations in direct support of R&D jobs. Included may be machinists, model makers, electricians, computer programmers and operators and draftsmen. Personnel within this classification will log their time against direct job orders when they can identify their work to a specific job order. The remainder of their time will be logged against memorandum job order numbers (laboratories only). (AFSCM 177-265)

TECHNICAL PLANNING OBJECTIVES

A code which identifies the primary laboratory technical planning objective supported by the work unit. Valid codes are in AFSCR 80-14 (laboratories only). (AFSCM 177-265)

TECHNICAL PRESENTATION

Representatives of the responsible AFSC agency will trace the system design or designs and major specifications to stated operational and support requirements. Those requirements tending to drive system design, acquisition strategy, acquisition cost, and program schedule will be identified. Possible variations of system design will be described in terms of their impact on acquisition strategy, acquisition cost, and program schedule. (AFSCR 800-18)

TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

Consist of, but are not limited to: technical manuals, bulletins, and orders, engineering drawings; supply and service bulletins; lubrication orders; and repair parts lists. (DOD 5100.28)

Operational, maintenance and overhaul instructions, information or procedures for the use of Government equipment. (AFR 74-15)

Publications acquired as a portion of the system, subsystem, or equipment program which are used for operation and maintenance of the systems/equipment. These publications include procedural support data, development program manuals (DPMs), technical orders (TOs), and real property installed equipment (RPIE) manuals. Preliminary and initial issues of these publications may be used to support ATC system-oriented training (AFR 80-46). (AFSCM 310-2)

TECHNICAL REPORT

Any technical document written for the permanent record to document results obtained from, and recommendations made on, scientific and technical activities relating to a single task, project, or contract, or relating to a small group of closely related efforts. (DOD 5200.20, AR 70-11)

A document; a permanent written record to document the results of, and recommendations on, scientific and technical activities relating to a single project, task, or contract, or relating to a small group of closely-connected efforts within the DOD R&D program. (AFR 80-29)

Permanently written records of results obtained from, and recommendations made on, S&T activities relating to a single project, task, or contract, or relating to a small group of closely connected efforts within the DOD Research and Development Program. Although the S&T Information Program is concerned with all forms of technical communication, the technical report is the written medium of primary concern. (AFR 80-40)

TECHNICAL REPORTS

Any technical document written to permanently record technical information, conclusions, and recommendations developed on scientific, technical, and engineering activities relating to a single task, project or contract, or a small group of closely related efforts. A technical report may be definitive for the subject presented, exploratory in nature, or a record of inconclusive or negative findings. (AFSCM/AFLCM 310-1)

TECHNICAL SERVICE CONTRACTS

Type of contract in which the contractor's civilian personnel perform technical services for the Department of the Army. (AR 320-5)

TECHNICAL SERVICES

The function of accomplishing maintenance operations which are akin to service engineering but do not require as high a degree of specialty for accomplishment. Technical services include processes such as determining the economy and feasibility of repair, the level and nature of repair to be accomplished, feasibility to update configuration of items, determining range and rates of spare parts needed to sustain repair at various levels, establishing failure rates, and thorough analysis of reported failure data, adjusts failure rates and strives for improvement in product performance. (AFM 67-1)

An employee of a manufacturer of military equipment or systems who provides a liaison or advisory service between the manufacturer and the military users of the manufacturer's equipment or systems. (DOD 1130.2)

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

A detailed description of technical requirements stated in terms suitable to form the basis for the actual design development and production processes

of an item having the qualities specified in the operational characteristics. (JCS Pub 1)

TECHNICAL SUPPLY MANAGEMENT CODE

A four character code (combination of letter or letters and numbers) suffixed to a Federal Stock Number (FSN) by the Aviation Supply Office (ASO) to indicate the management and reporting segment of the inventory. (FASOINST 4700.22)

TECHNICAL SUPPLY OPERATIONS

Operations performed by supply units or technical supply elements of supply and maintenance units in acquiring, accounting for, storing, and issuing Class II and IV items needed by supported units and maintenance activities. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Time spent on work such as procurement (not R&D contracts), supply, safety, reliability and maintainability, engineering, data collection and processing, PME and facility maintenance. (AFSCM 177-265)

TECHNICAL SUPPORT REAL PROPERTY

Fixed capital facility assets of the Air Force, normally acquired within the authorization and funding of the MCP which are system-peculiar and/or system-oriented and which are required for all technical aspects of the test, development, and direct mission support of a specific system. (AFSCM 27-1, AFSCM 375-5)

TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS

Security trade control infractions not involving known or suspected diversion of material to denied areas or other prohibited locales. Examples include bidder failure to (a) submit required documentation evidencing arrival of exported material at approved destination or (b) respond to followup requests. (DOD 4160.21-M)

TECHNICALLY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL

Includes Army and Air Force military veterinary personnel, personnel of other Federal agencies, FDA inspectors, DPSC Quality Assurance Specialists, DCASR Quality Assurance Specialists, and DSA Defense Depot personnel designated as subsistence qualified. At Naval receiving facilities, in the absence of inspection support from the military veterinary personnel of the Army or Air Force, this includes the military officer, the receiving officer, and their designated representatives. (DSAR 4155.3/AR 30-12/NAVSUPINST 4355.2B/AFR 74-5/MCO 10110.21C)

TECHNICAL/QUALITY STANDARD

The document or standard that gives specific data for quality conformance. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

TECHNICIAN DELAY TIME

The number of maintenance man-hours expended on a maintenance task while no maintenance is performed either because of supply or administrative reasons. (MIL-STD-778)

TECHNICIANS

Military and civilian personnel at the nonprofessional level performing technical work in direct support of job orders. Included may be machinists, model makers, electricians, computer programmers and operators, and draftsmen. (AFSCR 80-26)

TECHNIQUE

A manner of performance such as the use of mathematical linear programming in the solution of a problem. (AFLCM 25-3)

TECHNIQUE CODE

Two character code which designates the type of equipment utilized. (AFLCR 171-26)

TECHNOLOGICAL LIFE

The estimated number of years before technology will make available new equipment or facilities which will make the existing or proposed equipment or facilities obsolete. (AFLCR 78-3)

TECHNOLOGICAL OBJECTIVES

Those basic and applied research and advanced development objectives which will result in the technical capabilities required for attainment of established capability goals. (AFM 11-1)

TECHNOLOGICAL WAR PLAN

An up-to-date expression of the future course for the AFSC prepared by DCS/Plans, HQ AFSC. The TWP contains the basic resources. The plan is open-ended on a time scale. (AFSCM 27-1)

TECHNOLOGY

Includes all effort directed toward eliminating major technical barriers and providing unique solutions to significant technical problems encountered in RDTE programs. A distinction is made between significant technological efforts and routine engineering. The former contribute to the development of scientific and engineering techniques or to the state-of-the-art in fields of technology. (AR 70-9)

TECHNOLOGY ACTIVITY

The area of technology investigation to be addressed during a TMR. It may be an individual effort or a combination of work units, tasks, or projects. (AFSCR 80-25)

TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT ANNEX

A one page description of technological risks remaining in a system program and the plans to address these risks. (DOD 5000.1)

TECHNOLOGY BASE

Work which is categorized as research (6.1XXX), exploratory development (6.2XXX), and nonsystems advanced development (6.3XXX). (AFSCR 80-23)

TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT REVIEW (TMR)

A program review conducted at field level on a scheduled basis for assessing the progress, condition, and projected status of a research or exploratory development technology activity that is under a laboratory or other AFSC performing organization. (AFSCR 80-25)

TECHNOLOGY NEED (TN)

A document by which AFSC organizations (excluding laboratories) describe an area of technological effort having a broad application to the orderly development of future systems, subsystems, or capabilities that is either a perceived deficiency or an area needing increased emphasis in the current laboratory technology base programs. The search area (6.1XXX) is excluded from the TN program since this area is guided by Research Objectives (RO). TNs are not a mechanism to solicit laboratory support for specific problems of systems, subsystems or hardware in development, acquisition or production. TNs may be initiated at any time during the year but normally will be initiated during the annual update process. This will allow their consideration during the normal laboratory planning and budgeting process. (AFSCR 80-23)

TECHNOLOGY OPPORTUNITY WINDOWS

That span of time during which the results of the TN must be available so that the technology can impact future system, subsystem, or hardware acquisitions. (AFSCR 80-23)

TECHNOLOGY PLANNING OBJECTIVES

Broad planning goals that have been established to facilitate orderly, timely, and effective progress in pertinent technological areas. (AFSCR 80-37)

TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM PLAN (TPP)

The primary planning document for an advanced development technology program, tailored to describe and support the program concisely and adequately. It is used instead of the Program Management Plan (PMP) prescribed for systems acquisition programs (AF 800 series regulations). (AFSCR 80-1)

Primary planning document tailored to describe and support the program concisely and adequately It is written at the program element, project, or task level as appropriate, reviewed annually, and updated when required. (AFSCR 80-19)

TECHNOLOGY REPAIR CENTER (TRC)

A facility within the SOR which has been chosen to repair, modify, or process a specific item of equipment. (AFLCR 65-15)

A facility designated by HQ AFLC or a management ALC to repair, modify, or otherwise process a specific item of equipment. For the purpose of this regulation, the term includes both AFLC industrial activities and commercial contract facilities to which AFLC prime workloads have been assigned. (AFLCR 66-5)

TECHNOLOGY REPAIR CENTER (TRC) CODE

A three-digit alpha code assigned for identification of Technologies, Integers of Work and Family Groups, designed to categorize selected AFLC depot maintenance workloads into the predetermined TRC groupings and identify them by source of repair (SOR) to the Pseudo Code and federal supply class (FSC) in the AFR 66-50 CREATE system. See Attachment 3 for TRC codes and their descriptions. (AFLCR 66-29)

TELECOMMUNICATION

Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images, and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, visual, or other electromagnetic systems. (DOD 5000.8)

TELEMETERING SYSTEM

A method of taking measured values within an aerospace vehicle and transmitting these values electronically to a ground station. (AFM 11-1)

TELEPHONE OUTSIDE PLANT

The BWCS telephone outside plant consists of the communications and operational cable systems extending from the main distribution frame to, and including, the telephone end instruments (AFR 100-18)

TELEPHONE PLANT IMPROVEMENT

This is a change which affects the BWCS, but which does not change the O&M manpower requirements, affect the MCP, or change the PCSP

beyond the maximum allowable 20 percent increase in the number of authorized lines. Telephone plant improvements do not include operation and maintenance actions that the base performs, such as those within the criteria of established maximum limit CSAs or which are directed by AF Forms 1070, 1075, and 1367. These local service actions are taken in accordance with AFM 100-22. (AFR 100-18)

TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED

Space in which the temperature can be controlled within specific limits. (AFR 69-8)

TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED STORAGE SPACE

Storage space in which temperature is controlled within specified limits. (AFM 67-1)

TEMPORARILY REQUIRED ITEMS

An item provided on a loan basis to satisfy a temporary requirement (six months or less). (AFM 67-1)

TEMPORARY EXPEDIENT EQUIPMENT LIST

List of minimum equipment necessary to initiate meaningful unit training pending receipt of total authorized allowances. (AR 320-5)

TENANT

A unit or activity which occupies facilities provided by another unit or activity. (DSAM 4140.4)

An Air Force, Air Force Reserve, or Air National Guard (ANG) organization or element that occupies the facilities of, or receives support from, another major command, the ANG or Air Force Reserve Component. (AFR 11-4)

A unit or activity of one military department that receives services and occupies facilities provided by a unit or activity of another military activity. Any unit or activity located near or on an AFSC base and which receives support from that base (that is, may be other AFSC activity, MAJCOM, DOD Department/agency, Government agency, or non-Government entity). (AFSCR 170-9)

TENANT ACTIVITY

A unit assigned to a command other than the command having operational jurisdiction over the base upon which it is located. (AFM 67-1)

TENANT UNIT

An organization or activity of one major air command which is logistically supported by an AF base or activity which is under the jurisdiction of a different major command. (AFM 67-1)

TENDER

Special tariffs offered by commercial carriers to Government. (AFLCR 171-15)

TENDERS NEGOTIATED

Special tenders which are offered by commercial carriers in response to request for adjustment. (DSAR 4500.3)

TENDERS, UNSOLICITED OR NONNEGOTIATED

Special tenders which are offered by commercial carriers for reasons best known to the carriers and which are not in response to adjustments sought by MTMTS. (DSAR 4500.3)

TENTATIVE FORCE GUIDANCE

A series of force tables showing aircraft, ships, and missiles to be operating in the budget year plus seven. (NAVMAT P-4215)

TENTATIVE MODIFICATION

A proposed Class V modification for which AFLC has forwarded a completed feasibility study to HQ USAF. (AFR 57-4)

TENTATIVE SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT

A requirement document prepared by the CNO to tentatively state a requirement for a particular capability, identify the anticipated threat, outline the operational concept, define those performance and operational characteristics which can be specified, and indicate the time period in which the capability is needed. (OPNAVINST 4900.8C)

A requirement document prepared by the CNO and addressed to the CNM or the cognizant system command. It is generally the initial step in the formal exchange of documents between the Navy's operation and acquisition elements in the RDT&E planning cycle and, thus, is a first step toward arriving at a definition of the system: its characteristics; its deployment, and its procurement, operation and maintenance costs. (NAVMAT P-4215)

TERMINAL

Those military and commercial facilities used for the loading, unloading, and intransit handling of cargo or personnel by various modes of transportation. (AR 320-5)

TERMINAL CLEARANCE CAPACITY

The amount of cargo or personnel that can be moved through and out of a terminal on a daily basis. (AR 320-5)

TERMINAL OPERATIONS

The reception processing, and staging of passengers the receipt, transit storage and

marshalling of cargo, the loading and unloading of ships or aircraft, and the manifesting and forwarding of cargo and passengers to destination. (AR 320-5)

TERMINAL SPACE

The covered space required for processing the issues and receipts of material for on-base use and storage and for offbase shipment. This includes space for receiving, packaging, materials handling systems, shipping, surface terminal, and air terminal facilities. Terminal space will be computed and expressed in terms of gross square feet. Real Property Facility Basic Category numbers in the 141 series and 610-142 will apply. (AFLCM 400-2, Vol IX)

TERMINAL VALUE

The expected value of either existing or proposed facility/equipment at the end of their economic life. (AFLCR 78-3)

TERMINAL VEHICLE

That part of a rocket vehicle that is last to separate, but is itself a carrier of something, as in the case of a lunar probe or Earth satellite. (AFM 11-1)

TERMINAL, AIR

An installation provided with the facilities for loading and unloading aircraft and the intransit handling of traffic (passengers, cargo, and mail) which is moved by aircraft. (DOD 4500.32-R)

TERMINAL, COMMAND

A Military organization which provides a command headquarters for a terminal or base area in which one or more terminals are located. (DOD 4500.32-R)

A transportation Corps unit which provides a command headquarters for a terminal or base area in which one or more terminals are located. (AR 320-5)

TERMINAL, WATER

An installation provided with facilities for loading and unloading vessels and the intransit handling of traffic (passengers, cargo, and mail) which is moved by water. (DOD 4500.32-R)

TERMINATED PORTION OF A CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT

Terminated portion of a construction contract which has been completely terminated means the entire contract notwithstanding the completion of and payment for individual items of work prior to termination. (DAR 18-601)

TERMINATED PORTION OF THE CONTRACT

That portion of a terminated contract which relates to work or end terms not already completed and accepted prior to the effective date of termination and which the contractor is not to continue to perform. (DAR 8-101.27)

TERMINATE, TERMINATED, AND TERMINATION

These terms refer to the termination or cancellation, in whole or in part, of work under a prime contract for the convenience or at the option of the Government (except for default of the prime contractor), or of work under a subcontract for any reason except the default of the subcontractor. (ONMINST 5000.3)

TERMINATION

The deletion of an aerospace vehicle from the Air Force inventory due to its transfer to a non-Air Force activity, its damage beyond economical repair or its destruction. (AFR 65-110)

TERMINATION CLAIM

Any claim by a contractor or subcontractor, permitted by the terms of a prime contract, for compensation for the termination, in whole or in part, of the prime contract or a subcontract thereunder, and any other claim which this Section authorizes to be asserted and settled in connection with a termination settlement. (DAR 8-101.25)

TERMINATION CODES

Codes used to indicate the primary cause of loss (attrition or expenditure) for an aerospace vehicle. These codes will be entered on an AF Form 359, "Inventory Change Report," to explain each loss from Air Force inventory and to indicate transfer (other than loan) to agencies outside the Air Force. These codes will not be used on loss actions resulting from transfers between Air Force activities. (AFM 65-110)

TERMINATION CONTRACTING OFFICER

Any contracting officer authorized to terminate contracts and/or settle terminated contracts. (AFM 11-1)

TERMINATION DATE

The last date upon which new actions will be accepted against a specific FMS Case. (AFR 400-3)

TERMINATION INVENTORY

Any items of physical property purchased, supplied, manufactured, furnished, or otherwise acquired for performance of the terminated contract and properly allocable to the terminated portion of the contract. The term does not include any

facilities, special test equipment, material, or special tooling, which are subject to a separate contract or a special contract provision governing the use or disposition thereof. (DAC 76-9)

TERRAIN CONDITIONS

Characteristics of the surface of the earth including natural and man-made features. (AR 705-15)

TEST

A process by which data are accumulated to serve a basis for assessing the degree that an item or system meets, exceeds, or fails to meet the technical or operational properties required of the system. (AR 705-50)

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. (AFR 80-14)

TEST AGENCY

The agency responsible for conducting the test on specific aircraft or munitions items (for example, laboratories, test wing, or program office). (AFSCR 136-3)

TEST AIRCRAFT

The aircraft authorized for use in research, development, test or evaluation of the aircraft system including items or parts which are not necessarily part of the aircraft system, but which require airborne testing or evaluation. Included are standard, nonstandard, commercial, obsolete or other service aircraft assigned, bailed, borrowed, loaned, or leased for research and development. (AR 705-24)

TEST AMMUNITION

Ammunition and explosive material used in the test, development, evaluation of weapons, aircraft, missiles, or ammunition items, or in the development of new tactics and techniques. (AFM 67-1)

TEST AND EVALUATION

The term "test" denotes any project or program designed to obtain, verify, and provide data for the evaluation of: Research and development other than laboratory experiments; progress in accomplishing development objectives; performance and operational capability of systems, subsystems, components, and equipment items. The term "evaluation" denotes the review and analysis of quantitative data produced during current or previous testing, data obtained from: Tests conducted by other Government agencies and contractors, from operation and commercial experience, or combinations thereof. (AFR 80-14, AFM 11-1)

TEST AND EVALUATION OBJECTIVES ANNEXES (TEOA)

The TEO provides a common baseline for the independent evaluations by the implementing command and AFTEC or operating/supporting commands. The TEOA delineates discrete objectives of the overall test program. The attainment of these objectives will provide the answers to the critical questions and areas of risk presented in the DCP. (AFR 80-14)

TEST AND MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT

All devices used to measure, gauge test, inspect, diagnose, or otherwise examine materials, supplies and equipment to determine compliance with requirements established in technical documents, (e.g., RDT&E documents, specifications, engineering drawings, technical orders, technical manuals, maintenance instructions, serviceability standards). (DOD 4155.18)

Those devices which are used to measure or evaluate the characteristics of material. (AR 750-25)

TEST CENTERS AND RANGES

The test centers and ranges are Arnold Engineering Development, Air Proving Ground, Air Force Flight Test, Air Force Missile Development, and Air Force Special Weapons Centers; Air Force Eastern Test, and Air Force Western Test Ranges. (AFSCM 75-1)

TEST DIRECTIVE

A HQ USAF document which provides direction and guidance for OT&E for those cases not covered by PMD. (AFR 80-14)

TEST DIRECTOR

The person assigned to direct the test force in the preparation and execution of the detailed test plan. (AFR 80-14)

TEST ENGINEER/PROJECT OFFICER

The individual responsible for conducting a specific test. (AFSCR 136-3)

TEST FORCE

The group responsible for conducting test and evaluation activities requiring participation by more than one agency. The requirement for a test force and designation of participants is noted in

appropriate system or project documentation, and applies primarily to system testing activities; however, it may also be applicable to project or engineering service efforts when large scale operations are involved. (AFR 8014, AFM 11-1)

TEST FUNCTIONS

Actions necessary to demonstrate or otherwise verify that the system and/or system elements are capable of performing basic mission requirements. Such functions would include test requirement determination, testing, test support, and test result evaluation during the conceptual, transition, definition, acquisition, and operational phases (reference AFSCM 375-4). This would include definition phase feasibility tests; engineering evaluation tests, reliability tests, production tests, and other category I tests; acceptance test/verifications; I&C tests; category II tests, including technical approval demonstrations to the using command/agency; follow-on developmental tests; and follow-on operational tests. (AFSCM 375-5)

TEST MOTOR VEHICLE

A vehicle (except passenger carrying, as explained in AFR 77-6) modified to the extent that it becomes an integral part of the test project being conducted. (AFR 57-19)

TEST PLAN

A document which is prepared by the test organization coordinated with all agencies concerned and approved by the system project office (SPO), program or the project office, or other responsible management agency. It agrees with the content of the test and evaluation portion of the appropriate acquisition program documentation and applicable performance/design specifications. The test-plan format will depend on the specific test requirements to be met and on the magnitude, scope, and nature of the test, and other internal or supplemental test documentation which define the total test and evaluation program. (AFR 80-14)

TEST PLAN (DOD) TACTICAL SHELTERS PROGRAM

A coordinated and approved planning document that describes the program for the test and evaluation of shelters during the portion of the life cycle extending from the initiation of engineering development through the evaluation of the first production items. This program includes a description of the individual tests, their objectives, criteria for success, test sites, agency responsible for testing, and unusual test support requirements. It justifies costs to include the number of test prototypes. (See Coordinated Test Program (CTP)). (AR 70-59)

TEST PROCEDURE

A formal written plan for testing an item to a requirement as defined by contract. Such test plans are subject to approval by the Government, normally the technical activity. (AFR 74-15)

TEST REPORT

A formal document describing the method of test and the results of a test. (AFR 74-15)

TEST SITE ACTIVITY

Any Air Force agency, including contractor site activation organization, responsible for physically carrying out, supporting, or actively participating in developments, tests, and evaluations. Test site activities include AFBs providing support to tenant activities per AFR 11-4. (AFR 400-26)

TEST STAND

A stand at which some mechanism or engine is tested out; specifically, a stand at which the static firing of a rocket engine is carried out to test thrust and other reactions. (AFM 11-1)

TEST SUPPORT AIRCRAFT

Those standard, nonstandard, commercial, obsolete, or other service aircraft, assigned by TDA or special authorization, to support test programs or projects by actual participation. Included are aircraft used for pace, chase (safety), photo, air drop and delivery, targets, missile recovery, range calibration and clearance, cloud sampling and data link; also for test of concepts and ground test and handling equipment. Aircraft may or may not be reconfigured or modified to provide test support. (AR 705-24)

TEST SUPPORT TABLE

A listing of items determined, on a coordinated basis, by the prime contractor, SSM, AFSC, and Air Proving Ground Center or testing agency and applicable IMs, as being necessary for the support throughout an AF minimum quantities not to exceed base levels as prescribed in Chapter 2, Part one, Volume II, of test support table items for test weapons system will be supplied to test sites. Balance of material for test phase and operations will be revised by the SSM based on test support data through coordination when required with the respective IM, major commands involved, and prime contractor. (AFM 67-1)

TEST VEHICLE

A rocket or jet powered craft used in testing components of proposed aerospace systems. (AFM 11-1)

TESTING

An element of Inspection. Generally denotes the determination by technical means of the physical and chemical properties or elements of Materials, Supplies or Components thereof, involving not so much the element of personal judgment as the application of established scientific principles and procedures. (MIL-STD-109)

An element of inspection consisting of determining, by technical means and established scientific principles and procedures, the physical, biological, or chemical properties of materials, supplies, or components thereof. (DSAR 4155.3/AR 30-12/NAVSUPINST 4355.2B/AFR 74-5/MCO 10110.21C)

An element of inspection which generally determines, by technical means, the properties capabilities or elements of supplies, or components thereof, and involves the application of established scientific principles and procedures. Testing includes the following:

(1) Burst; air, hydrostatic

(2) Leakage; air filling, hydrostatic, submersion

(3) Functional or operational; the observation of an item in actual operation.

(4) Coloration; use of chemicals for determining types of metals and metal coating.

NOTE: Specialized test equipment utilized will be operated by technically qualified inspection personnel. (AFLCR 74-13)

TESTING LABORATORY

A laboratory having facilities to perform the qualification examination and testing. This laboratory may be one of the following: (1) Government operated or contract laboratory. A laboratory operated by or under contract to the Government. (2) Laboratory not operated or contracted for by Government. A laboratory of the manufacturer or distributor either inplant or under contract to him. (SD-6)

TEST-CHECK

A process of verifying the accuracy of an accounting procedure or a statement of fact or condition by an examination of selected samples. Such samples may be selected at random, or may represent a portion of the whole selected on a systematic basis designed to assure the obtaining of a representative sample. (GXMINST 5000.3, DOD 5000.8)

TEXTILES

Cloth and other fabrics woven or knit from natural or synthetic fibers. (DOD 4160.21-M)

THEATER

The geographical area outside CONSUS for which a unified or specified Commander has been assigned military responsibility. (DOD 4500.32-R, AR 55-23, JCS Pub 1). (AR 55-23/OPNAVINST 4600.17C/AFR 75-37/MCO 4621.2B/DLAR 4500.26)

THEATER ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE OFFICES

These accounting and finance offices have been established in USAFE AAC, and PACAF for the purpose of performing certain stock fund accounting and finance functions within these theaters which have been delegated by the division accounting and finance office, primarily for geographical reasons. (AFM 67-1)

THEATER AMMUNITION CONTROL POINT

An AF activity located within an overseas theater which controls the distribution, requisitioning, and expenditure of ammunition. (AFM 67-1)

THEATER ARMY

Denotes the senior all-Army organization that includes all U.S. Army individuals units, detachments, organizations, and installations assigned to a theater of operations. It comprises theater army headquarters and subordinate headquarters and commands. It is a major subordinate component command of the unified (theater) command. (FM 54-7)

THEATER SCREENING

Screening accomplished through circularization of excess personal property information in accordance with the policies and procedures issued by the appropriate theater commander. (DOD 4160.21-M)

THERMAL BARRIER

The zone of speed at which friction heat generated by rapid passage of an object through the atmosphere exceeds endurance compatible with the function of the object. (AFM 11-1)

THERMAL ENERGY

The energy emitted from the fireball as thermal radiation. The total amount of thermal energy received per unit area at a specified distance from a nuclear explosion is generally expressed in terms of calories per square centimeter. (JCS Pub 1)

THERMAL EXPOSURE

The total normal component of thermal radiation striking a given surface throughout the course of a detonation; expressed in the units: calories per square centimeter. (JCS Pub 1

THERMAL HEATING

Aerodynamic heating produced by supersonic and hypersonic travel through the atmosphere; transfer of heat from a laminar or turbulent flow around the nose of a re-entry body as it loses kinetic energy. (AFM 11-1)

THERMONUCLEAR

An adjective referring to the process (or processes) in which very high temperatures are used to bring about the fusion of light nuclei, with the accompanying liberation of energy. (JCS Pub 1)

THERMONUCLEAR WEAPON

A weapon in which very high temperatures are used to bring about the fusion of light nuclei such as those of hydrogen isotopes (e.g., deuterium and tritium) with the accompanying release of energy. The high temperatures required are obtained by means of fission. (JCS Pub 1)

THIRD COUNTRY TRAINING

Training provided under U.S. supervision outside the CONUS in a country other than the country of program. Training may include U.S. assistance for costs of normal student travel and living allowances. (DOD 5105.38M)

THIRD FLASH PROCESSING

This run consolidates any additional input data received and final adjustments and produces reports to be used in making final adjustments. (AFLCR 171-120)

THIXOTROPIC GEL

A gel which will liquefy when pressure is applied or the mass is agitated. (AFM 127-201)

THREAT AND FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY

Intelligence information that AFSC uses consists of two general categories; foreign technology data and threat data. Foreign technology data is a category of S&T intelligence and is particularly important to research, exploratory development, and advanced development. All programs will use foreign technology data to augment the US technology base. Threat data may include both general and S&T intelligence. A program/project/system development is threat sensitive if: (1) the system/system component could be adversely affected by a foreign threat during the storage, transport, or accomplishment of its mission (the system may not be weapon oriented-logistic systems may be adversely affected by a threat); or (2) threat data is required to determine the objectives or characteristics of the program/project system. This includes programs/projects/systems which are weapon oriented, counter-threat oriented, and threat simulations. (AFSCR 80-11)

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE

The average concentration of toxic gas to which the normal person can be exposed without injury for eight hours per day, five days per week for an unlimited period. Differs slightly from maximum allowable concentration (MAC), which is a maximum concentration. (AFM 127-201)

THRESHOLD LIMITS

Normal operating equipment limits of wear metals, in parts per million, of specific metallic elements measured in a sample of operating oil or fluid. A value used in conjunction with the rate of wear as a basis to segregate normal from abnormal operating equipment. (AR 700-61, AFR 66-39)

THRESHOLD(S)

The point, stated in terms of total obligational authority, manpower, and forces, at and above which DA or OSD, as specified, must specifically approve changes to the Five-Year Defense Program. (AMCR 11-4)

Limits imposed by the Secretary of Defense on program changes, the basis for which is the Department of Defense Five-Year Force Structure and Financial Program. These are expressed in terms of dollars and physical resources. (AFM 11-1)

Secretary of Defense-imposed flexibility levels applicable to the Force and Financial Plan, expressed in terms of dollars and physical resources. (HP 21-1)

THROUGHPUT DISTRIBUTION

Term used to describe shipments which bypass intermediate installations. (AR 320-5)

THROAT

The most restricted section of an exhaust nozzle. Gas velocity at the throat of a nozzle used for supersonic gas flow will always equal sonic velocity. (AFM 127-201)

THRU BILL

The use of a single document to procure transportation and related services for shipment by a combination of two or more modes, providing single carrier liability with one commercial carrier furnishing or arranging all services from original point of shipment to final destination. (AR 50-30)

THRUST

The resultant force in the direction of motion due

to the components of the pressure forces in excess of ambient atmospheric pressure, acting on all inner surfaces of the vehicle propulsion system parallel to the direction of motion. (AFM 11-1)

THRUST-WEIGHT RATIO

A quantity used to evaluate engine performance and obtained from dividing the thrust output by the engine weight less fuel. If the pound is used as the unit of measure for thrust and weight, the result is pounds of thrust per pound of engine. (AFM 11-1, AFM 127-201)

TIC

Transaction identification code. (AFM 65-662)

TICK MARK

A term used to identify a diagonal line on production delivery schedules that separates fiscal year procurement quantities. The sum of the quantities between two tick marks (diagonal lines) represent the fiscal year quantity to be procured. (AFSCM 27-1, AFSCR 27-6)

TIE DOWN

The securing of an item to the base of a shipping container by attaching tensioning devices, such as strapping or wire, to or over the item. This is a form of anchoring. (AFP 71-4)

TIE DOWN POINT

An attachment point provided on or within a vehicle for securing cargo. (JCS Pub 1)

TIER

A horizontal layer of a column, row or stack. (AFR 69-8)

TIE-DOWN DIAGRAM

A drawing indicating the prescribed method of securing a particular item of cargo within a specific type of vehicle. (JCS Pub 1)

TIE-DOWN POINT PATTERN

The pattern of tie down points within a vehicle. (JCS Pub 1)

TIME

The designation of an instant on a selected time scale, astronomical or atomic. It is used in the sense of the time of day. (AR 750-25)

Time shall be measured on an hourly basis or the closest designated increment of hours for condition statuses, except that time for ships and submarines shall be measured to the nearest whole day. An exception type reporting technique should be used e.g., unless reported "Not Ready," materiel is considered "Ready" within the established parameters of the Military Departments. (DOD 7730.25)

The total program authorized in the current annual budget program for procurement of materiel. (DOD 5000.8)

TIME ADMINISTRATIVE

Those elements of Delay Time that are not included in Supply Delay Time. (MIL-STD-721B)

TIME AND MATERIAL CONTRACT

A contract providing for the procurement of supplies or services on the basis of: a. direct labor hours at specified fixed hourly rates (which rates include direct and indirect labor, overhead, and profit); and b. material at cost. (AR 320-5, AFM 11-1, JCS Pub 1)

TIME BETWEEN DEPOT REPAIR (TBDR)

ETI hours accumulated on an individual IS between recycles to the TRC for repair. (AFLCM 66-309)

TIME BETWEEN FAILURE (TBF)

The ages of the failed items are summed and this sum is then divided by the quantity of failures to get the TBF factor. (ASFLCM 66-2)

TIME BETWEEN OVERHAUL (TBO)

For these items which failed and required depot level maintenance plus those which were removed for mandatory replacement due to a maximum allowable operating time the time at removal is summed and divided by the quantity of such replacements. (AFLCM 66-2)

The average accumulated hours since last TRC repair on ISs received at the TRC during a specified time period. The TBO is calculated by accumulating the differences in ETI hours for each IS undergoing repair during this period at the TRC. Not included are first cycle systems and units with invalid ETI readings. (AFLCM 66-309)

See average age at failure. This factor is computed by dividing the accumulated flying hours on items removed for overhaul by their number. This term is sometimes erroneously used for measuring of life expectancy and also used as a synonym of Max Time. (AFLCR 171-12)

TIME CHANGE COMPONENT

A component which because of design limitations or safety is removed from an end item for rebuild, overhaul or retirement after a specified period of operations, number of rounds, miles, hours or any other measurable operational event; e.g., an aircraft, weapon, vehicle, etc., component/part. (AR 320-5)

TIME CHANGE ITEM

Accessories and components of weapon systems which have been identified as having some fixed service life expectancy and which must be replaced with a new or overhauled item after accrual of a specific number of hours or cycles of operation or at the expiration of a given calendar time period. (AFM 11-1, AFR 400-3)

A time significant item which must be changed at a specified number of calendar months, operating time/and or cycles. These items are listed in the replacement schedule of the dash 6 Inspection Manuals. (AFLCR 171-91)

TIME COMPLIANCE TECHNICAL ORDER (TCTO)

Directives issued to provide instructions to Air Force activities for accomplishing "one-time" changes, modifications, or inspections of equipment or installation of new equipment. (AFLCR 171-91)

TIME COMPLIANCE TECHNICAL ORDER (TCTO) WAIVER

Temporary postponement of compliance with individual TCTOs. (AFSCR/AFLCR 66-24)

TIME FACTOR

A value used to adjust replacement factors to the specified program positions used in the computation. These are 1st posn - 0.00, 2nd posn - 1.00, 3rd posn - 1.50, 4th posn - .75, 5th posn - 2.00, 6th posn 2.25, - 7th posn - 2.50, 8th posn - 3.00, 9th posn - 3.50, 10th posn - 4.50, 11th posn - .50, and 12th posn - 6.50. (AFLCM 57-2)

TIME INTERVAL

The duration of a segment of time without reference to when the time interval begins and ends. It may be given in seconds of time. (AR 750-25)

TIME SHARING COMPUTER SERVICE

An ADPE configuration which permits use of the central processing unit (CPU) and its internal programs for two or more purposes by two or more users during the same time interval. The users will be in communication with the computer by remote input and/or output devices. (AFLCR 300-23)

TIME SIGNIFICANT ITEM

An item, the functional performance of which is degraded as a result of usage and/or calendar age. (AFLCR 171-91)

TIME STANDARDS

The reference values of time and time interval. They are determined by astronomical observation and by the operation of atomic clocks. They are disseminated by the transport of clocks, radio transmission, and by other means. (AR 750-25)

TIME TYPE

A series of codes that describe the method and unit by which an item of hardware acquires usage that results in wear or deterioration. (AFLCR 171-91)

A unit of measure for aging a selected item. Examples: minute, hour, day, month, cycle. (AFLCR 171-12)

TIME-CURRENT

The time that an item has accumulated this processing cycle. (AFLCM 66-17, AFLCR 171-12)

TIME-DOWN

The time that an item (normally constantly operating) does not operate. (AFLCM 66-17, AFLCR 171-12)

TIME-ENDING

If ending code is installed active, the ending time indicated is the total operating hours an item has accumulated since last major overhaul (or since manufacture is never previously overhauled) at the end of reporting period. If ending code is other than installed active, the starting time is either the operating time when the item was installed prior to the change in status denoted by the ending code or the operating time indication first day of the reporting period. (AFLCM 66-17)

TIME-PREVIOUS

The time that an item has accumulated prior to this processing cycle. (AFLCR 171-12)

TIME-STARTING

If ending code is installed active, the starting time indicated is either the operating time when the item was last installed or the time indicated on the first day of reporting period. If ending code is other than installed active, the starting time is either the operating time when the item was installed prior to the change in status denoted by the ending code or the operating time indication first day (AFLCR 171-12)

TIME-TYPE

A unit of measure of aging a selected item. Examples: Landings, hour, day month, cycle. (AFLCM 66-17)

TIME-UP

The time that an item (normally not constantly operating) operates. (AFLCR 171-12)

TIME-WEIGHTED, ESSENTIALITY-WEIGHTED REQUISITIONS

Time-weighting is the consideration of the

average number of days delay in the availability of materiel; essentiality-weighting is the consideration of the relative essentiality of each item; and requisitions short are requisitions on backorder. Thus, to minimize time-weighted, requisitions short is to minimize the average number of days delay in the availability of materiel (including requisitions not backordered) considering the relative essentiality of each item in a given inventory and the size of the requisition. (DOD 4140.39)

TIME/CYCLE USAGE

The operating time accumulated by a selected item of hardware during functional operation in its intended environment. These increments of time may be measured in units of hours, minutes, starts, stops, cycles, landings, takeoffs, etc. (AFLCR 171-91)

TIME, ACTIVE

That time during which an item is in the operational inventory. (MIL-STD-721B)

TIME, ADJUSTMENT OR CALIBRATION

That element of Maintenance Time during which the needed adjustment of calibrations are made. (MIL-STD-721B)

TIME, ALERT

That element of Uptime during which an item is thought to be specified operating condition and is awaiting a command to perform its intended mission. (MIL-STD-721B)

TIME, CHECKOUT

That element of Maintenance Time during which performance of an item is verified to be in specified condition. (MIL-STD-721B)

TIME, DELAY

That element of Downtime during which no maintenance is being accomplished on the time because of either supply delay or administrative reasons. (MIL-STD-721B)

TIME, DOWN (DOWNTIME)

That element of Time during which the item is not in condition to perform its intended function. (MIL-STD-721B)

TIME, FAULT CORRECTION

That element of Maintenance Time during which a failure is corrected by (a) repairing in place; (b) removing, repairing, and replacing; or (c) removing and replacing with a like serviceable item. (MIL-STD-721B)

TIME, FAULT LOCATION

That element of Maintenance Time during which testing and analysis is performed on an item to isolate a failure (MIL-STD-721B)

TIME, IDLE

Lost time of employees or machines due to work stoppage from any cause. (DOD 5000.8)

TIME, INACTIVE

That time during which an item is in reserve (in the Inactive Inventory). (MIL-STD-721B)

TIME, ITEM OBTAINMENT

That element of Maintenance Time during which the needed item or items are being obtained from designated organizational stockrooms. (MIL-STD-721B)

TIME, MISSION

That element of Uptime during which the item is performing its designated mission. (MIL-STD-721B)

TIME, MODIFICATION

The time necessary to introduce any specific change(s) to an item to improve its characteristics or to add new ones. (MIL-STD-721B)

TIME, MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE OPERATING

The age at which removal from service for major overhaul is mandatory. (AFLCM 66-17, AFLCR 171-12)

TIME, PREPARATION

That element of Maintenance Time needed to obtain the necessary test equipment and maintenance manuals, and set up the necessary equipment to initiate fault location. (MIL-STD-721B)

TIME, REACTION

That element of Uptime needed to initiate a mission, measured from the time the command is received. (MIL-STD-721B)

TIME, STUDY

The art of observing and recording or calculating the time required to perform each detailed element of an industrial operation and "leveling" off the results into a practicable attainable work standard. May be an integral part of motion study, when objectives are not confined to establishing work standards on basis of accepted methods. (DOD 5000.8)

TIME, SUPPLY DELAY

That element of Delay Time during which a needed item is being obtained from other than the

designated organizational stockrooms. (MIL-STD-721B)

TIME, TURN-AROUND

That element of Maintenance Time needed to service or checkout an item for recommitment. (MIL-STD-721B)

TIME, UP (UPTIME)

That element of Active Time during which an item is either alert, reacting, or performing a mission. (MIL-STD-721B)

TIME, CLEANUP

That element of Maintenance Time during which the item is enclosed and extraneous material not required for operation is removed. (MIL-STD-721B)

TINNITUS

A ringing, whistling or other noisy sensation in the ear. (AFM 127-201)

TIPS

External fuel tanks. (JCS Pub 1)

T&E MASTER PLAN (TEMP)

This is an overall test and evaluation plan designed to identify and integrate the effort and schedules of all T&E to be accomplished in connection with an acquisition program. (AFR 80-14)

TM TRANSFER TEAM

Team composed of representatives of transferring component and receiving component for the purpose of reviewing TMs for currency before they transfer in support of weapons systems or equipment for which management responsibility is being transferred from one DOD component to another. (AFR 66-10/AR 310-70/NAVMATINST 5600.11A/MCO 5215.16/DSAR 4151.9)

TMS

Type/Model/Series. (AFM 65-662)

TO ACCOMPANY TROOPS

Equipment which accompanies the unit or unit personnel to the port of embarkation. (AFM 67-1)

TO MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The Agency which establishes and maintains a TO program in support of a program office (PO) or system manager (SM), fulfilling all responsibilities outlined in TO 00-5-1. (AFSCR/AFLCR 8-1)

TOE CHANGES

Table of Organizational and Equipment (TOE) changes are those publications which changes portions of existing TOE worldwide; these changes relate to basic TOE, not MTOE. (AR 310-44)

TOE CONSOLIDATED CHANGE TABLE

A compilation of the separate numbered TOE changes to individual TOE required to be published on a quarterly cycle. These changes are generated based on a common influence, such as MOS changes or equipment changes applicable to more than one TOE. (AR 310-44)

TON (Weight)

A unit of measurement or weight of the following various values: (A) Short (ST) 2,000 pounds. (B) Long (LT) 2,240 pounds. (C) Measurement (MT) 40 cubic feet. (D) Metric (MET) 2,204.6 pounds. (DOD 4500.32-R)

TOOL ISSUE CENTER

A function operated by the BEMO for issue of tools and equipment authorized and required by individual specialists. (AFM 67-1)

TOOL ISSUE CENTER/INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT ITEMS

Items considered essential by the chief of supply to insure efficient operation of the TIC/individual equipment unit. (AFM 67-1)

TOOLING, SPECIAL

Property of such specialized nature that its use, without substantial modification or alteration, is limited to the production of the particular supplies or performance of the particular services for which acquired or furnished. It includes but is not limited to jigs, dies, fixtures, molds, patterns, special taps, special gauges, and special test equipment. (DOD 5000.8)

TOOLS AND TEST EQUIPMENT

Those support items that are not an integral part of an end item but are required to inspect, test, calibrate, service, repair or overhaul an end item. (AFR 65-2)

TOP SPARE

A procured spare which is not installed in or attached to a higher assembly at time of final turnover to the Air Force. (AFLCM 66-2)

Any stock listed supply item of spare equipment which is not installed in, nor attached to, a higher echelon of equipment or assembly of parts, but is intended for installation in a higher echelon of equipment or assembly of parts. (AFLCR 171-91)

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.

The total allocated budget will reconcile directly to the contract budget base. Any differences will be documented as to quantity and cause. (DOD 7000.2)

TOTAL ASSETS

Materiel on hand and on order to satisfy the TO, tank bottoms requirement, and pipeline and manifold inventory requirement. (DOD 4140.25-M)

TOTAL FEASIBILITY

A determination that the Department of the Army is capable of supporting the desired new item of materiel throughout its life cycle from inception to disposition. It includes consideration of technical feasibility, system effectiveness, availability of all funds needed throughout the life cycle, qualitative and quantitative personnel implications, operational and organizational concepts, logistical support implications, and impact upon inventory, to include phase-out of items being replaced and forecast availability of new items. (AR 11-25, AR 70-59)

TOTAL LIFE (OPERATION CODE 999)

The cumulative calendar life computed for an item of hardware starting with the calendar life begin date (DCLB) and continuing until the serviceability status changes to "Q" (launched/terminated) or "X" (condemned). See Calendar Life. (AFLCR 171-91)

TOTAL MAN-YEAR

A unit of time representing the total hours available for one person for one year. A total man-year equates to 2,080 hours. In computing a total man-year you must consider direct man-hours, memorandum man-hours and leave man-hours. (AFSCM 177-265)

TOTAL MATERIEL ASSETS

The total quantity of an item available in the military system world-wide and all funded procurement of the item with adjustments to provide for transfers out of or into the inventory through the appropriation and procurement lead-time periods. It includes peacetime force materiel assets and mobilization reserve stock. (AFM 11-1, AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

TOTAL MATERIEL OBJECTIVE

The sum of the peacetime force materiel requirement and the mobilization reserve materiel objective. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

TOTAL MATERIEL PROCUREMENT OBJECTIVE

The quantity of an item required to be procured in peacetime in order to balance total materiel assets with the total materiel objective when the objective exceeds assets. It is also the sum of the peacetime force materiel procurement objective and the mobilization reserve materiel procurement objective. (AFM 11-1, AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

TOTAL MATERIEL REQUIREMENT

The sum of the peacetime force materiel requirement and the mobilization reserve materiel requirement. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

TOTAL OBLIGATION AUTHORITY (TOA)

The total amount of funds necessary to finance the proposed/approved program of a given year, regardless of the year the funds are appropriated, obligated, or expended. The sources of the funds may include new obligational authority, unprogrammed balances or reprogrammed obligational authority from prior years, transfers from other appropriations, reimbursements not used for replacement of inventory in kind (i.e., allocated reimbursables), and unobligated balances transferred from other appropriations. (DOD 7000.5)

TOTAL OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY (TOA)

The total financial requirements of the Five Year Defense Program or any component thereof required to support the approved program of a given fiscal year. (DOD 7045.7)

The term refers to the total finances authorized to execute an approved program. It consists of prior year funds brought forward, new obligation authority, funds realized through recoupments, modernization, and reimbursable orders, and transfers from other appropriations. (AM-CR 11-4)

The total funds available for programming in a given year, regardless of the year in which the funds are appropriated, obligated or expended. Includes new obligation authority, unprogrammed or reprogrammed obligational authority from prior years, reimbursements not used for replacement of inventory in kind, advanced funding for programs to be financed in the future and unobligated balances transferred from other appropriations. (AFSCM 27-1)

TOTAL PACKAGE PROCUREMENT

A method of procuring under a single contract, normally in a competitive environment, the maximum practical amount of design, development and production effort and support needed to introduce and sustain a materiel item or system in the inventory. (AR 70-10)

The procurement of some or all of development, production, support equipment, spares, training devices, maintenance, and contractor technical

support equipment in a single contract from a single contractor. (NAVMAT P-4215)

TOTAL STOCKS

All materiel in the category reported which is in the supply system of the owning department, regardless of where stored. Reportable stocks will include those held in wholesale and retail storage points of the supply distribution systems on a world-wide basis. Other claimant stocks are excluded. (DOD 4140.9)

TOTAL SYSTEM COST

Total system cost encompasses costs for development, procurement, operation, and support, and, where applicable, disposal. Total system cost is analogous with life cycle cost. (AFF 173-1)

TOTAL TECHNICAL TIME

The total man-hour expenditure required to complete a maintenance task, to include active technician time and delay technician time. (MIL-STD-778)

TOTAL VARIABLE COST (TVC)

The sum of the variable cost to order, variable cost to hold and implied shortage cost. Procurement cycles and safety levels are determined though minimization of these costs for any given group of items in an inventory. (DOD 4140.39)

TOXIC

Poisonous. A toxic material is one which will cause physiological damage to the human body when present even in minute quantities. (AFM 127-201)

TRACKING INDICATOR

Used to identify invalid I&S groups and the number of weeks involved. Examples: Blank = Valid group/bachelor: A = First week invalid; B = Second week invalid; C = Third week invalid; D = Fourth week invalid; Reset to A next weekly processing if still invalid. (AFLCR 171-26)

TRADE-OFF ANALYSIS (TOA)

A document prepared by a Special Task Force, Special Study Group or jointly by the combat and materiel developers to determine which alternative technical approach(es) offered in the Trade-Off Determination are best. (AR 70-59)

TRADE-OFF DETERMINATION (TOD)

The document prepared by the materiel developer and transmitted to the combat developer to inform him of the apparent technical feasibilities of satisfying a requirement including technical risks associated with each approach, estimated RDTE and Other Procurement Army (OPA) cost and schedules. (AR 70-59)

TRADE-OFF REPRESENTATION

Representatives of developing commands will present their preferred options for major performance/cost/schedule trade-offs. Any representative may introduce an option; however, each representative will address each option before introducing of their impact on operational effectiveness and system life cycle cost. The JOTR will conclude with mutually acceptable trade-off options or command positions. (AFSCR 800-18)

TRAFFIC

Cargo, mail, troops, troop equipment, passengers, and passenger baggage committed to air movement. (AFR 76-7)

Cargo, mail, security courier material, passengers and patients and their accompanying baggage, and human remains. (AFR 76-15).

An all-inclusive term for passengers, air evacuation patients (AEP), cargo, mail and courier material that may be airlifted by MAC. Traffic is further classified as follows:

1. Outbound Traffic. Traffic that originates in the CONUS destined overseas or oversea traffic moving in the general direction from the CONUS.
2. Inbound Traffic. Traffic that originates in an oversea area which is destined to or moving in the general direction of the CONUS.
3. Intertheater Traffic. Traffic between theaters (but not between CONUS and a theater).
4. Intratheater Traffic. Traffic within a theater. (AFR 76-38/AR 59-8/OPNAVINST 4630.18D/MCO 4630.5C/DSAR 4540.9)

TRAFFIC ALLOCATION

The distribution of transportation service capability among essential users. (AR 55-36)

TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT

Management that encompasses planning, direction, control, supervisory, and administrative tasks required to provide for efficient and economical movement of systems and materiel. The terms "traffic management" or "transportation management" or a combination thereof as used in this manual, do not pertain to the packaging or materials handling instruction. (AFSCM 75-1)

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING

That phase of engineering which deals with the planning, geometric design and traffic operations of roads, streets, and highways, their networks,

terminals, abutting lands and relationships with other modes of transportation for the achievement of safe, efficient, and convenient movement of persons and goods. (AR 55-80/OPNAVINST 11210.1A/AFR 75-88/MCO 11210.2B/DLAR 4500.19)

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

The direction, control, and supervision of all functions incident to the effective and economical procurement and use of freight transportation service. (DOD 4500.32-R)

TRAFFIC MANAGER

The person or persons appointed or designated by the commander of a military activity to perform traffic management functions. (NAVORD OP 2165)

TRAILER ON A FLAT CAR

A method of transportation in which cargo-laden vehicle trailers are carried on railroad flatcars. (NAVORD OP 2165)

TRAILERIZED EQUIPMENT

Equipment, such as radio transmitter, tracking instruments, or checkout equipment that is fitted into a trailer so as to be readily moved. (AFM 11-1)

TRAIN

1. A service force or group of service elements which provides logistic support, e.g., an organization of naval auxiliary ships or merchant ships attached to a fleet for this purpose; similarly, the vehicles and operating personnel which furnish supply, evacuation, and maintenance services to a land unit.

2. Bombs dropped in short intervals or sequence. (JCS Pub 1)

TRAIN PATH

The opportunity offered to a train to move along a given route. This opportunity is reflected in timings. The whole of the train paths on any given route constitutes a time table. (JCS Pub 1)

TRAINER

Equipment designed and procured specifically for use in support of formal training programs. For purposes of this regulation, only those trainers listed in AFM 300-4, ADE AE-625-XI are reportable. (AFR 65-110)

Refers to mobile training set/resident training equipment and trainers authorized for MICAP reporting listed in TO 0020-2. (AFM 67-1)

TRAINING

The processes, procedures and equipment used to train personnel in the operation and support of a system or equipment. (AFP 800-7)

Time spent attending and in a travel status associated with training at scientific and technical institutions, and at seminars and symposiums to maintain or upgrade job related proficiency or to make presentations. (AFSCM 177-265)

TRAINING AIDS

Any item which is developed and/or procured with the primary intent that it shall assist in training and the process of learning. (JCS Pub 1)

TRAINING AMMUNITION

Ammunition and explosive materiel required specifically for the initial training and subsequent maintenance of proficiency of personnel as authorized by AFR 50-22. (AFM 67-1)

TRAINING DEVICES

That equipment designated as "TJ" coded ground instructional aircraft and missiles in AFM 65-110, and Class I standard type trainers and Class II training parts as defined in 00-20-2 series technical orders. (T.O. 00-25-4)

TRAINING ENGINES

Engines required for ground training, including schools. (AFM 400-1)

TRAINING (FMS)

Formal or informal instruction of foreign students in the United States or overseas by officers or employees of the United States, contract technicians, contractors (including instruction at civilian institutions), or by correspondence courses, technical educational, or information publications and media of all kinds, training aid, orientation, training exercise, and military advice to foreign military units and forces. (Sec. 47(5), AECA, DOD 5105.38M)

TRAINING (GRANT AID)

International Military Education and Training (IMET) includes formal or informal instruction of foreign students in the United States or overseas by officers or employees of the United States, contract technicians, contractors (including instruction at civilian institutions), or by correspondence courses, technical educational, or information publications and media of all kinds, training aids, orientation, and military advice to foreign military units and forces. (Sec. 644(m), FAA, DOD 5105.38M)

TRAINING (WEAPONS)

Weapons, generally inert, transferred to DOD for instructional purposes. (AFM 67-1)

TRANSACTION

Any mutual agreement, contract, understanding, or exhange or transfer of cash or property between an entity and an individual or group of individuals not acting for that entity, which affects the assets, liabilities, or capital of the entity. (DOD 5000.8)

Broadly, any act or event which affects the accounts of an entity in any way. (DOD 5000.8)

Generally, the conducting of business between two records in the management system. (AFLCR 66-53)

TRANSACTION CODES

Codes that describe the type of action being accomplished and for historical purposes, categorize stock actions and portray the logistical data managers need to analyze system stock and determine budget and buy requirements, asset values, intransit stocks, etc. AF Form 804 shows how each code, when assigned, affects either the serviceable or unserviceable stock balance or the PTOL. (AFR 67-79)

TRANSACTION ITEM REPORT (TIR)

A coded description of any supply action which affects on-hand balance of an item. TIRs are identified by a document identifier in the D series and are submitted on a daily basis as the transactions occur. The information used for the TIR is reproduced from the original supply document with necessary changes in document identifier, routing identifiers, etc. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

TRANSACTIONS

The actions described in the six reporting groups shown on AF Form 804, "USAF Ammunition Transaction Report." (AFR 67-79)

TRANSFER

The act of conveying Reporting/Controlling Custody of an aircraft to another custodian. (OPNAVINST P5442.2A)

TRANSFER AREA

In an amphibious operation, the water area in which the transfer of troops and supplies from landing craft to amphibious vehicles is effected. (JCS Pub 1)

TRANSFER LOADER

A wheeled or tracked vehicle with a platform capable of vertical and horizontal adjustment used in the loading and unloading of aircraft (JCS Pub 1)

TRANSFER ORDER

Document issued by DLSC, GSA or appropriate regional office directing transfer of excess property. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

TRANSFER STANDARD, STANDARD (MEASUREMENT)

Portable standard used to transmit or to impart calibration data from a standard of known accuracy to other standards or test equipment used in calibration system. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

TRANSFER TIME

The maximum permissible accumulated time (operating hours) on engines installed in aircraft being transferred (T.O. 2-1-18). (AFM 400-1)

TRANSFER WORKING GROUP (TWG)

A group established by the Program Manager (PM). The TWG includes representatives from the implementing, supporting, and other involved commands. The size and scope of the TWG is dependent upon the size and complexity of the program. (AFR 800-4)

TRANSFERABLE RETENTION STOCKS

Material held in general force mobilization reserves, economic retention stocks and contingency retention stocks which is available for transfer on a nonreimbursable basis to fill higher priority requirements of another inventory manager. (DSAM 4140.1)

The quantity of an item which is indicated on the records of an ICP as being available for transfer on a nonreimbursable basis to fill higher priority requirements to another IM. (AFM 67-1)

TRANSFERABLE-NONREIMBURSABLE STOCK

The quantity of an item on hand in inventory under the control of an IM which exceeds the quantity determined to be classified within the category transferable reimbursable stock. Transferable nonreimbursable stock includes materiel for which the IM has terminated accountability to the R&M activity. (AFM 67-1)

TRANSFERABLE-REIMBURSABLE STOCK

The quantity of an item under the control of an inventory manager which is held to meet the sum of: a Peacetime force material requirements through the budget year and procurement lead times (including quantities procured under economic order principles). b. Mobilization reserve material requirement. c Material acquired for military assistance programs as a result of specifically stated MAP requirements or requirements

computations which utilized MAP force level data. d. Stocks of technical items which are completely out of production DOD-wide, and for which new production facilities would have to be established for replenishment to the extent that valid requirements exist but not to exceed five years at peacetime consumption rates, or the sum of (a) and (b) above, whichever is the greater. The provisions of this paragraph will only be applied to items originally procured in quantity to support programmed life requirements. (DOD 4141.13, AFM 67-1)

TRANSFERRING COMPONENT

DOD component losing management responsibility for equipment or weapon system through transfer to another DOD component. (AFR 66-19/AR 310-70/NAVMATINST 5600.11A/MCO 5215.16/DSAR 4151.9)

TRANSFER, PROPERTY

The effecting of a reassignment of accountability for property from one account to another or from one accountable officer to another, or both. (DOD 5000.8)

TRANSIENT

1. Personnel, ships, or craft stopping temporarily at a post, station, or port to which they are not assigned or attached, and having destination elsewhere.

2. An individual awaiting orders, transport, etc., at a post or station to which he is not attached or assigned. (JCS Pub 1)

TRANSIT SHED

A building or port designated for the handling of materiel received or shipped by water. (AFM 67-1)

A building to protect supplies from weather during loading and unloading. (AFM 67-1)

A transit shed is a storage building normally located adjacent to an air freight terminal and especially adapted for handling material received or shipped. (AFR 69-8)

TRANSITION AGREEMENT

Agreement between transferring and receiving components pertaining to an orderly transfer of applicable TMs. (AFR 66-19/AR 310-70/NAVMATINST 5600.11A/MCO 5215.16/DSAR 4151.9)

TRANSITIONING

Transferring system, facilities, or equipment acquired through AFR 800-2 procedures from AFSC to the using command, with AFLC assumption of support responsibilities by a formal transfer agreement as prescribed by AFR 300-4. (AFR 100-18)

TRANSLATION/ANALYSIS PROGRAM

A computer program used to translate or analyze ATE machine codes in support of test program preparation or correction. This does not include post testing data reduction. (AFLCR 66-27)

TRANSLATOR (DATA AUTOMATION)

A program whose input is a sequence of statements in some language and whose output is an equivalent sequence of statements in another language (AFM 11-1)

A translating device. (AFM 11-1)

TRANSMISSION SECURITY (TRANSEC)

The results of all steps taken to protect communication from interception, traffic analysis, and imitative deception. Another way to define it is the security requirements applicable to the use of telephone and radio telephone long distance communications facilities. (AFSCP 55-4)

TRANSMISSION UPGRADING

This is any effort toward achieving a standard transmission specification for a telephone system inside plant, multiplex, or radio facility through the use of either active or passive devices. (AFR 100-18)

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT

All aircraft in the Department of Defense inventory which are designed and used primarily for carrying cargo or passengers, i.e., all "C" type and "Y" prefix aircraft of the Air Force, all "R" type and "TF" aircraft of the Navy, and "AC" type aircraft of the Army. Tanker, reconnaissance, search and rescue, and trainer versions of transport aircraft will not be included. (DOD 4100.31, DOD 4140.4)

Aircraft designed primarily for the carriage of personnel and/or cargo. Transport aircraft may be classed according to range, as follows:

1. short-range - not to exceed 1200 nautical miles at normal cruising conditions (2222 Km).

2. medium-range - between 1200 and 3500 nautical miles at normal cruising conditions (2222 and 6482 Km).

3. long-range - exceeds 3500 nautical miles at normal cruising conditions (6482 Km). (JCS Pub 1)

TRANSPORT ALLOCATION

The distribution of transportation equipment to the shipper user for full-time employment under the user's control for a specified time period. (AR 55-36)

TRANSPORT AREA

A sea area in the proximity of the landing beaches of an amphibious assault for transport unloading operations (JCS Pub 1)

TRANSPORT CAPACITY

The capacity of a vehicle is defined by the number of persons, the tonnage (or volume) of equipment which can be carried by this vehicle under given conditions. (JCS Pub 1)

TRANSPORT CONTROL CENTER (AIR TRANSPORT)

The operations center through which the air transport force commander exercises control over the air transport system (JCS Pub 1)

TRANSPORT GROUP (AMPHIBIOUS)

A subdivision of an amphibious task force, composed primarily of transports. (JCS Pub 1)

TRANSPORT NETWORK

The complete system of the routes pertaining to all means of transport available in a particular area. It is made up of the network particular to each means of transport. (JCS Pub 1)

TRANSPORT OPERATIONS AGENCY

The airlift services operations of the Single Manager Operating Agency for Airlift Service. Specifically, operations relating to the movement of traffic, including passengers, patients, cargo, mail, and other goods, via airlift service aircraft assigned to common user, troop carrier, special air mission, and aeromedical evacuation activities, and commercial augmentation procured by the Agency. (DOD 4100.21)

TRANSPORT SERVICES

The function of, and the organization responsible for, the actual operation of transportation equipment and facilities. (AR 320-5)

TRANSPORT STREAM

Transport vehicles proceeding in trail formation. (AR 320-5)

TRANSPORT TRUCK

A delivery truck equipped with a 15-foot hose (no meter). Capacity generally ranges from 5,200 to 7,800 gallons. (DOD 4140.25-M)

TRANSPORT VEHICLE

A motor vehicle designed and used without modification to the chassis, to provide general transport service in the movement of personnel and cargo. See also vehicle. (JCS Pub 1)

TRANSPORTABILITY

The inherent capability of materiel to be moved by towing, by self-propulsion, or by carrier via railways, highways, waterways, pipelines, oceans and airways utilizing existing equipment or equipment that is planned for the movement of the item being considered. (AR 70-44/OPNAVINST 4600.22B/AFR 80-18/MCO 4610.14C/DLAR 4500.25)

Used in this context, the term means the inherent capability of materiel to be moved by towing, by self propulsion, or by carrier via railways, highways waterways pipelines, oceans, and airways. (AFSCM 75-1)

TRANSPORTABILITY AGENCY

The individual or organization component of each separate military service designated to execute the Transportability Program. (AR 705-8)

TRANSPORTABILITY APPROVAL

A statement by the appropriate transportability agent that an item of materiel, in its shipping configurations, is transportable by the mode(s) of transportation specified in development guides or materiel requirements, or meets amended transportability characteristics approved by higher authority. (AR 70-44/OPNAVINST 4600.22B/AFR 80-18/MCO 4610.14C/DLAR 4500.25)

TRANSPORTABILITY CHARACTERISTICS

Items of distinctive information concerning materiel which bear upon the capability of moving such materiel safely, efficiently and effectively. (AR 705-8)

TRANSPORTABILITY CRITERIA

Those limiting or restrictive physical characteristics and critical environments inherent in transportation systems covering the largest possible representative areas of the world. (AR 705-8)

The physical characteristics of the individual modes of transportation, together with legal and administrative requirements, which must be considered in the design of items of S-E-M to assure that they can be moved efficiently by existing and proposed transportation systems. (AR 70-44/OPNAVINST 4600.22B/AFR 80-18 MCO 4610.14C/DLAR 4500.25)

TRANSPORTABILITY ENGINEERING

The performance of those functions required in identifying and measuring the limiting constraints, characteristics, and environments of transportation systems, the integration of these data into design criteria to utilize operational and planned transportation capability effectively, and the

development of technical transportability guidance. (AR 70-44/OPNAVINST 4600.22B/AFR 80-18, MCC 4610.14C, DLAR 4500.25)

TRANSPORTABILITY GUIDANCE

Published information needed during loading, securing, moving, and handling operations to ensure safe and effective logistics transportation of an item of military equipment, or component thereof, over railways, highways, waterways, oceans, airways, and off-road either as cargo, tow, or by self-propulsion. The information includes the technical and physical characteristics affecting transportability such as: loading, blocking, bracing, tiedown and anchoring, validated dimensions with metric equivalents, significant considerations for movement by air, land, and water transportation, sectionalization to conform with the limits of the various modes of transportation, center of gravity and distribution of load, shipping cube for both operational and sectionalized configuration, and transportation regulations and special procedures and permits for movement. Transportability guidance is transportation oriented and is produced from transportability-related information developed and validated during research, development, test, and evaluation process and in liaison with the transportation industry. It is briefly summarized and includes only that information essential to safe, effective, and timely movement. (AR 70-44/OPNAVINST 4600.22B/AFR 80-18/MCO 4610.14C/DLAR 4500.25)

TRANSPORTABILITY PROBLEM ITEM

An item of equipment in its proposed shipping configuration which, because of its size, weight, or fragile or hazardous characteristics, or lack of adequate means for lifting and tie-down, may be denied movement, will require special permits or waivers and/or special equipment or handling, or be unacceptably delayed when moving within existing or newly designed transportation systems. (AR 70-44/OPNAVINST 4600.22B/AFR 80-18/MCO 4610.14C/DLAR 4500.25)

TRANSPORTABILITY REPORT

A report submitted on a transportability problem item during S-E-M development/acquisition with all information necessary for a comprehensive transportability review. The report identifies transportability characteristics of newly designed, modified, or off-the-shelf procured materiel or components thereof. (AR 70-44/OPNAVINST 4600.22B/AFR 80-18/MCO 4610.14C/DLAR 4500.25)

TRANSPORTABILITY REVIEW

An evaluation of the transportability of an item of S-E-M or its components to assess its ability to be transported by the modes of transportation specified in the materiel requirements documents. (AR 70-44/OPNAVINST 4600.22B/AFR 80-18/MCO 4610.14C/DLAR 4500.25)

TRANSPORTATION

Movement of persons and things and the means of accomplishing that movement (AFR 69-8)

TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNT CODE

A combination of numbers and letters used for customer identification and billing purposes for cargo, mail, and Armed Forces Courier Service material transported on MAC aircraft (see DOD 4500.32R, MILSTAMP). (AFR 76-38/AR 59-8/OPNAVINST 4630.18D/MCO 4630.6C/DSAR 4540.9)

A four digit code for inclusion on transportation documents to identify the appropriate DOD agency and transportation account chargeable for movement of cargo through facilities of military controlled transportation systems which require reimbursement for services rendered. (DOD 4500.32-R)

A four-digit code for inclusion on Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures documents to identify the appropriate Department of Defense agency and transportation account chargeable for movement of cargo through facilities of military controlled transportation systems which require reimbursement for services rendered. (AR 320-5)

TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

Military Sealift Command (MSC, also referred to as the Single Manager Operating Agency for Sealift). (AR 55-23/OPNAVINST 4600.17C/AFR 75-37/MCO 4621.2B/DLAR 4500.26)

TRANSPORTATION AND HANDLING

The procedures, equipment, and facilities used for the packaging, movement, transfer, and handling of systems/equipments. (AFP 800-7)

TRANSPORTATION CONTROL AND MOVEMENT

A multipurpose form (manual or punch card) prepared by shipping activities for the control of each shipment moving in the Defense Transportation System. (AR 55-16)

TRANSPORTATION CONTROL NUMBER

The 17 position number assigned to control a shipment consolidated shipment unit within the Defense Transportation System. (DOD 4500.32-R)

The number assigned to control a shipment/consolidated shipment unit within the Defense Transportation System. (AR 320-5)

TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY

A situation created by a shortage of normal transportation capability and of a magnitude sufficient to frustrate military movement requirements, and which requires extraordinary action by the President or other designated authority to insure continued movement of essential Department of Defense traffic. (JCS Pub 1)

TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING

The science of evaluating the requirements for and planning the layout and functional aspects of transportation facilities, and of developing the most efficient relationships with respect to transportation equipment, transportation facilities, and traffic movement patterns so as to insure adequate, safe, and efficient movement by all modes of transportation. (AR 320-5)

TRANSPORTATION IN KIND

Transportation provided by the Government without cost to the traveler, including transportation by Government aircraft, ship or vehicle and the furnishing of transportation requests or similar means for procurement of transportation and accommodations via commercial carriers. (AR 320-5)

TRANSPORTATION MANIFEST

An ocean shipping document that contains information required by transportation agencies and will consist of two parts: a. Army Ocean Manifest Sheets which comprise a brief enumeration of the ship cargo by separate shipments, arranged by appropriate consignee order for each part of discharge. b. Manifest recapitulation composed of Army Ocean Recapitulation and summary of cargo, which together constitute a summarization of cargo by port of discharge and type of cargo for each consignee. (AR 320-5)

TRANSPORTATION MOVEMENTS

The management of the movement capability to insure maximum accomplishment of movement requirements. (AR 320-5)

TRANSPORTATION OFFICER

The person or persons appointed or designated by the Commander of a Military activity to perform traffic management functions. (DOD 4500.32-R)

A person appointed to direct, control and supervise the performance of all transportation functions. (AFM 11-1)

The officer who is responsible for the shipment and receipt of property. This officer prepares and processes bills of lading. In situations where no officer is specifically designated as transportation officer, the officer who performs these functions is charged with the responsibility assigned to a transportation officer. (AFM 67-1)

TRANSPORTATION OFFICERS

Commissioned officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers in grade E8 or E9 who hold a current AFSC in the transportation utilization field, and may be civilians whose positions are identified with the Civil Service Commission GS-2100-0 Transportation Group, and who in accordance with existing Command Manning Documents, perform in various specific transportation functions which organizationally are identified with job descriptions such as: Traffic Management Officer, Commercial Transportation Officer, Motor Transportation Officer, etc. (AFM 75-10)

TRANSPORTATION OPERATING AGENCIES

1. Military - These agencies are the Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service, under the Department of the Army, the Military Sealift Command, under the Department of the Navy, and the Military Airlift Command, under the Department of the Air Force.

2. Civil - Those Federal agencies having responsibilities under national emergency conditions for the operational direction of one or more forms of transportation; they are also referred to as Federal Model Agencies or Federal Transport Agencies. (JCS Pub 1)

TRANSPORTATION PACKAGING ORDER (TPO)

Detailed instructions for constructing packages to protect items which require special preservation and packing. TPOs include details for special blocking, bracing, cushioning, shock mounts, tiedown devices and special purpose containers as required. (AFR 71-9)

TRANSPORTATION PACKAGING ORDERS (TPOs)

Documents designed to provide packaging personnel with graphic and narrative detail necessary to protect selected fragile or complex items throughout their storage and transportation environment. (AFR 71-2)

TPOs provide, in addition to preservation, packaging and packing requirements, details for special blocking, bracing, cushioning, shock mounts and/or special purpose containers as required. The detailed instructions contained in the TPOs are

designed to provide protection to serviceable and unserviceable (reparable) items during all modes of movement, all phases and types of storage. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

TRANSPORTATION PRIORITIES

Indicators assigned to eligible traffic which establish its movement precedence. Appropriate priority systems apply to the movement of traffic by sea and air. In times of emergency, priorities may be applicable to continental Unit l States movements by land water, or air. (JCS Pub 1)

TRANSPORTATION PRIORITY

A number designating the precedence of movement within the Defense Transportation System. (DOD 4500.32-R)

A transportation priority assigned in accordance with DOD Regulation 4500.32-R to cover the movement of materiel through the Defense Transportation System. (AR 710-50)

A classification used in movement control and traffic management to indicate precedence of movement of traffic for which transportation space has been allocated or assigned. (AR 55-29)

TRANSPORTATION REQUEST

A standard Government form used to exchange for ticket on common carriers, such as railroads, airlines, vessels, and buses for use in performing duly authorized travel. (DOD 5000.8)

TRANSPORTATION SAFETY STUDY

A study performed to establish that the level of safety achieved during movement of a hazardous item equals or exceeds that obtained by complying with the DOT regulations. If a level of safety does not exist, the study must be consistent with the public interest and PL 93-633. (AFSC/AFLCR 800-29)

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

The coordinated functions incorporating the use of personnel, facilities and equipment necessary to sustain the systematic movement of materiel. (AR 705-8)

TRANSPORTATION UNIT

One or more shipments to a single consignment point normally moving in a single transportation conveyance. (AR 725-50)

TRANSPORTATION-TYPE DISCREPANCIES

Any variation in quantity or condition of materiel received from that shown on the bill of lading or governing transportation document, materiel delivered without transportation documentation, or other discrepancies or deficiencies in transportation when discrepant materiel is not involved (e.g., improper or inadequate carrier handling, service, or equipment is involved or when significant or repetitive discrepancies by the same shipper are noted in connection with the preparation and/or distribution of bills of lading). Responsibility can be the fault of the carrier or the shipper. (See AR 55-38/NAVSUPINST 4610.33A/AFR 75-18/ MCO P4610.19B/DSAR 4500.15.) (AFR 67-16, AFR 67-7)

TRANSPORTATION, FIRST DESTINATION

The movement of property from f.o.b. point of origin to the point at which the materiel, in the form required for use, is first received for use or storage for subsequent distribution in the military supply system. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

That transportation which is required to effect the delivery of materiel from a procurement source outside the DOD supply system to the first point of use or storage for subsequent distribution within the AF supply system. It includes the charges for freight cartage and demurrage incurred incident to shipment of materiel (Section E, Chapter 10, Volume I, AFM 172-1). (AFM 67-1)

TRANSPORTATION, SECOND DESTINATION

The subsequent movement of property for intradepartment or interdepartment distribution from the point of storage at which originally received from f.o.b. point of origin. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

Any transportation, other than first destination transportation, including port handling charges, charges for freight, cartage, demurrage, and other charges incurred incident to shipment of AF property (Section E, Chapter 10, Volume I, AFM 172-1). (AFM 67-1)

TRANSPORTER-ERECTOR

A semi-trailer of a special design used to transport missiles and to erect missiles after launch. Power is provided by a specially-designed prime mover. (AFM 11-1)

TRANSSHIPMENT ACTIVITY

A transportation activity responsible for receiving, processing, and forwarding shipments within the DOD transportation system. (NAVORD OP 2165)

TRANSSHIPPING ACTIVITY

This type of activity is one which receives material for further delivery to a second activity which is usually overseas. (ONMINST 5000.3)

TRAVEL VOUCHER

A public voucher properly signed, certified, and appropriately supported by an itemized account of expenses incurred in officially authorized travel. A form intended for such use. (DOD 5000.8)

TREND

The general drift, tendency, or beat of a set of statistical data as related to time or another related set of statistical data. May be pictured graphically as a curve on a line chart. (DOD 5000.8)

TRIAL BALANCE

A list of the debit and credit balances of the accounts in a ledger, generally arranged in order required for report presentation. (DOD 5000.8)

TROOP BASIS

A list of units and authorized and projected spaces of a command or agency required for the performance of a particular mission by number and specific units, to include personnel and equipment and place of deployment, covering a period of five years. (AR 310-44)

An approved list of those military units and individuals (including civilians) required for the performance of a particular mission by numbers, organization and equipment, and, in the case of larger commands, by deployment. (JCS Pub 1)

TROOP SPACE CARGO

Cargo such as sea or barracks bags, bedding rolls or hammocks, locker trunks, and office equipment, which is normally stowed in an accessible place. This cargo will also include normal hand-carried combat equipment and weapons to be carried ashore by the assault troops. (JCS Pub 1)

TROOP SUPPORT CARGO

Troop support cargo is that material and supplies requisitioned, issued, and transported to provide maintenance and support of troops. (AR 50-30)

TROUBLE CALL DESK

The Plant Management contact point for reporting repair requirements on nonreal property equipment. (See service call desk). (AFLCR 66-34)

TROUBLE SHOOTING

Locating and determining corrective action required to rectify discrepancies or malfunctioning of aircraft, engines, accessories, wiring, or equipage (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

Actions performed to isolate and identify the specific component which caused a malfunction of a system or complex component when the determination could not be made by the operator or mechanic who initially found the discrepancy. (T.O. 00-20-1)

TRUCK AND TRAILER

A delivery truck equipped with a 15 foot hose is normally 9,000 gallons minimum. (DOD 4140.25-M)

TRUCKLOAD

The minimum weight quantity of freight required for the application of a truckload rate. (NAVORD OP 2165)

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLAND (TTPI)

The Caroline Island, Marina Islands (except Guam), and the Marshall Islands. (DOD 4160.21-M)

T-ITEMS

Special equipment used to test or monitor nuclear components, major assemblies, other pieces of equipment installed in the nuclear-weapons carrier vehicles, or complete weapons. (AFM 67-1)

TUBES

Tubes which are assigned a work unit code in the applicable dash 06 code manuals are classed as High Cost-High Power electron tubes. These are the only type tubes that will be assigned work unit codes in the code manuals. Other tubes will be considered as parts and replacements will always be reported under Parts Data on the reverse side of the AFTO Form 349. (T.O. 00-20-1)

TURBOJET

A jet engine whose air is compressed by a turbine-driven compressor, the turbine being activated by exhaust gases from the engine itself. (AFM 127-201)

TURNAROUND

The length of time between arriving at a point and departing from that point. It is used in this sense for the turnaround of shipping in ports, and for aircraft refueling and rearming. (AR 320-5, AFM 11-1)

The length of time between arriving at a point used in this sense for the loading, unloading and replenishment of shipping in ports, and for aircraft refueling and rearming. (JCS Pub 1)

TURNAROUND CYCLE

Used in conjunction with vehicles, ships and aircraft and comprises the following: loading time at home, time to and from destination, unloading and loading time at destination, unloading time at home, planned maintenance time and, where applicable, time awaiting facilities. (JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1, AR 320-5).

TURNAROUND PIPELINE

Aircraft in transit to or in Bureau of Naval Weapons Fleet Readiness custody for rework, awaiting rework, in process of rework and in return to service. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

TURNAROUND TIME

The interval between the time an end item, weapon, or a reparable item of supply is removed from use and the time it is available for reissue in a serviceable condition. (AFM 67-1, DOD 5000.8)

The interval between the time a reparable item is removed from use and the time it is available for reissue in a serviceable condition. (NAVEXOS P-1500)

TURNAROUND TIME (MATERIEL)

The interval between the time an end item, weapon, or an unserviceable (reparable) item of supply is removed from use and the time it is available for reissue in a serviceable condition. (AFM 67-1)

TURNOVER

The formal act whereby the using, operating, or maintaining activity accepts responsibility for operation or maintenance of the system or equipment, or a portion thereof. (AFR 100-18)

TURN-IN

A transaction whereby property is moved from the maintenance production line to supply, MIC, or from MIC to supply. (AFLCR 66-53)

TURN-IN DOCUMENT (TID)

A completed form utilized by an organization or individual to return material to an accountable, reclamation, or disposal office. (DOD 5000.8)

A form used by an organization or individual to turn in supplies to a base supply officer, unit supply officer, disposal officer, as appropriate, or production control officer. DD Form 1150, "Request for Issue or Turn-In," is used for this purpose, except as otherwise specifically authorized. (AFM 67-1)

The DD Form 1348-1 or other approved form which is utilized for transfer of materiel to DPDO. (DOD 4140.34M)

TURN-IN DOCUMENT (TID) NUMBER

A number in MILSTRIP format that identifies the activity turning in the materiel to a DPDO. It is composed of the activity DODAAC, the Julian date the activity turned in the materiel and serial number. (DOD 4140.34M)

TURN-IN SLIP

A form used in local turn-in of excess or unserviceable property. (AR 320-5)

TURN-INS

Previously issued items returned to accountable status. (AFR 67-79)

TWO-MAN CONCEPT

The requirement to increase nuclear safety of Air Force weapon systems by insuring that at least two authorized persons are present during the performance of any task which would cause premature arming, detonating, launching, firing, or releasing. (AFM 127-201)

TWO-SHIFT MAINTENANCE CONCEPT

A maintenance operation concentrating the maintenance effort into two work shifts daily, thereby eliminating the need for all but a token force during the third shift. The concept provides for alignment of operations requirements with maintenance capability and affords the best use of maintenance resources. The aircraft and maintenance schedule is the key to this system, and it must provide for an even flow of maintenance support within the two shifts. While some third shift maintenance is permitted, it will normally be limited to parking, servicing, debriefing, maintenance planning, and major field maintenance tasks (retraction, tests, fuel leaks, T.A. alignments, etc.) when required to keep an aircraft in its flying cycle. (SACM 66-12)

TWO-STEP FORMAL ADVERTISING

A method of procurement designed to expand the use and obtain the benefits of formal advertising where inadequate specifications preclude the use of conventional formal advertising. (NAVMAT P-4215)

TYPE

A letter which designates an aircraft other than fixedwing. (AFR 66-11, DOD 4505.6)

TYPE DESIGNATOR

A combination of letters and/or numbers assigned at the discretion of the government to identify a specific item. (MIL-STD-28)

TYPE DESIGNATOR (ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT)

A type designator is a combination of letters and numerals arranged in a specific sequence to provide a short significant method of identification. Examples: AN FPS-33, AN GRT-3, etc (T.O. 00-20-1)

TYPE I SHELF-LIFE ITEM

An item of supply which is determined through an evaluation of technical test data and/or actual experience to be an item with a definite nonextendible period of shelf-life. (DOD 4140.27-M)

TYPE II SHELF-LIFE ITEM

An item of supply having an assigned shelf-life time period that may be extended after completion of inspection/test/restorative action. (DOD 4140.27-M)

TYPE ITEM (TI)

Each program line implemented will be assigned one of the following codes by AFLC/MMIG, and the code will appear in the column headed Type Item on the AFLC Program Directive:

1. Code A. Major item program lines for which management-type requisitions will be generated by the H051 system.

2. Code B. Program lines to be assigned to an AFLC SPM for supply management purposes. The SPM will submit to AFLC/MMIG H051 system input data for the creation of referral orders for those programs requiring requisitions, or commitment data for programs not requiring requisitions.

3. Code C. Dollar value program lines (unit of issue XX) on which the MAP countries will prepare and submit requisitions for input to the H051 system. NOTE: The MAAG may request a type item change from B to C in certain instances.

4. Code D. A quantitative program wherein components are supplied instead of a complete item. This type item is assigned to a designated SPM for management. (AFLCR 400-23)

TYPE MAINTENANCE

A series of codes that describes the type of maintenance work performed. (AFLCR 171-91)

TYPE OF LABOR CODE

A code which relates job order related labor to the professional or vocational level of the worker. The laboratories use "S" to designate scientists and engineers, "T" for technicians and "O" for other personnel. (AFSCM 177-265)

TYPE OF LOAD

The term "type of load" refers to the physical characteristics of the item, including the nature of the item as it contributes to the support of, or damage to, the container. (AFP 71-4)

TYPE OF PHYSICAL INVENTORY CODE

This code is a one-position alphabetic character which identifies the type of inventory requested or conducted. (NAVSUP Pub 437)

TYPE OF STORAGE CODE

Represents the type and condition of storage space required for the material. (NAVSUP Pub. 437)

TYPE SPECIFICATION

A document prepared by R group, which states in general terms the desired military characteristics, physical and design limitations, minimum performance, known equipment and power-plant requirements, and other general requirements for the system. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

TYPE TRANSACTION CODE

An alpha code assigned to local transactions used to relate and identify category of items and/or customers. (AFM 67-1)

TYPES OF DOCUMENTS

1. Technical Document. Any document which contains technical information. When used herein, the word "document" shall refer only to technical documents.

2. Technical Report. Any preliminary or final technical document written for the permanent record to document results obtained from, or recommendations made on, Department of Defense sponsored or co-sponsored scientific and technical activities. (DODI 5200.20, BUKWEPSINST 4355.12)

-U-

U DATA ITEM

A data item approved for use when a data requirement cannot be met by use or modification of a standard data item. A "U" item is a new/revised data item intended for limited use only. (AFSCM/AFLCM 310-1)

ULLAGE (OR OUTAGE) (TANKAGE)

The difference between the top surface of the liquid in a drum, tank or tank car and the top of the container The difference between the full (rated) capacity and the actual contents of a storage container. In some tanks (and cars) it is the difference between a reference mark and the surface of the liquid. It is important that some appreciable difference always exists in order to allow a free space for the expansion of the contents in case of a rise in temperature. (AFR 44-1)

ULTIMATE STRESS

The greatest stress a structural member will bear before it breaks. (AFM 127-201)

UMBILICAL

A connection through which a missile receives service up to its time of launch. The connection

may be for electrical power, gas pressurization or propellant loading. Rapid disconnection is generally provided by specially designed fittings. (AFM 127-201)

UMBILICAL CORD

A cable fitted to the missile with a quick disconnect plug, through which missile equipment is controlled and tested while the vehicle is still attached to launching equipment. The umbilical cord is detached at or just prior to liftoff of the missile. (AFM 11-1)

UNADJUSTED CONTRACT CHANGES

Any contract changes or contract provisions to which a definitive modification is required but has not been executed. (DAR 8-101.28, DAC 76-9)

UNAUTHORIZED ITEM

An item which is not authorized for storage and issue in accordance with appropriate allowance tables. (AFM 67-1)

UNBARRICADED

Shall mean that there is no effective barricade between magazines, operating buildings, stacks or other buildings opposed one to another. (DOD 4145.23)

UNCLOSED CONTRACT STATUS (UCS)

Advice furnished by the CAO when a contract is not closed within 15 days after the end of the month following the month it was due to close (45 to 75 days). The CAO forwards an unclosed contract status report advising the PO of the reason(s) for delay and the new target date set for closing. (AFLCR 70-11)

UNDELIVERED ORDERS OUTSTANDING

The dollar value of an obligation against the government for orders placed on contracts awarded, for which material or services have not been received. The value of such orders are considered "outstanding" until the services are received at which time expenses are incurred. (AFSCM 177-265)

UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT FORCES

A task force of fleet auxiliaries (consisting of oilers, ammunition ships, stores issue ships, etc.) adequately protected by escorts furnished by the responsible operational commander. The function of this force is to provide underway logistic support for naval forces. An underway replenishment force may be organized in underway replenishment groups, units and elements in accordance with the standard doctrine for task organization. (JCS Pub 1)

UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT GROUP

A task group configured to provide logistic replenishment of ships underway by transfer-at-sea methods. (JCS Pub 1)

UNDISTRIBUTED BUDGET

Budget applicable to contract effort which has not yet been identified to CWBS elements at or below the lowest level of reporting to the Government. (DOD 7000.2)

UNDISTRIBUTED CHARGES

Amount of expenditures for which the accounts to be charged have not yet been ascertained. (DOD 5000.8)

UNDISTRIBUTED COSTS

Amount of costs incurred not allocated to specific projects or functions. (DOD 5000.8)

UNECONOMICALLY REPARABLE ITEM

Any component or end item which exceeds the maximum permissable expenditure limit for repair as prescribed in official Department of Army maintenance publications. (AR 750-50)

UNEXPIRED APPROPRIATION

Available for incurring obligations during the current FY and is also known as current appropriations. (AFM 170-7)

UNFILLED CUSTOMER'S ORDER

Order received for which services have not been performed or materiel delivered to the customer. It also includes support to be provided activities under normal host-tenant agreements. It is not necessary for the performing activities' funds to have been obligated before the unfilled customer's order is recorded. (AFSCR 170-9)

UNFINANCED DEMAND

A request for funded supplies or equipment placed by a consumer with an accountable officer which has been determined as being a valid requirement but cannot be financed from within the cost ceilings available to the consumer. (AR 320-5)

UNFUNDED COSTS

Those depot maintenance expenses paid for by appropriations other than the DBMS, AFIF. Examples of unfunded costs are military labor, asset use charge/depreciation, investment material etc. (AFLCR 177-3)

UNFUNDED REQUIREMENT (UR)

Within a single fiscal year and appropriation the lowest priority directed effort within the PE in a program control year that cannot be accomplished

with the currently approved funds identified for that effort. (AFSCR 27-9)

UNFUNDED STUDY

Study of a research or development problem or requirement initiated and conducted by a qualified civilian organization at no direct cost to the Government, but with the approval and support of the Department of the Army. (AR 7035)

UNIDENTIFIED ITEM

Material on hand at a Naval field activity which: is not identified by a Federal Stock Number but appears to have application to the Naval Aeronautical Program. Is identified with a Federal Stock Number but does not possess a Technical Supply Management Code. (FASOINST 4400.80)

UNIFICATION MEETING

A meeting of interested activities called by the preparing activity for the purpose of reconciling diverse or voluminous essential comments received as a result of the circulation of a standardization project document. (DOD 4120.3-M)

UNIFIED ACTION ARMED FORCES

A publication setting forth the principles, doctrines, and functions governing the activities and performance of the Armed Forces of the United States when two or more Services or elements thereof are acting together. (JCS Pub 1)

UNIFIED COMMAND

A command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander and composed of significant assigned components of two or more Services, and which is established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense with the advice and assistance of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or, when so authorized by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, by a commander of an existing unified command established by the President. (JCS Pub 1)

United States Commander in Chief, Europe (USCINCEUR); Commander in Chief, Pacific Air Forces (CINCPAC); and United States Commander in Chief, Southern Command (USCINCSO). (AFLCR 400-23)

UNIFIED LOGISTIC SUPPORT

Provision of logistic support to two or more of the military services, or their elements, by a single agency or service, by any appropriate method, e.g., joint, common or cross servicing. (AR 320-5)

UNIFORM INVENTORY CONTROL POINT SYSTEM

Consists of an integrated record of technical/inventory data maintained in a real-time system by automated processes immediately available in response to direct machine inquiry. The system is directly linked with high speed communication networks for data input-output and high speed printing facilities. (ASOINST P4440.60)

UNIFORM MATERIEL MOVEMENT AND ISSUE PRIORITY SYSTEM (UMMIPS)

DODI 4410.6 (UMMIPS) establishes provisions applicable to the requisitioning, issue and movement of all materiel managed by all DOD components and, through agreement, to materiel supplied to DOD components by GSA. (Chapter 24, AFM 67-1)

Department of Defense established priority system for use by all Military Services, Defense agencies, United States Coast Guard, Defense contractors, other Government agencies, and Military Assistance Countries (Grant Aid and Sales) for movement and requisitioning of material from the Department of Defense distribution system. The System is for use under peace or war conditions. (AFM 11-1)

A system to insure that requirements are processed in accordance with the mission of the requiring activity and the urgency of need, and to establish maximum uniform requisition processing and materiel movement standards. (The criterion for application of the uniform materiel movement and issue priority system is prescribed in DOD Directive 4410.6). (See also Appendix B14). (DOD 4140.2)

UNILATERAL FUNCTION

That function of operations, maintenance, management, administration and supervision of assigned units and systems which are normally performed by one of the military Services in order to provide the required response to the commander exercising operational command/control. For example, supervision of the technical aspects of operating a Service assigned system or unit is a unilateral function. (AFM 11-1)

UNIMPROVED OPEN STORAGE SPACE

An unsurfaced open area designated for storage purposes. (AFM 67-1)

UNIMPROVED STORAGE SPACE

An area which has not been surfaced for storage purpose (pertains to outside storage space). (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1, AFM 67-1)

UNIQUE CRYPTOLOGIC ITEMS

Items classified in: SC Clases 5810 and 5811 (plus manufacturer's code 98230) which are the design control of the National Security Agency and so

identified in National Security Agency Supply Catalogs. (AR 701-5)

UNIQUE DATA SYSTEM

An automated Air Force data system that is peculiar to, and standard, within, a single command or agency. (AFM 11-1)

UNIT

1. Any military element whose structure is prescribed by competent authority, such as a table of organization and equipment; specifically, part of an organization.

2. An organizational title of a subdivision of a group in a task force.

3. A standard of basic quantity into which an item of supply is divided, issued, or used. In this meaning, also called unit of issue. (JCS Pub 1)

An AF organizational entity such as wing, squadron, detachment, etc. (AFM 67-1)

Any military element whose structure is prescribed by competent authority such as a table or organization and equipment--specifically, part of an organization. Examples are: company, battery, troop, ship and squadron. (DOD 7730.25)

One complete configuration item. For example, one F-111A of a total quantity of 100 F-111A's. (DOD 5010.19)

An Assembly or any combination of Parts, Subassemblies and Assemblies mounted together, normally capable of independent operation in a variety of situations. Examples: Hydraulic jack, electric motor, electronic power supply, internal combustion engine, electric generator, radio receiver. NOTE: The size of an item is a consideration in some cases. An electric motor for a clock may be considered as a part inasmuch as it is not normally subject to disassembly. (MIL-STD-280)

A standard or basic quantity in which an item of supply is divided, issued or used. Examples are piece, pair, bottle, can, each, dozen, gross, pound, gallon, foot, year, set, etc. (MIL-STD-129C)

A tactical unit being supported in accordance with Chapter 15. May be of any size, such as wing, squadron, detachment, or portion thereof. (AFM 67-1)

One complete item or one complete configuration element of an item. For example, one F-111A of the total quantity of 100 F-111A's. (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

This term refers to a military organization which has an approved designation and mission, as explained in AFMs 20-3 and 26-2. Units are controlled by HQ USAF or major commands as follows:

1. HQ USAF-Controlled. An "AFCON" unit is controlled by HQ USAF and is (a) a headquarters above wing level; (b) a numbered unit at wing, group, squadron or flight level with three digits or less in its designation; (c) a named unit (USAF Demonstration Squadron, for example); or (d) an Air National Guard unit.

2. Major Command-Controlled. A "MAJCON" unit is one that is controlled by a major command or a separate operating agency reporting directly to HQ USAF. It is four digits in its designation. In addition, for purposes of reporting, all detachments are considered MAJCON units regardless of the number of digits in their designations or names given to them. (AFSCR 27-16)

UNIT AIRCRAFT

Those aircraft provided an aircraft unit for the performance of flying mission. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

UNIT COST

The standard price of the item. (NAVEXOS P1500)

UNIT COUNT

Number of items within a grouping on the reports and listing. (T.O. 0100-10)

UNIT EMERGENCY SUPPORT KIT

Unit emergency support kits consist of expendable supply and spare parts including aircraft spares and other unit mission equipment spares required to support a unit or a segment of a unit and to sustain its continued operation during temporary duty away from its home base or at places where support is not available. Unit emergency support kits will not exceed 15 days stock which include the number of days enroute of maintenance supplies and spares required to move the unit to its temporary duty location and return it to the home base. Unit emergency support kit items are obtained from base stock and when issued to a unit are considered a part of the base stocks. (AFM 67-1)

UNIT EQUIPMENT

The equipment prescribed by the Table of Organization and Equipment, or national equivalents pertaining to that unit. See also establishment. (JCS Pub 1)

UNIT FORECAST AUTHORIZATION EQUIPMENT DATA (UFAED)

A forecast of organizational equipment required for the future support of a programmed new or modified type of unit as reflected in official USAF

program documents. The UFAED does not reflect any equipment in use. (AFM 67-1)

UNIT IDENTIFICATION CODE

A five-digit number used to identify a ship or activity (formerly Ship Accounting Number). (OPNAV 43P2)

A 6-digit alpha-numeric code identifying U.S. Armed Forces units primarily for command and control purposes. (DOD 4000.21)

UNIT KIND CODE (UKC)

A numerical designation for the functional identification of Air Force and AF logistically supported organizations. Unit kind codes are published in AFM 590-4. (AFM 67-1)

UNIT LOAD

A unit load will be composed of an item or items with the same identification that can be properly handled as a single unit. (AFR 69-8)

UNIT LOADING

The loading of troop units with their equipment and supplies in the same ships, aircraft, or land vehicles. (JCS Pub 1)

UNIT MANNING DOCUMENT (UMD)

A unit manning document is a major command approved document listing total unit personnel authorizations for a designated unit. (AFM 67-1)

UNIT OF EQUIPMENT

The number of guided missiles assigned to a squadron to perform its mission. (AFM 67-1)

UNIT OF EQUIPMENT IN DEAD STORAGE

The number of missiles packaged and available for assembly or stored in assembled condition. (AFM 67-1)

UNIT OF EQUIPMENT IN READY ALERT OR READY-TO-LAUNCH

The number of missiles maintained in operation condition for launching in first strike capability. (AFM 67-1)

UNIT OF EQUIPMENT IN READY STORAGE

The number of guided missiles checked out periodically and available for replenishment purposes in performance of the squadron's mission. (AFM 67-1)

UNIT OF ISSUE

The standard of measurement for issuing of and accounting for supplies and the quantity of an item issued at the lowest accountable supply level. It is represented by a two position alphabetical unit of issue designator (e.g., EA for each LB for pound YD for yard, etc. (AFR 69-8)

The term which denotes the physical measurement, the count, or when neither is applicable, the container or shape of an item for purposes of requisitioning by, and issue to, the end-user, and is that element of management data to which the unit price is ascribed. (DOD 4140.36)

The term which connotates the physical measurement or count of quantities of an item for procurement, storage, and issue, as--dozen, gallon, pair, pound, ream, set, year and each. (DOD 5000.8)

In its special storage meaning, refers to the quantity of an item; as each number, dozen, gallon, pair, pound, ream, set, yard. Usually termed "unit of issue" to distinguish from "unit price." (JCS Pub 1, AFM 11-1)

A two-letter abbreviation of the standard measure or quantity in which an item of supply is issued for use. (OPNAV 43P2)

UNIT OF ISSUE CODE

Unit of issue is a two digit alphabetic code which expresses the minimum unit of quantity of an item that will be stocked or issued and the managing activity's established accounting unit upon which unit price is based. (AR 700-1)

UNIT OF MEASURE (UOM)

The standard designation representing the size of the unit being priced under unit pricing procedures. (AFSCM 177-265)

The term which denotes a recognizable physical measurement (length, volume, weight) or count of an item, e.g., foot, gallon, pound, each, dozen, gross, etc. (DOD 4140.36)

This indicator is a two-digit field. HR is used when the end item is to be sold at an hourly rate. Only precision measurement equipment (PME) and serialized JON records can have UOM of HR. All others will have the UOM of EA. This indicator is input to the master record by AFLC Form 257 or by AF Form 1530, Punch Card Transcript. (AFLCR 66-62)

This is limited to two digits for input to the G004L system. "HR" for hour by sales rate and "EA" for end items sales prices. The system uses a formula to compute the sales rate end item price of temporary JONs. (AFLCR 66-61)

UNIT OF PRODUCT

The entity to be inspected in order to determine its classification as defective or nondefective. This may be single or several characteristics of items of documentation, a process, a single item, a pair, a set, a length, an area, a volume, etc. (AFLCM 74-2)

UNIT OF PRODUCTION

A whole completed item accepted, or to be accepted, by the Air Force and assigned a cumulative unit number. (AFSCL 173-2)

UNIT OF WORK

Defined within the maintenance area as a job which has a definite beginning and end; the accomplishment of which required the expenditure of direct labor. (AFM 66-1)

UNIT PACK

The package or shipping container which contains one or more unit package(s) or Unit(s) of Issue. The unit pack is normally reinforced or incased in an exterior shipping container by the vendor, and the unit package(s) or Unit(s) of Issue are assembled therein in such a manner as to permit shipping and distribution without further requirement for additional cushioning or wrapping. (DOD 4140.36)

The first tie, wrap, or container applied to a single item or a quantity thereof, or to a group of items of a single stock number, preserved or unpreserved, which constitutes a complete or identifiable package. (DLAR 4145.7)

UNIT PACKAGE

The first tie, wrap, or container applied to a single item or a quantity thereof, or to a group of items of a single stock number, preserved or unpreserved, which constitutes a complete or identifiable package, and represents a single Unit of Issue. (AFR 69-8, DOD 4140.36)

The first tie, wrap, or container, applied to a single item or a multiple thereof, or a group of items of a single stock number, preserved or unpreserved, which involves a complete or identifiable package suitable for packing inside a shipping container or items not held by a tie, wrap, or container, preserved or unpreserved, that are individually identified and placed directly into an intermediate package or exterior shipping container (ASOINST P4400.24)

UNIT PER APPLICATION

The quantity of a single item of supply installed in a specific application, aircraft, engine, system equipment or repairable assembly (i.e., application code.) (ASOINST P4400.24)

UNIT PERSONNEL AND TONNAGE TABLE

A table included in the loading plan of a combat loaded ship as a recapitulation of totals of personnel and cargo by type, listing cubic measurements and weight. (JCS Pub 1)

UNIT PRICE

The standard price of the unit produced under unit pricing procedures. (AFSCM 177-265)

The cost or price of an item of supply based on the unit of issue. (OPNAV 43P2)

The price, in dollars and cents, of the individual item of supply in terms of its unit of issue. (ASOINST P4400.24)

UNIT RESERVES

Prescribed quantities of supplies carried by a unit as a reserve to cover emergencies. (JCS Pub 1)

UNIT SUPPLY OFFICER

An individual designated by the unit commander to maintain records of and be responsible for all supplies and equipment issued to his organization. Whenever the term, "Unit Supply Officer" is used herein it will be construed to include responsible officer. (AFM 67-1)

UNITED STATES

When used in a geographic sense, means the States and the District of Columbia. (DAC 76-17)

United States means the States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and possessions. It does not include bases, occupied-Japanese islands or trust territories. (DAR 18-506.6)

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE FORCE AND FINANCIAL PROGRAM

The aggregation of all program elements pertaining to the Air Force set forth in individual Program Element Summary Data forms, Descriptive Data Sheets, etc., as approved by the Secretary of Defense and as modified by approved program change proposals, financial reprogramming actions, subject issues, or other Secretary of Defense decisions, and below threshold changes. It projects force data eight years and costs five years beyond the current fiscal year. The Force and Financial Program does not, in itself, represent authority to implement any programs or obligate any funds. For the purposes of this Instruction, any references to actions which affect the United States Air Force Force and Financial Program apply equally to the Department of Defense Five Year Force Structure and Financial Program since all changes are routinely reflected in both documents. (AFM 11-1)

The official Air Force program as approved by the Secretary of Defense under DOD directive 7045.1. Force data is projected through eight years and cost data through 5 years beyond the current fiscal year. The total Air Force effort is shown by program element consistent with the DOD FYDP. (AFSCM 27-1)

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE PHYSICAL RESOURCES

All property, real, personal, or mixed, within the jurisdiction, administration or custody of the United States Air Force and its units (exclusive of aerospace operational resources). (AFM 11-1)

UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES

Used to denote collectively only the regular components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. See also Armed Forces of the United States. (JCS Pub 1)

UNITED STATES ARMY SPECIAL FORCES

Military personnel with cross training in basic and specialized military skills, organized into small, multiple-purpose detachments with the mission to train, organize, supply, direct, and control indigenous forces in guerrilla warfare and counterinsurgency operations, and to conduct unconventional warfare operations. (JCS Pub 1)

UNITED STATES CIVIL AUTHORITIES

Those elected and appointed public officials and employees who constitute the governments of the 50 states, District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, United States possessions and territories, and political subdivisions thereof. (JCS Pub 1)

UNITED STATES COUNTRY TEAM

The senior, in-country, United States coordinating and supervising body, headed by the Chief of the United States diplomatic mission, usually an ambassador, and composed of the senior member of each represented United States department or agency. (JCS Pub 1)

UNITED STATES MILITARY SERVICE FUNDED FOREIGN TRAINING

Training which is provided to foreign nationals in United States military Service schools and installations under authority other than the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. (JCS Pub 1)

UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICER

Army National Guard or Air National Guard officer assigned in an active duty status to the appropriate State National Guard Headquarters for the purpose of receipting and accounting for all federal funds and property in the possession of the units assigned each state. (AFM 67-1)

UNITED STATES STRATEGIC ARMY FORCES

That part of the Army, normally located in the continental United States, which is trained, equipped, and maintained for employment at national level in accordance with current plans. (JCS Pub 1)

UNITED STATES-FLAG VESSELS

When used independently means both Government vessels and private United States vessels. (DAR 1-1401)

UNITED STATES-OWNED FOREIGN CURRENCY

Currency of a foreign country whose currency is (i) owned by the United States; (ii) determined excess or nearexcess by the United States Department of the Treasury; (iii) available in the country of issuance to pay obligations of the United States within that country; and (iv) disbursed by the United States Treasury Disbursing Officer in the country concerned, either directly to the contractor or to the military disbursing officer, as appropriate. (DAR 15-703)

UNITIZATION

Assembly of packs of one or more line items of supply into a single load in such a manner that the load can be handled as a unit through the distribution system. Unitization (unitized loads/unit loads) encompasses consolidation in a container, placement on a pallet or load base, or securely binding together. (DLAR 4145.7)

UNITIZED LOAD

...ably, into a single load, of more than one package of one or more different line items of supply in such a manner that the load can be moved in an unbroke, state from source to distribution point or user as far forward in the supply system as practical. It is concerned with containerization, palletization and transportability of supplies with compatible properties normally handled by materials handling equipment. (DOD 4100.36)

A single item, or a number of items packaged, packed, or arranged in a specified manner and capable of being handled as a unit. Unitization may be accomplished by placing the item or items in a container, or by banding them securely together. A unitized load when placed on a pallet and fastened thereto, may further be referred to as a palletized load. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

UNIVERSE

The sum total of articles or items ... to be evaluated. (AFSCM 78-1)

The entire group of items having stated ... characteristics which are to be measured, usually as to degree of variability. (DOD 5000.8)

UNLIMITED RIGHTS

Rights to use, duplicate or disclose technical data or computer software in whole or in part, in any manner and for any purpose whatsoever, and ...

have or permit others to do so. (DAC 76-9)

UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS

Amount of the obligated funds for which payment has not been made. (AFSCR 178-5)

The amount of money which is the difference between the amount obligated and the amount disbursed on the contract, as adjusted by any authorized discounts and/or variances. (AFLCR 70-11)

The amount of money which represents the difference between the total amount obligated and the total amount expended, as adjusted by any discounts and variances on a contract. (AFLCR 70-11)

UNLIQUIDATED PROGRESS PAYMENTS

Unliquidated progress payments are the aggregate sum of all progress payments made less the aggregate sums of amounts applied to reduce progress payments. (DAR E55)

UNLISTED ITEM

An item which is identified to a Federal Stock Number and Technical Supply Management Code but which is not listed in the current Navy Management Data List. (FASOINST 4400.80)

UNOBLIGATED COMMITMENT AMOUNT

The dollar amount of funds that have been approved and administratively segregated in anticipation of the procurement of specified goods or services. (AFSCM 177-265)

UNPACKAGED ITEMS

Unpackaged items are items not packaged that may required placement in a shipping container prior to delivery to the carrier. (MIL-STD-129C)

UNPROGRAMMED REQUIREMENT

Unprogrammed requirement is defined within the scope of this regulation as all requirements not contained in the 5-Year Procurement Plan-Mobile Electric Power. (DSAR 4120.7)

UNPROGRAMMED DEPOT LEVEL MAINTENANCE

Depot maintenance work that cannot be or was not forecasted. (AFR 400-3)

UNSATISFACTORY REPORT

A report of a material deficiency on items or equipments not covered by time change items. (AFM 11-1)

UNSCHEDULED MAINTENANCE

Unpredicted maintenance that requires prompt attention to restore equipment serviceability. (AFSCR 66-7)

Those unpredictable maintenance requirements that had not been previously planned or programmed but require prompt attention and must be added to, integrated with, or substituted for previously scheduled workloads. This includes compliance with immediate action TCTOs, correction of discrepancies discovered during flight or operation of equipment, replacement of unscheduled accessory failures, and performing repairs required as a result of accidents or incidents. Work that necessitates special depot level scheduling will also be classed as unscheduled maintenance. (AFM 11-1, T.O. 00-20-1, SACM 66-12)

UNSCHEDULED MAINTENANCE (FOR PME)

Work performed on PME which does not appear on the current PME schedule. Over-due PME is not considered as unscheduled maintenance. Initial calibration and certification will be considered as unscheduled maintenance unless the PME appears on the schedule. Accomplishment of TCTOs is always done under HT prefix. (T.O. 00-20-10-6)

UNSERVICEABLE AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVE MATERIEL

Items which, because of deterioration, faulty manufacture, malfunctions, etc., cannot be safely and effectively used for their intended purpose. (AFM 67-1)

UNSERVICEABLE CONDITION

a. Code "E" Unserviceable (Limited Restoration; DD Form 1577-2, "Unserviceable (Reparable) Tag-Materiel" and DD Form 1577-3, "Unserviceable (Reparable) Label-Materiel"). Materiel which invoives only limited expense or effort to restore to serviceable condition and which is accomplished in the storage activity where the stock is located.

b. Code "F" Unserviceable (Reparable,DD Forms 1577-2 and 1577-3, or AFTO Form 350, "Reparable Item Processing Tag." Economically reparable materiel which requires repair, overhaul, or reconditioning (includes reparable items which are radioactively contaminated).

c. Code "G" Unserviceable (Incomplete; DD Forms 1577-2 and 1577-3, or AFTO Form 350). Materiel requiring additional parts or components to complete the end item prior to issue.

d. Code "H" Unserviceable (Condemned' DD Form 1577, "Unserviceable (Condemned) Tag-Materiel," or DD Form 1577-1, "Unserviceable (Condemned) Label-Materiel"). Materiel which has been determined to be unserviceable and is uneconomical to repair. The article may be placed in such condition by not meeting specification.

damage, or by direction of higher authority. Condemned condition is further classified as condition condemned and directed condemned.

(1) Condition condemned is that state in which an article either cannot be repaired or the estimated cost of repair, including materiel and labor, exceeds the maximum repair allowance established for the affected article. The maximum repair allowance for AF property is established at 75 percent of the serviceable supply catalog price. Expendability, recoverability, repairability, category coded "XD" items with a unit cost of $300 or more will not be condemned at field level, regardless of the 65 percent allowance, unless damaged or worn totally beyond repair, directed condemned, non-listed in USAF Federal Supply Catalog; coded DSP (disposal); or normal source of supply is LP (local purchase) or LM (local manufacture). NOTE: When serviceable prices are not available in supply catalogs, the cost indicated on property records will be used. These limitations will not apply to items in critical short supply.

(2) Directed condemned (formerly auministratively condemned) is that state in which a TCTO, issued by the Commander, AFLC, through authority vested in the IM/SM, directs condemnation action. This is accomplished according to criteria in the technical order without regard to personal judgment of the inspector, condition, or status of the item. Dated items which are subject to time expiration are an exception and will continue to be processed (TO 00-20K series). (AFM 67-1)

UNSERVICEABLE INCREMENT

The quantity of unserviceable economically reparable assets (which meet overhaul/repair criteria) estimated to be generated during each fiscal year, less anticipated washout or losses which may result from subsequent inspection of unserviceable assets on hand This will include repair and return to user where applicable. It is essential that the incremental quantities be based upon specific, scientifically developed factors relating to each item. The Department of the Army published policy should be employed where available. In the absence of specific policy the unserviceable asset increment may be based on usage data accumulated in accordance with TM 38-750. (AR 750-4)

UNSERVICEABLE (REPARABLE)

An item in a condition unfit for use but which can be restored to a serviceable condition after repair, rework, or overhaul. This condition includes items requiring calibration, test, modification, assembly, or the addition of components. (AFM 67-1)

UNSERVICEABLE (REPARABLE) CONDITION

That condition of an article which renders it unsuitable for use but can be economically restored to a serviceable condition. (AFM 67-1)

UNSERVICEABLE STOCK

That stock is on hand and not Ready for Issue but which may be economically restored to Ready for Issue condition. (AFR 67-79)

UNSERVICEABLE STOCK BALANCE

Stock items on the accountable stock record of the accountable officer in MILSTRIP Condition Codes D through M shown in Column 15, AF Form 105 F-12. (AFR 67-79)

UNSOLICITED PROPOSAL

A research or development proposal which is made to the Government by a prospective contractor without prior formal or informal solicitation from a purchasing activity. (DAC 76-9)

A voluntary offer, plan, or article based on a novel design concept, idea, suggestion, or improvement. It includes inventions submitted for evaluation in such form as to constitute a proposal for a specific project or contractual undertaking. Inclusion of the subject matter in a Government publication such as Air Force Technical Objective Documents does not constitute an act of solicitation by the Government. Proposals submitted on this basis are considered unsolicited. (AFSCR 80-8)

UNSUITABLE ITEMS

Items which no longer meet the qualitative requirements of the AF, including items identified for MAP use only. Normally, items placed in this category are disposal (DSP) items that have been replaced by a more suitable or improved item which is currently available in the supply system. When an unsuitable item is changed to a non-pub status, it will be deleted from the I&S group. Reference numbers will not be included in the I&S group to identify unsuitable items (AFM 67-1)

UNUSABLE INVENTORY

That portion of the inventory required to prime the storage/distribution system. It consists of cross-country pipeline fill, manifold inventory and tank bottom inventory below the suction line. The inventory is not available to meet day-to-day operations. (DOD 4140.25-M)

UP TIME (SYSTEM)

The time in which the System is in condition to perform its intended function. (MIL-STD-721, NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

UPDATING CHANGES

All changes to previously delivered systems and equipment (including GFE) and delivered spares resulting from deficiencies revealed before completion date of the Category II test program (AFR 80-14). (AFR 57-4)

During the acquisition phase, all changes to previously delivered systems and equipment, including Governmentfurnished aerospace equipment (GFAE) and delivered spares, which are the result of deficiencies revealed prior to the date of completion of the Category II Test Program (AFR 80-14) regardless of the method of generation. Changes to previously delivered Government-furnished equipment (GFE) and GFAE common to more than one system or mission, design, and series (MDS) of a system are classified as updating changes until the item has been qualified and the initial system (MDS) using the item has successfully completed Category II testing. (AFSCR 57-2, AFLCR 57-24)

Retrofit changes to previously delivered systems or equipment and delivered spares, approved prior to or as a result of Category II test program to meet the HQ USAF stated requirements. (AFLCM 401-1)

UPPER CONTROL LIMIT (UCL)

The maximum percent defective that can be experienced before requiring additional management action. The UCL is dependent upon the AQL and sample size. The smaller the sample size, the higher the UCL, etc. (AFLCR 74-13)

UPQUIRY

A maintenance transaction introduced through a remote interrogation. (ASOINST P4440.60)

UPTIME RATIO (UTR)

The quotient of Uptime divided by Uptime plus Downtime. (MIL-STD-721B)

Percentage of time that a CEM reportable equipment is operational. (AFM 65-662)

URGENCY CATEGORIES

The Master Urgency List is divided into three categories: a. Brick-Bat .01. Programs of the highest national priority. All programs within this category are considered to be of equal importance. b. Brick-Bat (Other than .01). Programs of the highest DOD priority. The numerical designator assigned to each program indicates its relative urgency within the category. c. One-Cap. Programs considered vital to offensive and defensive military actions. The numerical designators assigned to each program indicate its relative urgency within the category. (NAVMAT-INST 4857.10)

URGENCY OF NEED DESIGNATOR

A term accompanied by a capital letter, (A through D) which establishes the pressure of necessity for the acquisition of a resource. Urgency of Need A represents a compelling necessity, the lack of which has caused or will cause a mission failure; Urgency of Need B denotes a need which has or will cause mission impairment; Urgency of Need C is used to represent those resources requirements needed sooner than routine handling will permit; and Urgency of Need D establishes routine time frames. Commanding officers must authenticate all Urgency of Need A demands. Urgency of Need designators are used in conjunction with the assigned Force/Activity Designators to establish a positive resource demand based on mission importance and the pressure of necessity. (AFM 11-1)

Urgency of need designators signify the degree of urgency and/or conditions that cause the initiation of requestors that must be considered by requisitioners when determining the issue priority entry in MILSTRIP requisitions. (AFM 67-1)

An alphabetic letter which relates to the urgency of need as determined by a requesting activity. (AR 735-35)

URGENCY OF REQUIREMENT CODE

(1) Type R1 - to satisfy current fiscal year (FY) procurement.

(2) Type R2 - to satisfy current FY repair programs.

(3) Type R3 - to satisfy the sum of the budget year procurement and repair programs.

(4) Type R4 - to satisfy subsequent budget year procurement and repair programs. (AFLCR 65-31)

URGENT (ACTION PRIORITY)

Must be acted on expeditiously to minimize undesirable impact on Government. (AFR 67-1 AR 700-96 NAVMATINST 4000.35 MCO 4235.22)

URGENT REQUIREMENT

A requirement to fill needs in the DOD Uniform Military Issue Priority System (UMMIPS) priorities 01-08. (DOD 4140.34M)

US APPROVED FORCES

Forces specified in the Five Year Defense Program, and the Coast Guard when assigned to the Navy. (DOD 4100.37)

US ARMY NATICK LABORATORIES

An organization designed to conduct a research and development program of Department of Defense materiel supporting the military man in the field. The Food Division conducts basic research in food nutrition, stability, and acceptance; designs, improves, develops, and evaluates military rations and foods; performs research and development on irradiation preservation processes; and provides standardization, applications engineering and technical services engineering support for the DOD Food Program. (AFR 74-10)

US MILITARY PASSENGER

An active duty military member authorized to be absent from duty and traveling at his own expense. It includes military members authorized delay en route and military members who are authorized leave or pass while at a temporary duty (TDY) station. It does not include AFROTC members or AF Reserve or Air National Guard members traveling to and from active duty. (AFR 75-30)

US POSSESSIONS

The Canal Zone, Guam, Mariannas, Marshall and Caroline Islands, Wake and Johnston Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands. (DOD 5000.8, AFM 67-1, AFM 67-1)

USABLE INVENTORY (TANKAGE)

Inventory contained between nonrecoverable tank bottom and current product level (excluding pipeline fill). (AFR 144-1)

USABLE PROPERTY

Commercial and military type property other than scrap and waste. (DOD 4160.21-M)

USABLE STORAGE CAPACITY

Net volumetric capacity (including pipeline and manifold capacity that can be used for product storage). It is measured from maximum fill level to, and including, nonrecoverable tank bottoms. (DOD 4140.25-M)

USAF AMMUNITION CONTROL POINT

An AF activity responsible for world-wide control of ammunition. Ogden ALC is the assigned control point of all ammunition. (AFM 67-1)

USAF CALL

Instructions issued to prepare and submit budget estimates and estimated fund requirements for the budget year. (AFSCR 27-6, AFSCM 27-1)

USAF ENGINEERING DATA SUPPORT CENTER

The AF activity (located at Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio) which maintains the current master record copies of engineering data and makes world-wide distribution to support Air Force mission. (AFR 67-28)

USAF EQUIPMENT DATA BANK

An automatic data processing facility located at Sacramento ALC designed as a central receiving, processing, repository for all authorized and in use equipment records (Chapter 24, Volume IV). (AFM 67-1)

A central facility at SMAMA to receive, edit and store item authorization and in service (in use/in place) assets reported on AF Form 158, "Equipment Authorization Inventory Data", received from the Air Force Equipment Management System, and base warehouse data from bases having USAF Standard Base Supply System (1050-II), excluding storage of all vehicles. (AFM 67-1)

USAF FORCE & FINANCIAL PROGRAM (F&FP)

The official Air Force program as approved by the Secretary of Defense under DOD Directive 7045.1. Force data is projected through 8 years and cost data through 5 years beyond the current fiscal year. The total Air Force effort is shown by program element consistent with the DOD FYDP. (AFSCR 27-6)

USAF MATERIEL PROCUREMENT CYCLE

A series of procurement milestones established by HQ USAF, DCS/S&L, that express in terms of commitments, obligations, and expenditures a normal and satisfactory progression of procurement advancement in the execution of the directed Materiel Procurement Program. (AFSCR 27-6, AFSCM 27-1)

USAF SECURITY SERVICE

The major command with over-all responsibility for cryptologic equipment management. (AFM 67-1)

USAF VEHICLE CODE TABLE

A file containing a relationship of vehicle DOD group codes to USAF management group codes. (AFLCR 171-110)

USAGE

Function of various factors such as affect of operation on the quality of the item, skill of maintenance personnel, operating and maintenance procedures, maintainability, storage, affects of shipping and handling, environment, etc. (AFLCM 66-17, AFLCR 171-12)

USAGE ANALYSIS

Reviews or examinations performed to determine whether the contractor is restricting use of Government property for purpose authorized by the contracts and to a degree that will justify retention. (AFSCM 78-1)

USAGE DATA DEVELOPMENT PERIOD

That period of time, commencing after placing of an end item in operation, which is required for development of sufficient usage data so that support for the end item can be assumed through routine supply system replenishment. (AFSCM 78-1)

USAGE TYPES

Flying hours, operating hours, cycles, landings, days, months, etc. (AFLCM 66-17)

Flying hours, operating hours or minutes or seconds, cycles, landings, days or weeks, months or years, miles, checkouts, starts, etc. (AFLCR 171-12)

USAGE, AMOUNT OF

Quantity of usage by type that occurs in a specific calendar time period (AFLCM 66-17)

USAGE, FAILURE

Improper performance resulting from malfunction of an item due to breakdown, deterioration, metal fatigue, or wear. (AFLCR 171-12)

USAGE, TOTAL

Sum of usage per specific calendar time period acquired from operating a quantity of an item. (AFLCR 171-12)

USE CHARGE

The charge for facility use consisting of depreciation and interest on investment if the two are not separately stated. If separately stated, the term identifies the depreciation elements. (AFSCR 177-4)

USER

That command, unit or element which will be the recipient of the production item for use in accomplishing a designated mission and which will have the item included in its TOE or TDA. (AR 70-59)

USER DATA

The information received from the recipient of supplies or services furnished by a contractor such as rejection notices, all types of customer complaints (DRs, FMRs, failure reports, etc.). This includes information from supply and maintenance activities or the actual users of the supplies or the recipient of services. (AFR 71-15)

USER OF DDC

U.S. Government agencies, their contractors and grantees, including DOD potential contractors, who have been established for DDC services. (AR 70-11)

USER TESTING

A generic term encompassing operational testing (OT) and force development testing and experimentation (FDTE). (AR 70-59)

USER-CHARGE TRANSACTION

This is an identifiable level of effort established as a final cost objective to provide Government goods or services to a non-Federal Government recipient. A use-charge transaction is documented by a formal, written agreement that neither waives nor reduces the total Government costs that may be charged. (AFSCR 177-4)

USING ACTIVITY

An organization or element of an organization which requests or receives materiel from base supply officer or equivalent. (AFM 67-1)

That activity of the Department of Defense which originates the request for commercial warehouse service and which is responsible for the property which is to be stored in a commercial facility. (DSAR 4145.26)

USING AGENCIES

Army agencies authorized by this regulation to receive military air transportation. (AFR 76-4)

Any major air command, including its subordinate echelons, which will assume jurisdiction of real property facilities upon their completion and transfer to Air Force accountability. The using agency is responsible for approval and acceptance of facilities from the construction agency. (AFR 88-9)

USING COMMAND

The major command responsible for emergency deployment of the forces for whose use war readiness materiel is authorized. (AFM 67-1)

The major command of the using organization. (AFLCR 400-12)

USING COMMAND INFORMATION FILE (OPTIONAL)

An information file provided by the storing BEMO and maintained by the using command CEMO which reflects WRM and JU equipment authorized and in place to support that command's wartime additive mission. (AFM 67-1)

USING ORGANIZATION

The unit using Munitions Preload Equipment

while deployed for field exercises or during contingencies and/or wartime operations. (AFLCR 400-12)

USN NUMBERED MOBILE GSE

That which is normally assigned to, or under the prime custody of, the Transportation or Public Works Department at a Naval Shore Station. The equipment may be furnished on subcustody to other departments or activities on the station, but the Transportation or Public Works Department is charged with prime responsibility for availability, upkeep, maintenance and repair. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

U.S. APPROVED FORCES

Forces specified in the Five Year Defense Program, and the Coast Guard when assigned to the Navy. (DOD 4100.37)

UTILITY

The military/operational value of an item/system when measured from within a pertinent Army Concept Program and against the threat analysis and future concept, doctrine, environment, organization, skills, availability, reliability, maintainability, and other materiel objectives/requirements. (AR 705-50)

UTILITY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

A system (including lines, substations and installed equipment forming an integral part of the system) by which gas, water, steam, electricity, sewerage, or other utility services are transmitted between (a) the outside utilitydistribution system or the central generating (or disposal) plant, and (b) the point of consumption (or origin of waste); excludes communication services. (DOD 5000.8)

A system (including distribution and transmission lines, substations, and installed equipment forming an integral part of the system) by which gas, water, steam, electricity, sewerage, or other utility services are transmitted between (i) the outside of the building or structure in which the services are used, and (ii) the point of origin or disposal, or the connection with some other system. For the purpose of this Appendix, it does not include communication services. (DAR B-102.9)

UTILITY RAILROADS

Railroads and rail facilities which provide intra-installation transportation service and are connected with commercial railroads via interchange tracks. (AR 120-73), (AR 55-650)

UTILIZATION

The assembly, into a single load, of packages containing one or more different items of supply. It is concerned with containerization, palletization, and transportability of supplies normally handled by materials handling equipment. It includes, but is not limited to, the use of palletized unit loads, SEACON, CONEX, and other consolidation containers. (AFR 71-12)

To turn to profitable accounts assets of DOD not otherwise required. (AFM 67-1)

UTILIZATION FACTORS

Planned aircraft flight hour utilization per 24 hour day or calendar month whichever is appropriate. Aircraft Utilization Factors for various Types, Classes and Models of Aircraft differ and must be specified for each. These factors are used in computation which lead to the determination of Maintenance Requirements; i.e., Maintenance Man-Hours, Spares and Repair Parts required, etc. (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

UTILIZATION (GROSS STORAGE SPACE)

The retention of a maximum amount of the total available space for the placement of material, with a minimum amount of space loss; i.e., support space, aisles, and structural loss. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

UTILIZATION (NET STORAGE SPACE)

The orderly placement of stocks in a manner providing for the maximum amount of material in the least amount of space with consideration to item accessibility. (AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

UTILIZATION RATE

1. Normal Rate - The flying rate produced in a 40-hour work week during normal, nonemergency conditions previously considered as peacetime. 2. Emergency Rate - The maximum sustained flying rate achievable by operating the assigned human resources on an extended work week (6 days). 3. Wartime Rate - The maximum sustained flying rate achievable by operating the assigned human resources initially on a 7day week and by applying wartime crew, maintenance, and safety criteria. (AFM 11-1)

UTILIZATION SCREENING

The review of available assets to ensure their economical use in lieu of new procurement. (DOD 1160.21-M)

VACANT NET STORAGE SPACE

That part of net usable space which is not occupied by material or storage bins. The floor area upon which material can be stored minus the floor area not occupied by material plus the floor area occupied by bins. (AFR 69-8)

VACUUM PACKAGING

A packaging method, usually employing a metal or glass container, in which a commodity is sealed under vacuum or substitute. (AFR 69-8)

VACUUM-PACKED

Package from which air has been withdrawn, prior to hermetic sealing. (AFR 69-8)

VALIDATION

For purposes of the Cost Reduction Program, the term validation means the auditors acceptance of reported cost reduction savings and cost reduction reports based upon a review, on a selective basis, of cost reduction reports and supporting documentation. (DOD 7720.6)

Validation is the process by which the contractor tests TOs for technical accuracy and adequacy. This is accomplished by testing the maintenance and operating instructions on the equipment/systems for which the TO was written. Validation is conducted at the contractor facility or at the operational site. (AFR 66-7)

The process by which the contractor (or as otherwise directed by the DOD component procuring activity) tests a TM for technical accuracy and adequacy. It is accomplished by actual performance of the maintenance and operating instructions on the equipment/system for which the TM was written. It is conducted at the contractor's facility or at the operational site and entails the actual performance of operating and maintenance procedures (including checkout, calibration, alignment, scheduled removal and replacement instructions and associated checklists) to insure completeness, technical accuracy and adequacy. Disassembly and reassembly or unscheduled removal and replacement procedures are validated by actual performance or simulation. Other data such as part numbers or Source, Maintenance and Recoverability (SMR) Codes in Illustrated Parts Breakdowns (IPBs); and hardware depiction, schematic diagrams, and wiring data contained in TMs are checked against current source data. (AFR 66-19/AR 310-70/NAVMATINST 5600.11A/MCO 5215.16/DSAR 4151.9)

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. (DSAR 4130.4/AR 708-4/NAVSUPINST 4120.36/AFR 72-11/MCO 4410.16)

Validation is the process by which the preparing activity for a document determines that the document reflects accurate and current requirements. (DOD 4120.3-M)

VALIDATION TABLE

Various G004L tables are used to edit the inputs for JON establishment and production count. This stack contains all valid established MDS identities, CAI identities, planning organizations and planner technician codes, all valid production sections, and scheduling designators, all valid RCCs, customer organizations and all valid FCRNs. Any input with data elements other than those reflected in the stack will be rejected. Each RCC and its hourly rate is established mechanically from G004C. These RCCs will be identified with process shop indicator P for a pure process shop, Q if the RCC is supported by a process shop, and R if the RCC is not supported by a process shop. (AFLCR 66-62)

VALUABLE CARGO

A commodity which may be of value during a later stage of the war. This will comprise such things as basic raw materials and manufactured goods. See also cargoes. (JCS Pub 1)

VALUATION

The measuring of anything in terms of money. (DOD 5000.8)

The value set upon a thing. (DOD 5000.8)

VALUE

The measure of worth of a thing in terms of money. NOTE: This term should not be used to describe cost or the amount at which an asset other than cash is carried in the accounts. (DOD 5000.8)

A. Excess Defense Articles.

(1) With respect to an excess defense article, the actual value of the article plus the gross cost incurred by the United States Government in repairing, rehabilitating, or modifying the article except that for purposes of Section 632(d) such actual value shall not be taken into account:

(a) For major items the pricing guidance contained in DOD Instruction 2140.1 may be used to determine the value of EDA

(b) For secondary items the inventory standard stock price is to be used.

(2) With respect to a non-excess defense article

delivered from inventory to foreign countries or international organizations under this Act, the acquisition cost to the United States Government, adjusted as appropriate for condition and market value;

(3) With respect to a non-excess defense article delivered from new procurement to foreign countries or international organizations under this Act, the contract or production costs of such article, and;

(4) With respect to a defense service, the cost to the United States Government of such service. (DOD 5105.38M)

VALUE ENGINEERING

An organized effort directed at analyzing the function of DOD systems, equipment, and supplies for the purpose of achieving the required performance objectives at a cost consistent with programmed life cycle usage. (AFM 11-1)

An organized effort directed at analyzing the function of Air Force systems, subsystems, equipment, facilities, procedures, and supplies for the purpose of achieving the required function at the lowest total cost consistent with requirements for performance, reliability, quality, maintainability, and producibility. (AFSCR 320-1)

An objective review of an item of design, manufacture, procurement and installation aimed at achieving necessary function for minimum cost. (BUANDAINST 4858.1)

Is an organized effort of intensive appraisal of all the elements of design, manufacture or construction, procurement, inspection, installation, operation and maintenance of an item and its components, including the applicable specifications and operational requirements, in order to achieve the necessary performance, maintainability and reliability at minimum cost. It is a purposeful, planned approach to reducing costs and making use of the best available tools of science, engineering and industrial management. (NAVMAT 48.58.2A)

VE operationally implies the timely application of the VE discipline and/or VE contract clauses. (Terms such as value analysis, value control, value improvement, and value management are synonymous with the term VE.) (DOD 5000.1)

VALUE ENGINEERING CHANGE PROPOSAL (VECP)

A change proposal submitted pursuant to the VE clause in the contract which results in a net life cycle cost reduction to the DOD and requires a contract modification. (DOD 5010.8)

VALUE ENGINEERING CONTRACT CLAUSES

Special provisions in Section I, part 17, or the DAR (reference (c)) to: fund and require contractor application of the VE discipline to lower current and future costs (VE Program Requirement Clause); and (b) motivate contractors by sharing in the savings achieved by contractor-developed VE change proposals requiring a contract change (VE Incentive Clause). (DOD 5010.8)

VALUE ENGINEERING DISCIPLINE

A sequential process for systematically analyzing high cost areas of functional requirements of DOD systems, equipment, facilities, procedures, operations, maintenance, and materiel to achieve the essential functions at the lowest total cost of effective ownership, consistent with requirements for performance, reliability quality, maintainability, and safety. (DOD 5010.8)

VALUE ENGINEERING MONITOR

A person within AFSC who ensures by positive guidance and direction that the system program office (SPO) or functional activity has an effective VE Program. (AFSCR 320-1)

VALUE ENGINEERING TASK TEAMS

Teams of mixed specialties (normally engineering, production, procurement, and estimating) organized to develop VE proposals on high cost areas for submittal to the appropriate decision-making authorities. Normally, they are led by a Value Engineer or a person trained in VE. (DOD 5010.8)

VALUE OF JOB ORDER

The estimated remaining cost of a job order at the start of each fiscal year. (AFSCM 177-265)

VALUE, APPRAISED

A value estimated by appraisers after physical examination of capital property (or an item thereof), or the review of all the factors which would affect its value. Its basic varies with the purpose of the appraisal; usually it represents "sound value". (DOD 5000.8)

VALUE, BOOK

The net carrying or recorded amount of an asset as stated in books of account. Term too indefinite to be of practical use. (DOD 5000.8)

VALUE, MARKET

The value of anything as computed on the basis of market quotations, or in the absence of quotations, the amount which would induce a willing seller to sell and a willing buyer to purchase (DOD 5000.8)

VALUE, SOUND

The cost of reproduction less accrued depreciation of "capital property" on an observable basis (which does not include provision for obsolescence, but only wear-and-tear not made good by maintenance). A term generally used by appraisal engineers. (DOD 5000.8)

VAPOR PRESSURE

The pressure exerted by the vapor from a liquid surface at a given temperature. Vapor pressure increases with the temperature of a liquid and is the factor in determining its rate of evaporation. (AFM 127-201)

VARIABLE

A characteristic expressed numerically which may differ from one item or observation to another. For example, height is a variable in certain comparisons of human beings. (DOD 5000.8)

VARIABLE COST TO HOLD

Those costs associated with the cost of capital, inventory losses, obsolescence, storage, and other variable costs of maintaining an inventory. The 50% rule relative to variability applied to variable cost to order should also be applied here. (DOD 4140.39)

VARIABLE COST TO ORDER

Those costs associated with the determination of requirements, processing of a purchase request, and subsequent contract actions through receipt of the order into the ICP system that will vary significantly in relation to the number of orders processed. Costs are considered "fixed" if they would remain constant should 50% of the workload be eliminated. (DOD 4140.39)

VARIABLE COSTS

Those costs which fluctuate with changes in output. (AFSCL 173-2)

VARIANCE

The difference between projected and actual performance. Favorable variances occur when actual costs are less then standard costs or operations operating budget (OOB) targets. Unfavorable variances occur when actual costs are greater than standard costs or OOB targets. This is based upon the assumption that the standards of performance established by applicable directorates represent what costs should be if operations are on an efficient basis. (AFLCR 177-105)

VARIANCE (LABOR), RATE

The difference between the standard hours priced at the standard rate and the actual hours priced at the standard rate. (DOD 5000.8)

VARIANCE, COST

The deviation of actual cost from standard cost. (DOD 5000.8)

Excess of actual cost over standard cost, or vice versa. (DOD 5000.8)

VARIANCE, DEFECTIVE WORK

Cost of reworking or correcting production deficiencies and/or cost of defective processed materiel scrapped (less salvage). (DOD 5000.8)

VARIANCE, MATERIAL PRICE

The difference between the standard cost of a given quality of materials and the actual cost whereof. (Variance may relate to quantities purchased or quantities used.) (DOD 5000.8)

VARIANCE, MATERIAL USE

The difference between the usage for a given purpose of a standard quantity of materials priced at the standard rate and the actual quantity used and priced at the standard rate. (DOD 5000.8)

VARIANCE, OVERHEAD

The difference between the standard overhead for the amount produced and the actual overhead. (Overhead variance may be further broken down by "idle-plant" overhead (under utilized capacity)", "budget variance" and "efficiency variance". (DOD 5000.8)

VARIANCE, PURCHASE-PRICE

Difference between acquisition cost of materiel procured and the amount assigned at standard prices. (DOD 5000.8)

VARIANCE, SEASONAL

In a time series, that part of the movement of the data which is a result of increased or decreased activity at or during a particular season or time of the year. (DOD 5000.8)

VARIANCE, STANDARD PRICE

The net change in the inventory valuation, due to revision of standard prices. (DOD 5000.8)

VAULT STORAGE SPACE

Storage space in a specially constructed nonportable structure for storage of materiel requiring maximum protection against pilferage or destruction. (AFM 67-1)

Space in a nonportable fire-resistant structure affording maximum protection against pilferage or destruction (AR 320-5)

Space in a specifically constructed nonportable

burglarproof, fire resistant structure for storage of material requiring maximum protection against pilferage or destruction. (AFR 69-8)

VEHICLE

A self-propelled, boosted, or towed conveyance for transporting a burden on land, sea, or through air or space. (DOD 4500.32-R, JCS Pub 1)

A rocket or guided missile, including either one used as a probe. (AFR 66-20, DOD 4000.20)

VEHICLE CARGO

Wheeled or tracked equipment, including weapons, which require certain deck space, head room, and other definite clearance. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub 1)

VEHICLE NSN MASTER INDEX

A control file containing a relationship of vehicle stock numbers, I&S master stock numbers, manager designator, and other management data. (AFLCR 171-110)

VEHICLE OUT OF COMMISSION

The actual time that a vehicle is out of commission due to scheduled or unscheduled maintenance. (AR 58-1, AFM 77-1)

VEHICLE PROCUREMENT PROGRAM

The Vehicle Procurement Program is the application of traffic management and commodity management in a major program of procurement and distribution from producer to user, concerning procurement of tracked and wheeled motor vehicles, armored tanks, self-propelled and towed items, material handling equipment, and major component parts to provide responsive service at the lowest overall cost to the Government. Coordination between procurement agencies, supply managers, terminals, the commercial transportation industry, and traffic managers is required to make this program effective. (AR 55-27)

VEHICLE SUMMARY AND PRIORITY TABLE

A table listing all vehicles by priority of debarkation from a combat-loaded ship. It includes the nomenclature, dimensions, square feet, cubic feet, weight, and stowage location of each vehicle, the cargo loaded in each vehicle, and the name of the unit to which the vehicle belongs. (JCS Pub 1)

VENDOR

An individual, partnership, corporation, or other agency which sells property to the Army. (AR 320-5, AFM 67-1)

A Design Activity, manufacturer, wholesaler or agent from whom are acquired Items used in the performance of a Contract. (MIL-D-70327, ASOINST P4400.24)

An individual, partnership, corporation, or other agency which sells property to the military establishment. A vendor may be a supply contractor. (AFM 67-1)

An individual, partnership, corporation, or other entity that sells property to the military establishment. (DSAM 4140.2/AR 735-110/NAVSUP Pub 5003/MCO P4400.101)

VENDOR ITEMS

All those items used in, with, or attached to the end article produced under contract for which the contractor does not have proprietary rights and must procure in the open market or from established sources. (AFLCM 65-3, AFSCM 65-2)

VENDOR ITEMS/PARTS

All Items/Parts for which the Contractor does not have proprietary rights and which are acquired by him from a Design Activity, manufacturer, wholesaler, or agent and which are used in the performance of a Contract. (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)

VENDOR REPAIRABLE ITEM, DESIGN CHANGE DOCUMENTATION

Within thirty-five days after submittal of the Design Change Notice(s) and supporting drawings by contractor, the Ordering Activity shall advise the contractor of those items for which complete provisioning documentation will be required. The contractor shall be obligated to provide requested documentation to the extent specified in WR-1. (ASOINST P4400.24)

VENDOR/SUPPLIER

An individual, partnership, company, corporation, or association who enters into an agreement with the prime contractor to perform work or furnish supplies. (NAVMATINST P4200.33, AR 715-22, AFR 57-6)

VENDOR/SUPPLIER/SUBCONTRACTOR

An individual, partnership, company, corporation, or association who enters into an agreement with the prime contractor to perform work or furnish supplies (AFR 57-6)

VERIFICATION

Verification is the process by which preliminary TOs are tested and proven under Air Force cognizance to be adequate for operation and maintenance of equipment procured for operational units. (AFR 66-7)

The process by which a TM is tested and proved (under DOD component jurisdiction) to be adequate

for operation and maintenance of equipment systems procured for operational units. Verification is conducted by using personnel and consists of actual performance of selected operating and maintenance procedures and associated checklists (including checkout, calibration, alignment and scheduled removal and replacement instructions). The items are selected with regard to criticality and complexity. (AFR 66-19, AR 310-70, NAVMATINST 5600.1A, MCO 5215.16, DSAR 4151.9)

VERIFICATION INSPECTION

The continuing analysis of evaluation of records, methods, and procedures, including the act of verification to assure conformance with technical requirements. (DLAM 4155.4/AR 750-26/NAVSUP PUB 5011/MCO P4870.45B)

VERIFIED CHECKLIST

A draft checklist that has been used to perform the task and signed by the JCWG. (AFSCR 136-3)

VERNIER

Small rocket engine or gas nozzle mounted on the outside of a missile or other vehicle, which can be tilted by commands from the flight control system to control the roll, pitch, and yaw attitudes during propelled flight. Vernier engines are used to make the final adjustment of vehicle velocity as it approaches the thrust cut-off point. Also used in form of small peroxide rocket motors to provide control to aerospace vehicles, such as the Air Force X-15, to provide control of attitudes where aerodynamic controls become ineffective. (AFM 11-1)

VERNIER ENGINE

An auxiliary rocket engine used to provide accurate adjustment of final velocity of the missile and to asist in its flight control. (AFM 127-201)

VERNIER ENGINE CUTOFF (VECO)

The point at which the propellant supply to vernier engine is cut off and its thrust decreases abruptly. (AFM 127-201)

VERSION DATE

The date a program is compiled or the date a data file is retained. (AFLCR 171-116)

VERTICAL LAUNCH

A launch in which the missile or other vehicle starts from a vertical position. (AFM 11-1)

VERTICAL LOADING

A type of loading whereby items of like character are vertically tiered throughout the holds of a ship, so that selected items are available at any stage of the unloading. (AR 320-5)

VERTICAL REPLENISHMENT

The use of helicopters for the transfer of stores and/or ammunition from ship-to-ship or ship-to-shore. (JCS Pub 1)

VETERAN'S ORGANIZATION

An organization composed of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, airmen, and/or marines, which is established as a veterans' organization and recognized as such by the Veterans Administration. (DOD 4160.21-M)

VITAL ITEMS

Items on which AF stocks have been, or will be depleted prior to receipt of quantities sufficient to meet immediate requirements and the lack of which will retard "vital" AF programs, or an item upon which a report is required by direction. (AFLCM 57-7, AFSCM 57-2)

VITAL WEAPON AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS

Weapons, equipment, and systems--including spare components and support equipments--vital to the Air Force mission. Vital weapon systems are those required to sustain operations under emergency or wartime conditions. (AFR 66-17)

VOLATILITY

The tendency or ability of a liquid to vaporize. (AFM 127-201)

VOUCHER

A document which evidences the propriety, nature, and amount of transactions and usually indicates the accounts in which they are to be recorded. (DOD 5000.8)

VOUCHER CHECK

A check to which is attached a voucher showing purpose of the disbursement. (DOD 5000.8)

VOUCHER (NOUN)

A paper or set of papers that serves to confirm or vouch for the validity of an account, record, or fact. Vouchers are used as evidence of cash disbursements and as authority for cash disbursements. (AFM 67-1)

VOUCHER, COMMERCIAL

An executed "public voucher" properly signed, certified, and appropriately supported by an itemized account of expenses and used generally in evidencing all demands against the government other than personal services travel, and kindred expenditures such as pay allotments allowances, pensions, refunds, etc. (DOD 5000.8)

VOUCHER, PUBLIC

A prescribed form for evidencing a claim against the government for payment of accounts due for purchases of goods and services other than personal. (DOD 5000.8)

V-BOARD

Heavy duty fiberboard, highly resistant to water and weather. (AFR 69-8)

-W-

WAIVER

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 for use "as is" or after rework by an approved method. (AR 710-26/NAVSUP Pub 452 Revision/AFR 67-96/MCO P4400.51A/DSAR 4140.47, DOD 5010.19)

A deviation from the requirements of technical documentation or other technical data of a contract or order which does not result in a change to documentation. A variance from the requirements, drawings, specifications, or other technical data of a contract or procurement directive made after award of a contract that may, or may not, be reflected in a change to the contractual document, and is applicable only to that specific contract. (AMCR 11-26)

A specific written authorization to accept designated items which, during production or after having been submitted for inspection, are found to depart from specified requirements, but nevertheless are considered suitable for use "as is" or after rework by an approved method. (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

WAR ADDITIVE FORCES

Flying and support units of the Tactical Air Command designated to deploy to overseas areas to augment theater forces and meet preplanned war commitments. (TACM 400-1)

WAR CONSUMABLE DISTRIBUTION OBJECTIVE (WCDO)

A publication to reflect the USAF PWRMS prepositioning, prestocking, and planning objectives which are necessary to support the wartime activities reflected in the USAF War and Mobilization Plan. (AFR 144-1)

WAR CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES

Selected expendable types of War Readiness Materiel (WRM) required to support wartime missions. Examples of war consumable items are fuel tanks, pylons, ATO units and ATO racks, ammunition, rockets and rocket launchers, dropsondes, chaff, POL, de-icing fluid, alcohol, oxygen, and emulsive oil. (TACM 400-1)

WAR CONSUMABLES

Expendable items directly related, and absolutely necessary to, a weapon support system or combat/combat support activity, for which the expenditure factors are indicated in the United States Air Force Wartime Requirements document, Annex X, to the United States Air Force Wartime Guidance. Examples of these items are: auxiliary fuel tanks, pylons, chaff, aviation fuel, ammunition, bombs, rockets, air-to-ground and air-to-air missiles, in-flight rations. (AFM 11-1)

Consumable items directly related, and absolutely necessary to, a weapon system or support system or combat support activity for which the expenditure factors are indicated in the USAF War and Mobilization Plan. Examples of these items are: auxiliary fuel tanks, bomb racks, pylons, chaff, bombs, rockets, and adaptors. (AFR 78-13)

WAR CONSUMABLES DISTRIBUTION OBJECTIVES

Is a classified document authorized by AFR 67-44 for publication and distribution by HQ AFLC to reflect the distribution objectives for prestocking and prepositioning equipment and supplies at bases and depots world-wide as projected in USAF Program Documents. (AFM 67-1)

WAR GAME

A simulation, by whatever means, of a military operation involving two or more opposing forces using rules, data, and procedures designed to depict an actual or assumed real life situation. (JCS Pub 1)

WAR GAMING FACTORS

Operational reliability values used, in planning a series of simulated military decisions, to investigate the consequences of the various alternatives. (AFM 400-46)

WAR MATERIEL PROCUREMENT CAPABILITY (WMPC)

The quantity of an item which can be acquired by orders placed on or after the day an operation commences (D-Day) from industry or from any other available source during the period prescribed for war materiel procurement planning purposes. (DOD 1140.25-M)

The quantity of an item which can be acquired by orders placed on or after M-day from industry or from any other available source during the period prescribed for war procurement planning purposes. (JCS Pub 1)

WAR MATERIEL REQUIREMENT (WMR)

The quantity of an item required to equip and support the approved forces specified in the Secretary of Defense Planning and Programming Guidance Memorandum (Logistics Planning and Programming Guidance Section) through the period prescribed for war materiel planning purposes. (DOD 4140.25-M)

The quantity of an item required to support the forces specified for inclusion in United States materiel support planning, through the period prescribed for war materiel planning purposes. It includes the materiel required to equip and provide a materiel pipeline for active and reserve, on M-day minus one day), to support planned mobilization and to sustain in training, combat and combat support operations, as applicable, all current Secretary of Defense guidance. (JCS Pub 1)

WAR PLANNING SERIES DOCUMENT

A series of war planning documents issued by HQ USAF under D-Dates of 1 January and 1 July which generate the requirements to be computed by AFLC in developing war consumable prestocking and prepositioning objectives. More specifically, war consumable distribution objectives published on or about 15 May of each year are based on that portion of the WPS document bearing a 1 January D-Day of the following year; WCDOs published on or about 15 November of each year are based on that portion of the WPS document bearing a 1 July DDate of that following year. (AFM 67-1)

WAR READINESS MATERIEL

The materiel required, in addition to peacetime assets, for the complete support of the forces, missions, and activities which have been approved in the United States Air Force Wartime Requirements Plan. (AFM 11-1)

That materiel required to augment peacetime assets to completely support forces, missions, and activities reflected in USAF war plans. (AFM 67-1, AFM 67-3/AFLC Sup 1)

WAR READINESS MATERIEL (MAP)

WRM for MAP is the additional materiel (above normal peacetime operations support) needed to assure accomplishment of the missions which are reflected in the U.S. war plans. WRM is authorized only to suport the missions reflected in these plans as may be established via the approved and funded MAP. (AFR 400-2)

WAR READINESS MATERIEL (WRM)

The materiel required, in addition to peacetime assets to support the planned activities reflected in the USAR War and Mobilization Plan (WMP). (AFR 400-20)

WAR READINESS SPARES KITS (WRSK)

An air transportable package of spares and repair parts required to sustain planned wartime or contingency operations of a weapon system for a specified period of time pending resupply. War readiness spares kits will include spares and repair parts for aircraft, vehicles, and other equipment, as appropriate. War readiness spares kits are normally prepositioned with the using unit. (AFM 11-1)

A kit consisting of selected spares and repair parts needed to sustain operations (without resupply) at a base, deployed or dispersed location for the first month of conventional activity in USAF war plans. NOTE: WRSKs may be divided into subpackages for individual aircraft or equipment end items, placed in mobility kit bins, stored in bulk at recovery sites, or in segregated base warehousing bins. (AFM 67-1, TACM 400-1)

WAR RESERVE (WR) WEAPONS

Stockpile weapons of war reserve quality that are in AEC and/or DOD custody. (AFM 67-1)

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL (WRM)

That materiel required to augment peacetime assets to completely support forces, missions, and activities reflected in USAF war plans. (AFM 67-1)

Materiel required in addition to peacetime assets, to support the planned wartime activities reflected in the USAF War and Mobilization Plan. WRM management policy is in AFR 400-24. War consumables and secondary items are included. (AFR 78-13)

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL (WRM) ENGINES

The quantity of engines required to support increased activity or operational peculiarities during war. (While WRM engines are not specifically identified when computations are made for both peace time and wartime, it is a part of the base operating stock.) (AFM 400-1)

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT (WRMR)

That portion of the WMR required to be on hand on D-Day. This level consists of the WMR less the sum of the peacetime assets assumed to be available on D-Day and the WMPC. (DOD 4140.25-M)

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT, BALANCE (WRMRB)

That portion of the WMR which has not been acquired or funded. This level consists of the WRMR less the WRMRP. (DOD 4140.2)

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT, PROTECTABLE (WRMRP)

That portion of the WRMR that is either on hand and/or previously funded which shall be protected; if issued for peacetime use, it shall be promptly reconstituted. This level consists of the sum of the Pre-Positioned War Reserve Materiel Requirement, Protectable and the Other War Reserve Materiel Requirement, Protectable. (DOD 4140.2)

WAR RESERVE STOCK (WRS)

That portion of the total materiel assets which is designated to satisfy the WRMR. (DOD 4140.2)

WAR RESERVE STOCK(S)

That portion of the total materiel assets on hand which is designated to meet the war reserve materiel requirement. (JCS Pub 1)

WAR RESERVES

War reserves are stocks of material amassed in peacetime to meet the increase in military requirements consequent upon an outbreak of war. War reserves are intended to provide the interim support essential to sustain operations until resupply can be effected. (JCS Pub 1, AR 320-5)

WAREHOUSE

A building designated for storage purposes and constructed with complete side and end walls. Warehouses may be of one or more stories. (AFM 67-1)

WAREHOUSE REFUSAL

An advice by a particular warehouse that a specific item required on a shipping directive is not available due to exhaustion of stock or other reason. (AR 320-5)

WAREHOUSE SPACE

Space in a building designed for storage purposes, constructed with a roof and complete side and end walls. (AR 780-62, AR 320-5, DOD 4145.13)

Area in a building designed for storage purposes and constructed with roof and complete side and end walls. (AFR 69-8)

The covered storage space computed and expressed in terms of gross square feet. Real Property Facility Basic Category Numbers in the 408 series will apply. (AFLCM 469-2, Vol IX)

WAREHOUSING

The performance of physical functions incident to receipt, storage, and issue of supplies. (See definition of Storage.) (AFR 69-8)

WAREHOUSING SERVICES

Those operations in storage activities which are concerned with the receipt, storage, care and preservation, processing, packaging, packing, marking and issue of materiel, and documentation incident to the operations. (AFR 67-4)

Those operations within storage activities concerned with receipt, storage, care and preservation, packaging, packing, marking, issue of materiel, and documentation incidental to these operations. (AR 780-5)

WARHEAD

The portion of the missile intended to be lethal or incapacitating. It normally includes the warhead casing with an explosive, chemical, nuclear or incendiary agent. It forms only a part of the re-entry vehicle. (AFM 127-201)

WARM PRODUCTION LINE

A peacetime production program maintained as close as possible to the minimum sustaining rate (MSR). (AFR 78-13)

WARNING ORDERS

An order issued through command channels to notify the commands concerned that a unit is alerted for movement overseas. Warning orders do not provide for the actual movement of personnel and equipment but to be taken with the organization from the base, and other special information essential to the movement of the organization. (AFM 67-1)

WARNING POINT LEVEL (OF SUPPLY)

The depot distribution system stock position where a notification is furnished to the IM that a requirements review should take place for selected items. (AFM 67-1)

WARRANT

An official document which pursuant to law is issued by the Secretary of the Treasury and countersigned by the Comptroller General of the United States upon the basis of which moneys are authorized to be withdrawn from the Treasury pursuant to appropriations and similar congressional authority. (DOD 5000.8)

WARRANT, APPROPRIATION

An authorization making appropriated funds available to agencies for withdrawal from the Treasury. (DOD 5000.8)

WARTIME ADDITIVE MISSION

A USAF war plan mission which is in addition to a base's peacetime mission. (AFM 67-1)

WARTIME LOAD (NAVY)

The maximum quantity of all supplies (ammunition, petroleum, oils and lubricants, rations, general stores maintenance stores, etc.) which each ship can carry in proportions prescribed by proper authority. (JCS Pub 1)

WASH ENTRY

A posting wherein a simultaneous receipt and an issue figure are recorded on the same line of the AF Form 105f-2, "Stock Record Card (Cost Category II)." (AFM 67-1)

WASH-POST

A computer posting wherein a simultaneous receipt and issue figure are recorded without a physical movement of material. (AFLCR 66-53, AFLCR 66-34)

WASTE MATERIEL

Waste and refuse materiel which may have potential sales value, including, but not limited to, garbage, trap grease, bones, metal trimmings, cooked grease, corrugated kraft cardboard, and other types of waste paper. (AFM 67-1)

WATER SUIT

A G-suit in which water is used in the interlining thereby automatically approximating the required hydrostatic pressure-gradient under G forces. See also pressure suit. (JCS Pub 1)

WATER TERMINALS

Installations provided with facilities for loading, unloading and intransit handling of traffic (passengers, cargo and mail) which is moved by ships. Terminals may include either commercial type port facilities or beach facilities or both. (AR 320-5)

WATERCRAFT

Propelled and nonpropelled craft normally used in harbor operations. (AR 750-29)

WATERHAMMER

The shock created by the momentum of a fluid against a mechanism which causes its sudden stoppage. (AFM 127-201)

WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

The navigable waters of the United States; tributaries of navigable waters of the United States; interstate and intrastate lakes, rivers and streams. (DOD 5030.41)

WAYBILL

A document prepared by a transportation company at the point of origin of a shipment, showing the point of origin, destination, route, consignor, consignee, description of the shipment and transportation charges. This form is forwarded with the shipment, or by mail to the agent at the transfer point or shipment destination. (DOD 5000.8)

The number 3 and 4 copies of Government Bill of Lading. (AR 320-5)

A document prepared by a transportation line at the point of origin of a shipment, showing the point of origin, destination, route, consignor, consignee, description of shipment and amount charged for the transportation service, and forwarded with the shipment, or direct by mail, to the agent at the transfer point or waybill destination. (AR 3205, ONMINST 5000.3)

WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE (WBS) ELEMENT

A discrete portion of a Work Breakdown Structure. A WBS element may be either an identifiable product, set of data, or a service. (AR 37-200)

WEAPON

An instrument of combat but not including the necessary support equipment to place the weapon in action. (BUWEPS 4350.2A)

WEAPON CONTROL OFFICER

The individual who is responsible for and in charge of the nuclear weapon after it has been released for tactical employment. (AFM 67-1)

WEAPON COORDINATION GROUP

Acts as an administrative probe into the operating divisions. It is a coordinated group effort for formulation of plans, the collection of information, and monitoring of performances. The ASO Weapons Systems Divison Weapon System Support Program Manager is the chairman of the group composed of Project Managers from various ASO divisions. (ASOINST P13000.2)

WEAPON DATA

Any information issued by agencies of the Department of Defense (DOD) or the Atomic Energy Commission that relates directly to the design, development, manufacture, storage, utilization, delivery, characteristics, performance, or effect of atomic weapons or components thereof, including thermonuclear weapons. Related areas considered appropriate for inclusion in the Weapon Data Index are effects information, radiological warfare, applications of guided missiles and nuclear propulsion, nuclear power sources, military characteristics of nuclear weapons, foreign

weapons, countermeasures, bombing techniques, mathematics, blast effects, radar, explosives and satellite systems, including weather, communications and surveillance. (AFRT 80-8)

WEAPON DELIVERY TECHNICAL MANUALS AND CHECKLISTS

Manuals which provide aircrews with all data necessary to carry and deliver nuclear weapons by USAF and non-US combat aircraft. Single-or multi-volume, they contain descriptive data, procedures, planning data, ballistics tables, and checklists. They carry TO numbers in the aircraft category, with series designators of dash 25 through dash 31. (AFSCR/AFLCR 8-1)

WEAPON LOADING AND TRANSPORT TECHNICAL MANUALS

Manuals which provide descriptive data, procedures, and tested tiedown patterns for the loading and transport of DOD nuclear weapons in Air Force cargo aircraft. The manuals are numbered in the aircraft category as -16 series. (AFSCR/AFLCR 8-1)

WEAPON LOADING TECHNICAL MANUALS AND CHECKLISTS

Manuals which contain descriptive data, procedures, and checklists for loading nuclear weapons and/or HQ USAF approved integrated loads (nuclear and nonnuclear) on or into USAF and non US combat aircraft. These multi-volume manuals carry TO numbers in the aircraft category and are numbered in the -16 series. (AFSCR/AFLCR 8-1)

WEAPON SUPPORT PROJECT

The total integrated ASO effort necessary to provide support for a weapon system from the inception of the requirement, through fleet deployment, to termination of production of the weapon system. Each program shall have an approved ASO Weapon Support Plan against which accomplishment is measured. (ASOINST P13000.2)

WEAPON SUPPORT PROJECT MANAGER

A member of the Weapons Coordination Group. He is the person assigned coordinating responsiblity and, when appropriate, executive authority under his Division Director for accomplishment of his division's functions, in support of a program. There may be more than one Weapon Support Project Manager in each division, assigned to one program. Conversely one individual may, of necessity, have to be a Project Manager in more than one program. The duties of the Weapon Support Project Manager as described herein remain unchanged under exceptional weapon support program management concept, except that the directive authority delegated to the Weapon System Support Program Manager (WSSPM) by the ASO Commanding Officer/Executive Officer (in writing) may be delegated to the project manager by the WSSPM (ASOINST P13000.2)

WEAPON SYSTEM

Is defined as an instrument of combat either offensive or defensive used to destroy, injure, defeat or threaten the enemy. It consists of a total entity of an instrument of combat (any single combat instrument that incorporates in itself a complex assembly of functional parts), i.e., F-104 aircraft, F-106 aircraft, FBM submarines, destroyers, DDE M60 tank, Hawk missile. (AR 37-55, T.O. 00-20-1, DOD 7220.14)

A weapon and those components required for its operation. It is a composite of equipments, skills and techniques that form an instrument of combat which, usually, but not necessarily, has an aerospace vehicle as its major operational element. The complete weapon system includes all related facilities, equipment, materiel, services, and personnel required solely for the operation of the aerospace vehicle, or other major elements of the system, so that the instrument of combat becomes a self-sufficient unit of striking power in its intended operational environment (AFM 11-1)

A composite of equipment, skills, and techniques that forms an instrument of combat which usually, but not necessarily, has an air vehicle as its major operation element. The complete weapon system includes all related equipment, materiel, services, and personnel required solely for the operation of the air vehicle, or other major element of the system, so that the instrument of combat becomes a selfsufficient unit of striking power in its intended operation [illegible]ronment (AFM 67-1)

Is a composite of personnel skills, techniques and material resources including components, equipments and/or systems which are integrally interrelated and capable of performing a series of functions as an instrument of combat. Examples include a naval combat ship, or a type, model and series of a combat aircraft. (OPNAVINST 4700.17A)

A complex of equipment, skills and techniques that together form an instrument of combat, usually but not necessarily having an air or space-air vehicle incorporated into the system. (NAVMAT P-4215)

A final combination of subsystems, components, parts, and materiels that make up an entity used in combat to destroy, injure, defeat, or threaten the enemy. (AFR 66-14)

WEAPON SYSTEM BASE SUPPORT ACTIVITY

The base supply activity responsible for logistical supply support to affected organizations conducting approved phase testing of AF accepted weapon systems. (AFM 67-1)

WEAPON SYSTEM CONFIGURATION CONTROL MANUAL

BUWEPS instructions that detail procedures for initiating and processing changes to production and in-service weapon systems and related equipments. Issued by the Chairman of IBCC. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

WEAPON SYSTEM CONTROL POINT (WSCP)

The organization within an ALC designated to accomplish support functions (Section B, Chapter 15). WSCP support responsibilities are limited to those required in support of selected aircraft performing overseas scheduled rotations and emergency deployments. (AFM 67-1)

WEAPON SYSTEM DEPOT SUPPLY ACTIVITY

The base supply activity responsible for logistical supply support to affected organizations conducting approved phase testing of AF accepted weapon systems. (AFM 67-1)

WEAPON SYSTEM ITEMS

Reportable items that are stocked by the base in support of an assigned weapon system. (AFM 67-1)

As used in Chapter 12, Part one, Volume II, reportable items that are stocked by the base in support of an assigned weapon system (AFM 67-1)

WEAPON SYSTEM LOGISTICS OFFICER

The AFLC representative assigned as a member of the test force at a test site. He is responsible to the system support manager (SSM) and renders AFLC support during tests. (AFR 400-26)

An individual selected by the System Manager and placed at an operational base in-country to represent the SM and assist the support base and user activities in resolving logistic support problems related to the weapon system(s). This individual provides on-the-job training in logistics. (AFR 400-3)

WEAPON SYSTEM MANAGEMENT CODE

A four character alphabetical or alphanumerical code that has been devised as a suffix to the Federal Stock Number to provide for ready identification and control of items peculiar to specific aircraft. (ASOINST P4400.24)

WEAPON SYSTEM MASTER PLAN

A comprehensive plan that a contractor may be required to prepare for major weapon systems. Covers all major system elements from original contract inception to initial outfitting and deployment of squadrons. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

WEAPON SYSTEM MODEL CHANGE COMMITTEE

A committee established by the IBCC on an ad hoc basis to review and take action on proposed changes to weapon systems within prescribed limits. (BUWEPS 5200.25)

WEAPON SYSTEM ORIENTED FSC CLASSES

FSC classes comprised of items that require close management and support interdependence of both their technical/engineering and supply functions which are best performed by the Service having management responsibility for the end item. CF. Definition of Commodity Oriented FSC classes. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

WEAPON SYSTEM PLAN OF SUPPORT CHART

An Aviation Supply Office (ASO) action milestone chart identifying the supply support actions for new weapon systems. It identifies the person and organization responsible for taking action, and the person and organization for monitoring and ensuring completion of the action. (ASOINST P13000.2)

WEAPON SYSTEM PROGRESSING

The capability of determining the support status of a given weapon system at certain intervals prior to Navy Support Date (NSD) and six to twelve months subsequent thereto by item, component, and system. (ASOINST P13000.2)

WEAPON SYSTEM STOCK LIST

A stock list which reflects the full range of items authorized for aggregation in WSSSs and under the distribution control of SSMs for support of a weapon system. (AFM 67-1)

WEAPON SYSTEM STORAGE SITE

The activity or location selected by the SSM and approved by AFLC to perform receipt, storage, and issue functions for the range of items aggregated in support of a weapon system. (AFM 67-1)

WEAPON SYSTEM SUPPORT CENTER

The AFLC activity assigned storage responsibilities and functions. The WSSC will receive, store, and issue materiel required to support aircraft performing overseas scheduled rotations and emergency deployments. (AFM 67-1)

WEAPON SYSTEM SUPPORT PROGRAM MANAGER

An individual charged with full responsibility for the complete coordination of a weapon system support program. (AFM 67-1)

WEAPON SYSTEMS LOGISTIC REVIEW

A review conducted by the Naval Air Systems Command and the Aviation Supply Office of those items causing a continuous adverse logistic situation for a given weapon system aimed at relieving the adverse logistic situation. This is usually accomplished through a Weapon System Logistic Review (WSLR) Conference. (ASOINST P13000.2)

WEAPON SYSTEMS LOGISTIC REVIEW CONFERENCE

WSLR conferences are convened to review logistic problem items related to specific weapon systems, in order to determine and undertake necessary corrective action. NAVAIRSYSCOM will act as the WSLR conference chairman. ASO is designated as the coordinating activity for troublesome items designated for review. (ASOINST P13000.2)

WEAPON/SUPPORT SYSTEMS

A combination of components which function together as an entity to accomplish a given objective. It includes the hardware itself and all items required for the direct operation and maintenance of the system such as facilities, personnel, data test and diagnostic equipment, and training equipment. The system includes all aircraft, electronic, missile, ordnance, surface vehicle, and ship systems used or projected for use in the Army force structure. (AR 37-18)

WEAPONS

1. E&ST.
2. Training.
3. WR. (AFM 67-1)

WEAPONS DELIVERY TECHNICAL MANUALS AND CHECKLISTS

These manuals provide aircrews with all data necessary to carry and deliver nuclear weapons by USAF and MAP combat aircraft. Single- or multi-volume, they contain descriptive data, procedures, planning data, ballistics tables, and checklists. They carry TO numbers in the aircraft category, with series designators of -25 through -31. (AFSCR 66-9)

WEAPONS DICTIONARY

The Air Force name for the DOD Materiel Nomenclature and Weapons Dictionary portions of the FYDP. (DOI 27-1)

WEAPONS INTEGRATED MATERIEL MANAGER (WIMM)

The Service ICP which performs the DOD or Federal Government-wide Integrated Materiel Manager functions for assigned items. (DOD 4160.21-M-1)

WEAPONS (OR EQUIPMENT) SYSTEM

An end item or aggregation of materiel consisting of a weapon or weapons, or equipment, such as a missile or an airplane, together with all related and integrated materiel and supporting facilities required to bring the weapon on target for which it was built. (AMCR 11-4)

WEAPONS LIST

A list of weapons authorized and on hand within tactical or other units employed in a combat role. It includes hand carried weapons, towed artillery, and weapons mounted on wheeled or tracked vehicles. (AR 320-5)

WEAPONS LOADING AND TRANSPORT TECHNICAL MANUALS

These manuals provide descriptive data and procedures for the loading and transport of DOD nuclear weapons in Air Force cargo aircraft. The manuals are numbered in the aircraft category, -16 series. (AFSCR 66-9, AFLCR 66-9)

WEAPONS LOADING TECHNICAL MANUALS AND CHECKLISTS

These manuals contain descriptive data, procedures, and checklists for loading nuclear weapons on or into USAF, MAP, and non-US NATO combat aircraft. These multi-volume manuals carry TO numbers in the aircraft category and are numbered in the -16 series. (AFSCR 66-9, AFLCR 66-9)

WEAPONS REQUIREMENTS

The WR series of documents is issued by NAVAIR to promulgate engineering practices, test methods, and contract procedures that are unique to NAVAIR and are not suitable for coverage in Military standards or Military specifications. (PUWEPSINST 5330.12)

WEAPONS SUBSYSTEM

A principal or major secondary item, [illegible] required to complete a particular weapons [illegible]. (DOD 4105.59)

WEAPONS SYSTEM

A [illegible] of combat [illegible] all related equipment, airborne, seaborne, and ground based; the skills necessary to operate the equipment; and the supporting facilities and

services required to enable the instrument to be a single unit of striking power in its operational environment. (DOD 4105.59)

WEAR METALS

Metallic elements submicroscopic in size removed from a moving surface by friction and carried in an oil or fluid. (AFR 66-39, AR 700-61)

WEAROUT

The process of attrition which results in an increase of the failure rate with increasing age (cycles, time, miles, events, etc., as applicable for the item). (MIL-STD-721B)

Wearout will be determined based upon such considerations as effectiveness, availability, and cost to maintain. (AR 710-60)

WEAROUT FAILURE

One which occurs as a result of deterioration processes or mechanical wear and whose probability of occurrence increases with time. (MIL-STD-721)

WEIGHT AND BALANCE SHEET

A sheet which records the distribution of weight in an aircraft and shows the center of gravity of an aircraft at takeoff and landing. (AR 320-5, JCS Pub. 1)

WET START

The starting up of a liquid rocket engine in which the regeneratively cooled tubes have been manually filled with propellant prior to ignition. (AFM 71-1)

WET STORAGE

Storage, of ships or other floating equipment, afloat. (AR 320-5)

WET STOWAGE

Method of stowing major caliber ammunition in combat vehicles by placing it in racks surrounded by noninflammable liquid, to reduce ammunition fire hazards. (AR 320-5)

WET TANK

A tank designated for the storage of liquids. (AR 320-5)

WHEN DISCOVERED CODE

A single-letter code which identifies "when" the malfunction of the equipment or component identified in the EIC block was discovered. (OPNAVINST 4790.2)

WHEN EXHAUSTED, USE

An expression used to designate that existing stock of an item may be used but further procurement is not authorized. (AFLCR 72-2, Chapter 36) (AFLCR AFSCR 800-20)

WHOLESALE LEVEL

The wholesale manager echelon in the supply system. (DOD 4200.37)

Those National Stock Numbers (NSNs) managed by a wholesale manager as defined in DOD Directive 4100.37 (reference (b)). (DOD 4140.26)

WHOLESALE LEVEL OF INVENTORY

Inventories, regardless of funding source, over which an inventory manager at the national level has asset knowledge and exercises unrestricted asset control to meet worldwide inventory management responsibilities. (AFLCR 400-21, DARCOMR 700-99, NAVMATINST 4790.23A, MCO P4410.22A)

WHOLESALE MANAGER

National Inventory Control Point, DOD Integrated Manager or General Services Administration. (DOD 4100.37)

WHOLESALE STOCKS

Stock which is regularly reported quantitatively to, and regularly controlled by the wholesale manager. (AFR 67-97)

Assets owned by the DPSC. (AFLCR 67-1)

WHOLESOMENESS

A condition of freedom from disease or noxious elements which would render a product a health hazard or unfit for human consumption. (DSAR 4155.3/AR 30-12/NAVSUPINST 4355.2B/AFR 74-5/MCO 10110.21C)

WIND CHILL FACTOR

The temperature in still air at which the heat loss from the exposed body is equivalent to the loss under actual ambient temperature and wind speed conditions. (AFM 127-201)

WING

1. An Air Force unit composed normally of one primary mission group and the necessary supporting organizations, i.e., organizations designed to render supply, maintenance, hospitalization, and other services required by the primary mission groups. Primary mission groups may be functional, such as combat, training, transport, or service.

2. A fleet air wing is the basic organizational and administrative unit for naval land and tender-based aviation. Such wings are mobile units to which are assigned aircraft squadrons and tenders for administrative control.

3. A balanced Marine Corps task organization of aircraft groups squadrons together with appropriate command air control, administrative,

service, and maintenance units. A standard Marine Corps aircraft wing contains the aviation elements normally required for the air support of a Marine division.

4. A flank unit; that part of a military force to the right or left of the main body. (JCS Pub 1)

WIRE BOUND

A box whose sides, top and bottom (faceboards) are sawn or resawn lumber, single thickness veneer or plywood or combination thereof, fastened to cleats and to each other by means of binding wires and staples; and ends of similar material, plain or stapled to battens or liners, fastened in place by means of nails or staples or wires stapled thereto. Closure is made by twisting, or looping together, the ends of the binding wires. (AFR 69-8)

WITHDRAWAL

The removal of aircraft from storage and preparation for one time flight delivery (TO 00-20-1) and/or surface shipment. (AFLCR 66-46)

WITHDRAWAL (APPROPRIATION)

A reduction of an expired "appropriation" (q.v.) in the amount of the unobligated balance. (Subject to restoration to cover unrecorded obligations.) (DOD 5000.8)

WITHDRAWAL OF FUNDS (ADMINISTRATIVE)

A reduction of subdivision of an appropriation; a negative allocation, suballocation, allotment, or suballotment. (DOD 5000.8)

WOODEN BOMB (DOD)

A concept which pictures a weapon as being completely reliable and having an infinite shelf life while at the same time requiring no special handling, storage or surveillance. (JCS Pub 1)

WORK

The effort expended in the care, upkeep, construction, and improvement of Air Force real and installed property. For purposes of control and administration, it is subdivided into five classifications. (AFR 85-6)

WORK ACCOMPLISHED

Applies to one or more of the maintenance terms used to identify the basic type of maintenance that was accomplished in order to return the item to the required condition or configuration. It does not necessarily imply a standardization of work processes based on fixed specifications nor does it necessarily reflect the planning program used to develop requirements for manpower or funds; it does however reflect completed work that has been delivered or is in the process of delivery. (NAVMATINST 4850.8A)

WORK AUTHORIZATION DOCUMENT (WAD)

A document that authorizes the expenditure of labor, material, and other related costs to accomplish the work requested by a specific customer. (AFLCR 66-60)

WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE (WBS)

A product-oriented family tree division of hardware, software, services, and other work tasks which organizes, defines, and graphically displays the product to be produced as well as the work to be accomplished to achieve the specified product. (AFSCP/AFLCP 173-5, DOD 7000.2, NAVMATINST 4130.1, AR 37-200)

1. Project Summary Work Breakdown Structure.
2. Contract Work Breakdown Structure (CWBS). (AFSCP/AFLCP 173-5)

A product-oriented family tree, composed of hardware, software, services and other work tasks, which results from project engineering effort during the development and follow-on production of a defense materiel item, and which completely defines the project program. A WBS displays and defines the product(s) to be developed or produced and relates the elements of work to be accomplished to each other and to the end product. (AR 37-200, DOD 5110.19)

A standardized division of a weapon support system into components and subcomponents. This is represented by a structure displaying the system in levels of subcomponents which can be consolidated into higher levels of component aggregation. Final consolidation results in the complete system which is Level One of the WBS. (AR 37-18)

Cost categories that define levels of the program structure for systems in development and production. The WBS can be converted into MPCs and vice versa. Both codes may be used in preparing and submitting system estimates. (AFSCM 27-1)

WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE (WBS) ELEMENT

A discrete portion of a Work Breakdown Structure. A WBS element may be either an identifiable product, set of data or a service. (DOD 5010.20)

WORK CATEGORY A-SYSTEMS

This category will be used when a job order is directly related to one specific Air Force "real" system, only if the work performed is the result of a formal technical request from other organizations.

whether funded or not). The "real" systems are those reported/reviewed through the Program Assessment Reviews (PAR), Command Assessment Reviews (CAR), or any other existing Air Force Systems reporting/ review process. Some examples of "real" systems are: A-10, F-15, F-16, MX, Minuteman, ABRES, Navstar. Job orders funded by DL may be reported in this category if they support only one specific system. Job orders performed for customers outside the Air Force (Army, Navy, etc.) which relate to customer "real" systems (F-14, A-7, etc). (AFSCM 177-265)

WORK CATEGORY B-APPLICATIONS

This category will be used when a job order supports multiple "real" systems or one or more conceptual systems. These work units focus on general problems and are designed to produce technology for use in new or existing systems within 10 years. Job orders which support efforts within the 6.2, 6.3 and some 6.4 program element series will be identified in this category when appropriate. (AFSCM 177-265)

WORK CATEGORY C-ADVANCEMENT

This category will be used when a job order is associated with enhancing or extending the Air Force Technology Base. Technology Base is defined as all research and technology which is oriented to some Air Force mission or function. Job orders which support efforts within the 6.1 program element series and those which are not systems or applications related will be identified in this category. In addition, time expended on customer programs external to the Air Force (see AFSCR 27-5 for services provided non-AFSC activities) which are neither customer systems or applications work will also be recorded in this category. (AFSCM 177-265)

WORK CATEGORY CODE

There are three mutually exclusive work categories established for job orders in order to separate jobs which directly support discrete systems (Systems), jobs which support multiple systems at the same time (Applications), and jobs which are not related to or support any system (Advancement) (for laboratories only).

1. Category A Systems
2. Category B Applications.
3. Category C Advancement (AFSCM 177-265)

WORK CENTER CODE

A five digit code assigned for base maintenance function, crew against which labor accounting is reported. Unmanned work centers are coded for the purpose of showing specific base locations. (AFLCR 171-91)

A three-letter/number combination that identifies a department, rating, shop, or group. (OPNAV 43P2)

WORK IN PROCESS

Materials upon which manufacturing operations have been performed and on which additional operations are required for completion as finished goods. The cost thereof. (DOD 5000.8)

WORK MEASUREMENT

A technique employed independently or in conjunction with cost accounting for the collection of data on manhours and production by work units, so that the relationship between work performed and manhours expended can be calculated and used as the basis for personnel planning, scheduling, production, budget justification, performance evaluation, and cost control. (DOD 5000.8)

A technique for collecting data on work hours and production of work units to determine the relationship between work performed and work hours expended. Use this relationship for personnel planning, scheduling, manufacturing, budgeting, performance evaluation, and cost control. Use recognized industrial engineering techniques (time study, standards data, work sampling, or predetermined time systems) to set labor time standards. (AFSCR 84-7)

WORK ORDER NUMBER

The document number assigned by Base Civil Engineers to an authorization to perform work effort. (AFSCM 177-265)

WORK ORDER NUMBER SUFFIX

A two-digit (work order number suffix) code, as assigned in Chapter 2, AFM 66-1, which identifies the weapon/support system. (AFLCM 66-2)

WORK ORDER PREFIX

A one digit code which specifies the equipment type. (AFLCR 171-91)

WORK PACKAGE

A delineation of work required to complete a particular job. (AR 37-200, DOD 7000.2)

A listing of modification and maintenance items to be accomplished by depot level facilities. (T.O 00-25-4)

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. (DOD 7000.2)

WORK PACKAGES

Detailed short-span jobs, or material items, identified by the contractor for accomplishing work required to complete the contract. A work package has the following characteristics:

1. It represents units of work at levels where work is performed.
2. It is clearly distinguished from all other work packages.
3. It is assignable to a single organizational element.
4. It has scheduled start and completion dates and, as applicable, interim milestones all of which are representative of physical accomplishment.
5. It has a budget or assigned value expressed in terms of dollars, man-hours, or other measurable units.
6. Its duration is limited to a relatively short span of time or it is subdivided by discrete value milestones to facilitate the objective measurement of work performed.
7. It is integrated with detailed engineering, manufacturing, or other schedules. (AFSCP/AFLCP 173-5, DOD 7000.2)

A maintenance translation of the work specification requirements into job operations (AFLCR 66-55). (AFLCR 65-17)

WORK PERFORMED

Includes completed work packages and the completed portion of work packages begun and not yet completed. (DOD 7000.2)

WORK PHASE CODE

A code that is locally assigned, except for codes "X", "Y" and "Z" will be used as follows:

1. "X" to show job orders that have been cancelled or terminated short of the intended technical goal and to which no new direct costs may be obligated or assigned;
2. "Y" to show job orders that have been completed within the scope of the intended technical goal and to which no new direct costs may be obligated or assigned but have unliquidated obligations outstanding; and
3. "Z" to show job orders that have been completely closed out with no remaining unliquidated obligations. Codes may be developed locally to indicate phases such as planning, development test etc. All "Z" coded job order numbers must be dropped from the register at the end of each fiscal year (except AFFTC). (AFSCM 177-265)

WORK REQUEST

An authorization to accomplish work or services of a continuing nature, specific items of work, or numerous individual items of a specific type of work. (BUSHIPSINST 7303.114)

WORK REQUIREMENT DETERMINATION

The identification of condition status and production effort necessary to bring a specific end item, weapon system, or component to a serviceable condition. (AFLCM 74-2)

WORK SIMPLIFICATION

The application of that policy of management which seeks to conduct all activities, and perform all functions of an enterprise in least elaborate manner consistent with any given purpose. (DOD 5000.8)

WORK SOURCE CODE

A code used to identify the originating office or customer of the job order. Generally, this will be the center or division symbol within AFSC, the command symbol for other than Air Force, the department for other DOD activities, or the agency symbol for Government agencies other than DOD. Similar coding methods may be applied to nongovernment customers. (AFSCM 177-265)

WORK SPECIFICATION

Standard work instructions prepared according to AFLCR 65-22. (AFLCR 65-17)

WORK STANDARD

The number of man-hours selected to accomplish each work unit for the purpose of appraising an operation. (DOD 5000.8)

WORK STATUS CODES

These codes indicate the condition of aircraft/missile/drones as distinguished from the purposes for which they are assigned. These codes are not to be confused with maintenance status conditions. (AFM 65-110)

WORK STOPPAGE

This term signifies that parts and or materiel are required immediately to prevent work stoppage at authorized base depot, and contractor overhaul or repair facilities. (AFM 67-1)

WORK STOPPAGE ITEM

A work stoppage item is any item of supply, regardless of cognizance, which is not locally available after all local resources have been exhausted and is: Causing an actual stoppage of repair action on a specific inducted aircraft, engine or component at a Naval Air Rework Facility, or

IMA, or a 100% replacement item which has precluded scheduled induction into a Naval Air Rework Facility of an engine or component. Items which are removed (cannibalized), from other aircraft, engines or components in order to resolve a work stoppage are reportable work stoppage items and should be included in the report until the cannibalized item is replaced. (FASOINST 4710.15)

WORK STOPPAGE REQUISITION

An end use requisition for a repair part which is not available. The lack of this item will either cause repair to cease on an inducted aircraft, engine or component in process at any maintenance level, or has precluded scheduled induction into a Naval Air Rework Facility of an engine or component. Items precluding Naval Air Rework Facility induction should be 100% replacement items only. (FASOINST P5600.2E)

WORK TIME EXPENDED

Total manhours expended by the laboratory work force, both direct and indirect; regular time and overtime.

1. Regular Time.
2. Overtime. (AFSCR 80-26)

WORK UNIT

The smallest segment into which research and technology efforts are normally divided for purposes of local administration. The authority for designating a work unit rests with the performing organization when the work is done within the Department of the Army and with the DA responsible organization for work done under contract or grant. (AR 70-5[illegible])

A countable and tangible expression of output or performance which can be identified and adequately described for the purpose of work measurement and/or cost accounting. (DOD 5000.8)

The smallest segment into which research and technology efforts are normally divided for local administration. (AFSCM 171-390)

WORK UNIT CODE (WUC)

A code locally assigned to provide a subdivision of work effort within a task. (AFSCM 177-265)

This code is a five position code used to identify equipment being worked on or maintenance actions. Work unit codes which have a zero as the first digit are titled support general codes and will be found in all applicable -06 code manuals. Support general codes are used to identify maintenance actions such as aircraft ground handling, look phase of scheduled inspections, ground safety, etc. Work unit codes used to identify items for example components, subsystems, etc., may have as the first digit an alpha or numeric designator (other than zero) and are divided into broad categories. (AFM 65-110)

A combination of five alphabetic and numeric characters. The first two characters identify the system (equipment group), the next two, the subsystem, and the fifth, the component. (AFLCM 66-2, AFLCR 171-91)

For purposes of Not Operationally Ready (NOR) reporting, the Work Unit Code identifies the system/component which caused the aircraft to be Not Ready. (OPNAVINST 5442.2)

WORK UNIT CODE MANUAL

A manual which contains the Work Unit, Action Taken, When Discovered, and How Malfunctioned codes. The -06 manual for a weapon/support system. (AFLCR 171-91)

WORKING CAPITAL

Consists of current resources on hand, such as cash, inventories of consumable materiel, other current assets less liabilities and contracts and orders outstanding, prior to issue of materiel to users or services actually rendered. (DOD 7000.1, AFM 11-1, AFL 25-10)

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

A revolving fund established to finance inventories of supplies and other stores, or to provide working capital for industrial-type activities. (JCS Pub. 1)

WORKING GROUP

Representatives of the several Military Services convened for an ad hoc standardization work assignment. A working group shall have a defined scope of activity but shall not be so established as to require a formal charter. (See DOD Directive 5105.18.) Use of these groups is at the option of the Military Services. (DOD 4120.3-M)

WORKING STANDARD

A type of standard used to transmit or impart calibration data from reference standards to interlaboratory standards or precision measurement equipment. (AFR 74-2)

WORKING STOCK

A mobile or fixed stock of expendable supplies which is used in a component, as a component, or as a subsystem/system in the assembly of basic hardware to accomplish initial and detailed analysis, development, investigation, demonstration test and [illegible] (AFSCR 67-8)

WORKING TASK GROUP

A group composed of representatives of agencies designated by the Chief of Staff in an initial project charter to accomplish specific planning tasks to initiate project management for a given project. (AR 70-17)

WORKLOAD

The amount of work in terms of predetermined work units which organizations or individuals perform or are responsible for performing. (TM 38-750-1, DOD 5000.8)

A quantitative expression of human tasks, usually identified as standard hours of work or a corresponding number of units. (AFLCM 25-3)

WORKLOAD BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE (WBS)

The stratification of work consistent with the hardware element generating the workload; that is, weapon or equipment end item, system, subsystem, component. See Chapter 4 for criteria applicable to the WBS codes used by this data system. (AFLCR 66-9)

WORKLOAD CODES

A locally applied system of identifying depot workload categories to Air Force operating programs. (AFLCM 25-3)

WORKLOAD IN-PROCESS

The total standard hours of work on-hand within an organization at any specific time regardless of processing status. (AFLCM 25-3)

WORKSHEET

A worksheet utilized by OCAMA which reflects information obtained from the autosonde reconciliation report submitted by the using activities. Automatic shipments may be adjusted, both up and down, as a result of this worksheet computation in order to maintain the established stock level. (AFM 67-1)

WORK, DEFECTIVE

Product or service not meeting established minimum standards. (DOD 5000.8)

The actual or standard cost of labor, materials, and overhead lost by defective work. (DOD 5000.8)

WORLDWIDE

Includes any facility in or outside CONUS which stores or issues DSA-managed subsistence supplies. (DSAR 1155.3 AR 30-12 NAVSUPINST 4355.2B AFR 71-5 MCO 10110.21C)

WRITTEN QUALITY PROCEDURES

The basic written documentation required to be prepared by the contractor under the terms of his contract. (AFR 74-15)

WORK UNIT CODE (WUC) SYSTEM CODE

The first two digits of the WUC defining the hardware system. (AFLCR 171-91)

WORK UNIT CODE (WUC) SYSTEM REFERENCE CODE

An ACMS code that relates all WUC codes within a hardware system to the proper system WUC. For example, BA is the system reference code for all system codes within that hardware system, which may be BB, BC, etc. (AFLCR 171-91)

-Y-

YELLOW BALL

Items to accompany unit personnel to the processing center. These items will be limited to hand baggage, unit records, and such items of administrative equipment as is necessary to perform minimum unit administration. (AFM 67-1)

YIELD FAILURE

A failure of a spare item occurring prior to or during assembly and test in its next higher assembly following new buy or repair status, that is, second and subsequent removals for failure causes within next higher assembly and location, within subsystem S/N and recycle number. (AFLCR 66-308)

YIELD POINT

A metal stressed beyond its yield point will not return to its initial length after release of the load. The difference in initial and final length is its permanent set. (AFM 127-201)

-Z-

ZERO TIMER

An IS which fails in a time interval defined by the appropriate IM. In general, this interval is from 0-15 hours. The exceptions are: LX14 - 0-20 hours; ST76 - Not Applicable (no ETI Meter). (AFLCM 66-309)

ZIP CODE

A 5-digit code assigned by the Post Office Department to facilitate the sorting, routing and distribution of mail. (DOD 4000.21)

ZONE OF INTERIOR (ZI)

The United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. (DOD 1166.21-M)

ZULU TIME

An expression indicating Greenwich mean time (DCS Pub 1)

SECTION II

ACRONYMS

-A-

A & CO--ASSEMBLY AND CHECKOUT (AFR 400-30)
A&F--ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE (AFM 177-380)
A&F--ARMING AND FUZING (AFM 11-2)
A/N--ALPHA/NUMERIC DESIGNATOR (AFSCM 375-5)
A/N--ALPHABETIC/ NUMERIC CHARACTER (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
A/T--ALLOWANCE TYPE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
A3--AFTERBURNER (FASOINST P5600.2E)
AAA--ARMY AUDIT AGENCY (AFM 110-9)
AABY--AS AMENDED BY (AR 320-50)
AAC--ACQUISITION ADVICE CODE (AFLCR 400-21)
AAC--ACTIVITY ADDRESS CODE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
AAC--ALASKAN AIR COMMAND (AFM 11-2)
AAC--ASSEMBLY AND CHECKOUT (MINUTEMAN) (T.O. 00-20-1)
AAC--AVIATION ARMAMENT CHANGE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
AACFT--ARMY AIRCRAFT (AR 320-50)
AACS--AIRWAYS AND AIR COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE (AR 320-50)
AAD--ADMISSION AND DISPOSITION (AR 320-50)
AAD--ARMY AIR DEFENSE (AR 320-50)
AADC--ARMY AIR DEFENSE COMMAND(ER) (AR 320-50)
AADCP--ARMY AIR DEFENSE COMMAND POST (AFM 100-2)
AAE--AEROSPACE ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT (AFSCM 375-5)
AAE--APPROPRIATION AND EXPENSE (AFM 11-2)
AAE--ARCHITECTUAL AND ENGINEERING (AFSCM 375-5)
AAE--ARMAMENT AND ELECTRONICS (AFM 11-2)
AAE--ARMY AVIATION ELEMENT (AR 320-50)
AAF--ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE (AFM 11-2)
AAF--ARMY AIRFIELD (AR 320-50)
AAFHU--AVERAGE AIRCRAFT FLYING HOUR (AFM 66-1)
AAFPS--ARMY AND AIR FORCE POSTAL SERVICE (AR 320-50).
AAFWB--ARMY AND AIR FORCE WAGE BOARD (AR 320-50)
AAGR--AIR TO AIR GUNNERY RANGE(AR 320-50)
AAM--AIR TO AIR MISSILE (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
AAM--ARMY AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE (AR 320-50)
AAMID--ACCOMPLISHMENT OF ASSIGNED MISSION IMPEDED BY DEADLINE (AR 320-50)
AAMS--ARMY AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SHOP (AR 320-50)
AAO--AUTHORIZED ACQUISITION OBJECTIVE (AR 70-59)
AAOD--ARMY AVIATION OPERATING DETACHMENT (AR 320-50)
AAP--AIRCRAFT ACTUALLY POSSESSED (AFM 66-1)
AAP--ALLOWANCE APPENDIX PAGE (BUSHIPSINST 11[illegible])
AASA--ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (AR 320-50)
AASC--ARMY AREA SIGNAL CENTER (AR 320-50)
AASLT--AIR ASSAULT (AR 320-50)
AASO--ASSIGNED ACTIVITY STANDARDIZATION OFFICE (AFLCR 23-43)
AATOC--AIRHEAD AIR TRAFFIC COORDINATION CENTER (AR 320-50)
AATRI--ARMY AIR TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AR 320-50)
AAVN--ARMY AVIATION (AR 320-50)
AAWG--AEROMEDICAL AIRLIFT WING (AFM 11-2)
AB--AIRBASE (DOD 4500.32-R, AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
AB--AIRMAN BASIC (AFM 11-2)
ABA--ANNUAL BUDGET AUTHORIZAION (AFM 11-2)
ABC--ADVANCE BASE COMPONENTS (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ABCCC--AIRBORNE BATTLEFIELD COMMAND & CONTROL CENTER (AFM 100-2)
ABFC--ADVANCED BASE FUNCTIONAL COMPONENTS (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ABFDS--AERIEL BULK FUEL DELIVERY SYSTEM (AFR 144-1)
ABIOL--ADVANCED BASE INITIAL OUTFITTING LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ABISL--ADVANCED BASE INITIAL SUPPORT LISTS (BUWEPSINST 4040.1)
ABLE--ACQUISITION BASED ON LOGISTICS EFFORTS (AFLCR 23-43)
ABM--ANTIBALLISTIC MISSILE (AFM 11-2)
ABMEWS--ANTIBALLISTIC MISSILE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (AFM 11-2)
ABN--AIRBORNE (AFM 11-2)
ABRES--ADVANCED BALLISTIC REENTRY SYSTEMS (AFSCR 80-22)
ABRL--AVIATION BASE RESPONSIBILITY LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)
AC--ACTIVITY ADDRESS CODE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ACA--ACCOUNTS CONTROL AREA (AFM 172-1 VOL 3)
ACA--AIRLIFT CLEARANCE AUTHORITY (DOD 4500.32-R, AR 55-16)
ACCB--AIRCRAFT CONFIGURATION CONTROL BOARD (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ACDRB--ACTIVE CONTRACT DATA REVIEW BOARD (AFLCR 23-43)
ACDS--ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITMENT DOCUMENTS (AFLCM 37-7)
ACERP--ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS REQUIREMENT PLAN (AFM 11-2)
ACFT--AIRCRAFT (AFM 11-2)
ACH--ACQUISITION COMMAND HEADQUARTERS (FASOINST P5600.2E)

ACI--AIRBORNE CONTROLLED INTERCEPT (AFM 11-2)
ACI--ALLOCATED CONFIGURATION IDENTIFICATION (DOD 5010.19, AFR 65-3)
ACI--ANALYTICAL CONDITION INSPECTION (AFLCR 23-43)
ACL--AIRCRAFT CIRCULAR LETTER (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ACL--ALLOWABLE CARGO LOAD (AFM 100-2)
ACLS--ALL-WEATHER CARRIER LANDING SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ACMA--ARMY CLASS MANAGING ACTIVITIES (AR 755-1)
ACMC--AREA COMBINED MOVEMENTS CENTER (AR 320-50)
ACMO--AUTHORIZED CONTROLLED MATERIAL ORDER (ASOINST P4820.4, AFM 78-4)
ACMS--ADVANCED CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AFM 11-2)
ACMS--ARMY COMMAND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AR 320-50)
ACN--ACTIVITY CONTROL NUMBER (ASOINST P4400.24)
ACN--ASSIGNMENT CONTROL NUMBER (AR 32-50)
ACO--ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRACTING OFFICER (AFLCR 57-27)
ACOC--AREA COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS CENTER (AFM 11-2)
ACOG--AIRCRAFT ON GROUND (AR 320-50)
ACP--AIRLIFT COMMAND POST (AFM 11-2)
ACP--AMMUNITION CONTROL POINT (AFM 11-2)
ACP--AUTOMATED COMMUNICATIONS PUBLICATIONS (AFM 100-1)
ACPD--ARMY CONTROL PROGRAM DIRECTIVE (AR 320-50)
ACR--AMMUNITION CONDITIONING REPORT (AFLCR 23-43)
ACRP--AIRBORNE COMMUNICATIONS RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM (AFM 11-2)
ACRV--ARMORED COMMAND AND RECONNAISSANCE VEHICLE (AR 320-50)
ACSC-E--ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS (AR 70-10)
ACSFOR--ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR FORCE DEVELOPMENT (AR 320-50)
ACSG--AREA COORDINATION SUBGROUP (DSAM 4140.4)
ACSI--ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE (AR 70-10)
ACTG--AREA COORDINATION GROUP (AR 320-50)
ACTIV--ARMY CONCEPT TEAM IN VIETNAM (AR 320-50)
ACTO--ACTION OFFICER (AR 320-50)
ACTPO--ACCOUNTABLE PROPERTY OFFICER (AR 320-50)
ACU ASSAULT CRAFT UNIT (NAVSHIPINST 5452.1A)
ACVC--ARMY COMMERCIAL VEHICLE CODE (SB700-20)
ACW--AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
ACWP--ACTUAL COST OF WORK PERFORMED (AFSC/AFLCP 173-5)
ACWS--AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM (AFM 11-2)
ADA--AIR DEFENSE AREA (AFM 11-2)
ADA--AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY (AFM 11-2)
ADA--AIRBORNE DATA AUTOMATION (AFM 11-2)
ADA--AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE (AFM 11-2)
ADC--AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (AFM 11-2)
ADC--AIR DEFENSE COMMAND (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ADC--AUTHORIZED DATA CHAIN (AFM 11-2)
ADC--AUTOMATIC DRIFT CONTROL (AFM 11-2)
ADCC--AEROSPACE DEFENSE CONTROL CENTER (AFM 11-2)
ADCOC--AREA DAMAGE CONTROL CENTER (AR 320-50)
ADCOP--AREA DAMAGE CONTROL PARTY (AR 320-50)
ADCS--ADVANCED DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE (AFM 11-2)
ADDC--AIR DEFENSE DIRECTION CENTER (AFM 11-2)
ADDS--AUTOMATIC DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (AFSCM/AFLCM 310-1)
ADE--APPROVED DATA ELEMENT (AFM 11-2)
ADE--APPROVED/ AUTHORIZED DATA ELEMENT (AFM 65-662)
ADE--AUTHORIZED DATA ELEMENT (AFM 11-2)
ADEP--AIR DEPOT (AR 320-50)
ADF--AIR DEFENSE FORCE (AFM 11-2)
ADF--AUTOMATIC DIRECTION FINDER (AFM 11-2)
ADG--AERONAUTICAL DEVELOPMENT GROUP (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ADI--ALTITUDE DIRECTION INDICATOR (AFM 11-2)
ADI--AUTOMATIC DIRECTION INDICATOR (AFM 11-2)
ADIZ--AIR DEFENSE IDENTIFICATION ZONE (AR 320-50)
ADL--AUTHORIZED DATA LIST (AFM 400-1)
ADL--AUTOMATIC DATA LINK (AR 320-50)
ADLM--AERIAL DELIVERY LAND MINE (AFM 11-2)
ADLOG--ADVANCE LOGISTICAL COMMAND (AR 320-50)
ADM--AIR DECOY MISSILE (AFM 11-2)
ADM--AIR DEFENSE MISSILE (AFM 11-2)
ADM--ATOMIC DEMOLITION MUNITION (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
ADMIT--AERONAUTICAL DEPOT MAINTENANCE INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY (NAVMATINST 47.1)
ADMPL--APPLICATION DATA, MATERIAL READINESS LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ADO--ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE (AR 11-25, AFM 11-1, NAVMAT P3910A)
ADOC AIR DEFENSE OPERATIONS CENTER (AFM 11-2)
ADP ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (AFSCR 67-5)

ADP--AREA POSTAL DIRECTORY (AR 320-50)

ADP--AUTOMATIC(ED) DATA PROCESSING (AFM 100-2, AFLCR 400-21)

ADPC--AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING CENTER (AFM 11-2, AR 320-50)

ADPE--AUTOMATIC(ED) DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT (AFR 100-18, AFLCR 23-43)

ADPM--AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING MACHINE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

ADPS--AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM (AFR 100-18)

ADPSC--AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING SERVICE CENTER (AR 320-50)

ADR--AIRCRAFT DISCREPANCY REPORT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

ADS--AERIAL DELIVERY SYSTEM (AFM 11-2)

ADS--AIR DEFENSE SECTOR 9AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)

ADSHIPDA--ADVISE SHIPPING DATA (AR 320-50, FASOINST P5600.2E)

ADSHPDAT--ADVISE SHIPPING DATE (AR 320-50)

ADSL--AUTHORIZED DEPOT STOCKAGE LIST (AR 320-50)

ADSN--ACCOUNTING AND DISBURSING STATION NUMBER (AFM 177-380)

ADSTKOH--ADVISE STOCK ON HAND (AR 320-50)

ADTC--ARMAMENT DEVELOPMENT AND TEST CENTER (AFLC/AFSCR 80-28, AFLCR 23-43)

ADW--AIR DEFENSE WARNING (AFM 11-2)

AEA--ACTUAL EXPENSES ALLOWABLE (AFM 11-2)

AEAS--AIR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPORT (AR 320-50)

AEC--ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION (DOD 4140.26-M)

AECA--ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT (AFR 400-3)

AECL--AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT CONFIGURATION LIST (FASOINST P5600 2E)

AECO--AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION CONTROL OFFICER (AR 320-50)

AEDA--AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER DANGEROUS ARTICLES (DOD 4160.21-M)

AEDC--ARNOLD ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT CENTER (AFM 11-2)

AEE--ABSOLUTE ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT (AFM 11-2)

AEF--AIRBORNE EQUIPMENT FAILURE (AFM 11-2)

AEGP--AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION GROUP (AFM 11-2)

AEL--ACTUARIAL ENGINE LIFE (AFM 400-1 VOL I

AEL--ALLOWANCE EQUIPAGE LIST (FASOINST P5600 2E)

AELC--AEROSPACE ENGINE LIFE COMMITTEE (AFM 400-1)

AENORS--ANTICIPATED ENGINE NOT OPERATIONALLY READY SUPPLY (AFM 67-1 VOL I)

AEP--AIR EVACUATION PATIENTS (AFR 76-38)

AEP--ANNUAL ENGINEERING PLAN (AFLCR 23-43)

AERNO--AERONAUTICAL EQUIPMENT REFERENCE NUMBER (AFLCM 57-7 AFSCM 57-2)

AERNO--AEROSPACE EQUIPMENT REFERENCE NUMBER (AFSC/AFLC 57-8)

AES--ARMY EXCESS PROPERTY (AR 320-50)

AEW--AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING (FASOINST P5600.2E)

AF--AIR FORCE (AFM 110-9)

AFAB--AIR FORCE AUDIT BRANCH (AFM 11-2)

AFAD--AIR FORCE AUTHORIZATION DOCUMENT (AFLCR 23-43)

AFAFC--AIR FORCE ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE CENTER (AFR 400-3)

AFAFPSO--AIR FORCE AEROSPACE FUELS PETROLEUM SUPPLY OFFICE (AFM 67-1)

AFAO--APPROVED FORCE ACQUISITION OBJECTIVE (AFLCR 400-21)

AFAPL--AIR FORCE AERO-PROPULSION LABORATORY (AFM 11-2

AFAUD--AIR FORCE AUDITOR GENERAL (AFM 11-2)

AFB--AIR FORCE BASE (DOD 4500.32-R, AR 320-50, AFM 110-9)

AFC--AIR FORCE COUNCIL (AFM 11-2)

AFC--AIRFRAMES CHANGE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

AFC--AUTOMATIC FREQUENCY CONTROL (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)

AFC&TO--AF CLOTHING AND TEXTILE OFFICE (AFLCR 67-1)

AFCC--AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (AFM 11-2)

AFCC--AIR FORCE COMPONENT COMMANDER (AFM 11-2)

AFCCS--AIR FORCE COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AFM 11-2)

AFCD--AIR FORCE CRYPTOLOGIC DEPOT (AFM 67-1 VOL I)

AFCEL--AIR FORCE CONTRACTOR EXPERIENCE LIST (AFM 11-2)

AFCMC--AIR FORCE CONTRACT MAINTENANCE CENTER (AFLCR 66-33)

AFCMD--AIR FORCE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DIVISION (AFSCM 375-5)

AFCON--HQ USAF-CONTROLLED UNIT (AFSCR 27-16)

AFCRP--AIR FORCE COST REDUCTION PROGRAM (AFM 11-2)

AFCTCP--AIR FORCE COMBAT THEATRE COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM (AFM 100-2)

AFDP--ARMY FORCE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (AR 320-50)

AFDSDC--AIR FORCE DATA SYSTEMS DESIGN CENTER (AFM 177-380)

AFE--AEROSPACE FACILITIES ENGINEER (AFSCM 375-5)

AFEMS--AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AFR 400-18)

AFEMT--AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT TEAM (AFM 67-1 VOL I)

AFER--AIR FORCE ENGINEERING RESPONSIBILITY (AFR 400-46)

AFETR--AIR FORCE EASTERN TEST RANGE (AFM 11-2)

AFETS--AIR FORCE ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICE (AFM 11-2)

AFFDL--AIR FORCE FLIGHT DYNAMICS LABORATORY (AFM 11-2)

AFFOR/DC--AIR FORCE FORCES/DEPUTY OR DIRECTOR, COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS (AFM 100-2)

AFFTC--AIR FORCE FLIGHT TEST CENTER (AFM 11-2)

AFHS--AVERAGE FLYING HOURS PER SORTIE (AFM 66-1)

AFICCS--AIR FORCE INTEGRATED COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AFM 11-2)

AFIF--AIR FORCE INDUSTRIAL FUND (AFM 172-1 VOL 1)

AFILR--APPROVED FORCE INVESTMENT LEVEL REQUIREMENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

AFISR--AIR FORCE INDUSTRIAL SECURITY REGULATIONS (AFM 110-9)

AFL--AIR FORCE LETTER (AFM 110-9)

AFLAS--AVIATION FUELS LOGISTICAL AREA SUMMARY (AFR 144-1)

AFLC--AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND (AFM 11-2)

AFLMC--AIR FORCE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT CENTER (AFM 11-2)

AFM--AIR FORCE MANUAL (AFM 110-9)

AFM--ARMED FORCES MANAGEMENT (AR 320-50)

AFMDC--AIR FORCE MISSILE DEVELOPMENT CENTER (AFM 11-2)

AFML--AIR FORCE MATERIALS LABORATORY (AFM 11-2)

AFMMO--AIR FORCE MIPR MANAGEMENT OFFICE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

AFMSL--AIR FORCE MEASUREMENT STANDARDS LABORATORIES (AFLCR 23-48)

AFO--ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE OFFICE (AFLCM 171-347)

AFOSH--AIR FORCE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (AFR 127-12)

AFOSR--AIR FORCE OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEALCH (AR 320-50)

AFP--ANNUAL FUNDING PROGRAM (AR 320-50)

AFPE--AIR FORCE PRELIMINARY EVALUATION (AFR 80-14)

AFPEA--AIR FORCE PACKAGING EVALUATION AGENCY (AFM 11-2)

AFPI--AIR FORCE PROCUREMENT INSTRUCTION (AFM 11-2)

AFPP--AIR FORCE PROCUREMENT PROCEDURE (AFM 110-9)

AFPR--AIR FORCE PLANT REPRESENTATIVE (AFM 11-2)

AFPRO--AIR FORCE PLANT REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE (AFM 11-2)

AFR--AIR FORCE REGULATION (AFM 110-9)

AFRAMS--AIR FORCE RECOVERABLE ASSEMBLY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AFM 11-2)

AFRCE--AIR FORCE REGIONAL CIVIL ENGINEER (AFM 11-2, AR 320-50)

AFRPL--AIR FORCE ROCKET PROPULSION LABORATORY (AFM 11-2)

AFRS--APPROVED FORCE RETENTION STOCK (AFR 67-97)

AFRTS--AMERICAN FORCES RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES (AFR 100-18)

AFSC--AIR FORCE SPECIALTY CODE (AFM 11-2)

AFSC--AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND (AFM 11-2)

AFSC--ARMED FORCES STAFF COLLEGE (AFM 11-2)

AFSCF--AIR FORCE SATELLITE CONTROL FACILITY (AFM 11-2)

AFSD--AIR FORCE SUPPLY DIRECTIVE(S) (AFM 67-1 VOL I, AFLCR 23-43)

AFSF--AIR FORCE STOCK FUND (AFM 172-1 VOL 3)

AFSO--AIR FORCE SERVICES OFFICE (AFR 74-10)

AFSSC--AIR FORCE SUPPLY SUPPORT CENTER (FASOINST P5600.2E)

AFSTC--AIR FORCE SPACE TEST CENTER (AFM 11-2)

AFSWC--AIR FORCE SPECIAL WEAPONS CENTER (AFM 11-2)

AFTAC--AIR FORCE TECHNICAL APPLICATIONS CENTER (AFM 11-2, AR-320-50)

AFTO--AIR FORCE TECHNICAL ORDER (AFM 11-2)

AFWAR--AIR FORCE PERSONNEL ON DUTY WITH ARMY (AR 320-50)

AFWET--AIR FORCE WEAPONS EFFECTIVENESS TESTING (AFM 11-2)

AFWL--AIR FORCE WEAPONS LABORATORY (AFM 11-2)

AG--AEROSPACE GUIDANCE AND METROLOGY CENTER (AFLCR 66-29)

AGACS--AUTOMATIC GROUND-TO-AIR COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS (AFM 11-2)

AGC--ADJUTANT GENERAL'S CORPS (AR 320-50)

AGC--AIR GROUND CHART (AFM 11-2)

AGC--AUTOMATIC GAIN CONTROL (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)

AGCA--AUTOMATIC GROUND CONTROLLED APPROACH (AFM 11-2)

AGE--AEROSPACE GROUND EQUIPMENT (AFM 11-2)

AGEOCP--AEROSPACE GROUND EQUIPMENT OUT OF COMMISSION FOR PARTS (AFM 11-2)

AGI--ANNUAL GENERAL INSPECTION (AR 320-50)

AGLR--AIRBORNE GUN LAYING RADAR (AFM 11-2)

AGM--AIR-TO-GROUND MISSILE (AFM 11-2)

AGOS--AIR GROUND OPERATIONS SYSTEMS (AR 320-50)

AGREE--ADVISORY GROUP ON RELIABILITY OF ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT (AFM 11-2)

AH--AIRFIELD HELIPORT (AR 320-50)

AHD--AIRHEAD (AR 320-50)

AI--AIR INTERCEPT (AFM 11-2)

AI--AIRBORNE INTERCEPTION (AFM 11-2)

AI--APTITUDE INDEX (AFM 11-2)

AI--AUTHORITY FOR ISSUE INDICATOR (AFM 67-1 VOL III)

AIA--AEROSPACE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION (FASOINST P5600.2E)

AICBM--ANTI-INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE (AR 320-50)

AICP--ARMY INVENTORY CONTROL POINT (AR 320-50)

AID--AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (DOD 4160.21-M)

AIDS--ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION DATA SYSTEM (AFM 11-2)

AIDS--ADVANCED INTEGRATED DATA SYSTEM (AFM 11-2)

AIF--ARMY INDUSTRIAL FUND (AR 320-50)

AIG--ADDRESS INDICATED GROUP (FASOINST P5600.2E)

AIM--AIR INTERCEPT MISSILE (AFM 11-2)

AIM--AIRCRAFT INVENTORY MANAGEMENT GROUP (FASOINST P5600.2E)

AIMD--AIRCRAFT INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

AIMS--AIR-LAUNCHED INTERCEPT MISSILE (AFM 66-261)

AINRP--APPROVED ITEM NAME RECLASSIFICATION PROGRAM (DOD 4140.26-M)

AIO--ARMY INVENTORY OBJECTIVE (AR 320-50)

AIR--ACCELERATED ITEM REDUCTION (AFLCM 72-2)

AIR--AIR INVENTORY RECORD (FASOINST P5600.2E)

AIRBUT--AUTOMATIC RESUPPLY AND BUILDUP TIME (AFM 400-1)

AIREVAC--AIR EVACUATION (AFM 11-2)

AIRFMF--AIR FLEET MARINE FORCE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

AIT--AUTOMOTIVE INFORMATION TEST (AR 320-50)

AJ--ANTI-JAMMING (AFM 11-2)

AJD--ANTIJAMMING DISPLAY (AR 320-50)

AK--ADAPTION KIT (AR 320-50)

AL--ACQUISITION LOGISTICIAN (NAVMAT INST 4000.20)

AL--AIRLIFE (AR 320-50)

ALANF--ARMY LAND FORCES (AR 320-50)

ALARR--AIR-LAUNCHED AIR RECOVERABLE ROCKET (AFM 11-2)

ALBM--AIR-LAUNCHED BALLISTICS MISSILE (AFM 11-2)

ALC--AIR LOGISTICS CENTER (AFM 400-1)

ALCC--AIRBORNE LAUNCHED CONTROL CENTER (AFM 11-2)

ALCC--AIRLIFT CONTROL CENTER (AFM 11-2)

ALCE--AIRLIFT CONTROL ELEMENT (TACM 400-1)

ALCO--AIRLIFT COORDINATING OFFICE(R) (AR 320-50)

ALCO--AIRLIFT LIAISON COORDINATION OFFICER (AFM 11-2)

ALCOP--ALTERNATE COMMAND POST (AFM 11-2)

ALCS--AUTOMATIC CARRIER LANDING SYSTEM (AFM 11-2)

ALD--AT A LATER DATE (AR 320-50)

ALDPS--AUTOMATED LOGISTICS DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

ALE--ACTUARIAL LIFE EXPECTANCY (AFLCM 66-2)

ALF--AUXILIARY LANDING FIELD (FASOINST P5600.2E)

ALFT--AIRLIFT (AFM 11-2)

ALL--ALLOWANCE LOAD LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E

ALLOC--ALLOCATE/ALLOCATION (AFM 11-2)

ALNNO--AIR-LAUNCHED NON-NUCLEAR ORDNANCE (AFSC/AFLCR 80-31)

ALO--AIR LIAISON OFFICER (AR 320-50)

ALOC--AIR LINE OF COMMUNICATION (AFM 11-2

ALOC--ALLOCATE (AR 320-50)

ALP--ALLIED LOGISTIC PUBLICATION (AR 320-50)

ALP--AMBULANCE LOADING POST (AR 320-50)

ALRI--AIRBORNE LONG RANGE INPUT (AFM 11-2)

ALS--AIR LOGISTIC SERVICE (AR 320-50)

ALS--AIR LOGISTIC SYSTEM (AFM 11-2)

ALT--ADMINISTRATIVE LEAD TIME (AR 320-50 FASOINST P5600.2E)

ALT--ALTERATION/IMPROVEMENT PROPOSAL (NAVMATINST 4130.1)

ALTF--AIRLIFT TASK FORCE (AFM 11-2)

ALUSNA--AVIATION LIAISON U.S. NAVY ATTACHE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

ALV--AIR-LAUNCHED VEHICLE (AFM 11-2)

AM--ACQUISITION MANAGER (NAVMAT INST 4000.20)

AM--AMPLITUDE MODULATED (AR 320-50)

AM--ARMS MATERIAL (AR 320-50)

AM--ASSIGNMENT MEMORANDUM (AR 320-50)

AMA--AIR MATERIAL AREA (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)

AMB--AIRWAYS MODERNIZATION BOARD (FASOINST P5600.2E, AR 320-50)

AMBLADS--ADVISE METHOD, BILL OF LADING, AND DATE SHIPPED (AR 320-50)

AMC--AIR MATERIEL COMMAND (AFM 110-9)

AMC--ARMAMENT MATERIAL CHANGE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

AMC--ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND (AFSC/AFLCR 80-1, AR 710-26)

AMCA--ARMY CLASS MANAGER ACTIVITY (AMCR 37-9)

AMCS--ARMY MOBILIZATION CAPABILITIES STUDY (AR 320-50)

AMD--AIR MOVEMENT DESIGNATOR (AFM 11-2, AR 320-50)

AMD--AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

AMDF--ARMY MASTER DATA FILE (AR 710-26)

AMDP--AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE DELAYED FOR PARTS (FASOINST 5600.2E)

AME--AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION (AR 320-50)

AME--ALTERNATE MISSION EQUIPMENT (AFR 66-12)

AMF--AIR MATERIEL FORCE (AFM 11-2)

AMF--AIRPORT MAIL FACILITY (AR 320-50)

AMF--ANNUAL MATERIAL FORECAST (AFM 11-2)

AMF--ARMY MANAGEMENT FUND (AR 320-50)

AMG--ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT GUIDE (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

AMI--ADVANCED MANNED INTERCEPTOR (AFM 11-2)

AMIS--ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (AFSCR 70-13)

AMIS--ADVANCED MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

AMIS--AIR MOVEMENTS INFORMATION SECTION (AR 320-50)

AMM--ANTIMISSILE MISSILE (AR 320-50)

AMMIP--AVIATION MATERIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

AMMO--AMMUNITION (AR 320-50)

AMMP--APPROVED MODIFICATION/ MAINTENANCE PROGRAM (AFLCR 171-26)

AMO--AVIATION MATERIAL OFFICE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

AMOS--AEROSPACE MAINTENANCE OPERATIONAL STATUS (AFLCM 66-2)

AMP--ARMY MATERIEL PLAN (AR 320-50)

AMP--AVERAGE MONTH PROGRAM (AFLCR 57-27)

AMPD--ARMY MOBILIZATION PROGRAM DIRECTIVE (AR 320-50)

AMPR--AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURER'S PRODUCTION REPORT (AFSCL 173-2)

AMPS--AUTOMATIC MESSAGE PROCESSING SYSTEM (AR 320-50)

AMR--ATLANTIC MISSILE RANGE (AFM 11-2)

AMRL--AEROSPACE MEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY (AFM 11-2)

AMS--ARMY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE (AR 320-50)

AMSA--ADVANCED MANNED STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT (AFM 11-2)

AMSEL--AERONAUTICAL MAINTENANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT LIST FASOINST P5600.2E)

AMSO--AMMUNITION SHIPMENT ORDER (AR 320-50)

AMSU--AERONAUTICAL MATERIAL SCREENING UNIT (FASOINST P5600.2)

AMTF--AIR MOBILE TASK FORCE (AR 320-50)

AMX--AUTOMATIC MESSAGE EXCHANGE (AR 320-50)

AN--AIR FORCE NAVY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

ANA--AIR FORCE NAVY AERONAUTICAL (FASOINST P5600.2E)

ANAD--ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT (AR 320-50)

ANAF--ARMY -NAVY -AIR FORCE (FASOINST P5600.2)

ANCO--ANNUAL CUSTOMER ORDER (AFLCR 66-49)

ANEEG--ARMY, NAVY ELECTRONICS EVALUATION GROUP (AR 320-50)

ANEXGOVT--AT NO EXPENSE TO THE GOVERNMENT (AR 320-50)

ANG--AIR NATIONAL GUARD (AFM 11-2, AR 320-50)

ANMCC--ALTERNATE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER (AR 320-50)

ANOPS-- AIRCRAFT NOT OPERATIONALLY READY, SUPPLY (HP 21-1)

ANP--AIRCRAFT NUCLEAR POWER (AFM 11-2)

ANSI--AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (AR 70-59)

ANSIA--ARMY- NAVY SHIPPING INFORMATION AGENCY (AR 320-50)

AO--ACCOUNTS OFFICE (AR 320-50.

AOA--ATLANTIC OCEAN AREA (FASOINST P5600.2)

AOAT--ALLOWED OFF AIRCRAFT TIME (FASOINST 4412.3)

AOB--AIR ORDER OF BATTLE (AFM 11-2)

AOBSR--AIR OBSERVER (AR 320-50)

AOC--AIR OPERATIONS CENTER (AR 320-50)

AOCM--AIRCRAFT OUT OF COMMISSION FOR MAINTENANCE (AR 320-50)

AOCO--ATOMIC ORDNANCE CATALOGING OFFICE (AR 320-50)

AOD--AIR OFFICER OF THE DAY (AFM 11-2)

AOD--AIRLIFT OPERATIONS DIRECTIVE (AFM 11-2)

AOD--AS OF DATE (AFM 11-2)

AOET--ALLOWED OFF-ENGINE TIME (FASOINST P5600.2E)

AOH--AIRCRAFT REQUIRING OVERHAUL (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

AOQL--AVERAGE OUTGOING QUALITY LIMIT (DLAM 8135.1)

AOSL--AUTHORIZED ORGANIZATIONAL STOCKAGE LIST (AR 320-50)

AOSO--ADVANCED ORBITING SOLAR OBSERVATORY (AFM 11-2)

AOSQ--ACTIVITY ORDER AND SHIPPING QUANTITY (FASOINST P5600.2)

AOWS--AIRCRAFT AND ENGINE OVERHAUL WORK STOPPAGE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

AP--AIMING POINT (AFM 11-2, AR 320-50)

AP--AMMUNITION POINT (AR 320-50)

AP--ARMOR PIERCING (AFM 11-2, AR 320-50)

AP--AS PRESCRIBED (AFM 11-2)

APA--APPROPRIATION PURCHASES ACCOUNT (AR 320-50, FASOINSTP5600.2E)

APB--ADVANCED PLANNING BRIEFING (AR 70-75)

APC--ARMOR PIERCING CAPPED (AR 320-50)
APC--ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIER (AR 320-50)
APC--ARMY POSTAL CLERK (AR 320-50)
APD--ADVANCED PLANNING DOCUMENT (AR 320-50)
APDW--ADVANCE PROCUREMENT DATA WORKSHEETS (AFLCR 23-45)
APE--ADVANCED PRODUCTION ENGINEERING (AR 70-10)
APE--AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT (AR 320-50)
APG--ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND (AR 320-50)
APG--ARMY PLANNING GROUP (AR 320-50)
API--AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE (DOD 4100.25-M)
APL--ALLOWANCE PARTS LIST (NAVSHIPINST 5432.3A)
APLO--AERIAL PORT LIAISON OFFICER(R) (AFM 11-2)
APO--AIR POST OFFICE (AR 320-50, DOD 4000.21)
APO--ARMY POST OFFICE (DOD 4500.32-R)
APOD--AERIAL PORT OF DEBARKATION (AFM 11-2, AR 320-50, DOD 4500-32.R)
APOE--AERIAL PORTS OF EMBARKATION (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2, DOD 4500.32-R)
APOG--AERIAL PORT GROUP (AFM 11-2)
APP--ADVANCED PROCUREMENT PLAN (FASOINST P 5600.2E)
APP--A'R PARCEL POST (AR 320-50)
APP--ARMY PROCUREMENT PROCEDURE (AR 320-50, AFM 110-9)
APRA--AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION RESOURCES AGENCY (FASOINST P5600.2E)
APRE--AIR PROCUREMENT REGION, EUROPE (AFM 11-2)
APREQS--APPROVAL REQUESTS (AR 320-50)
APRFE--AIR PRODUCTION REGION, FAR EAST (AFM 11-2)
APRI--AIR PRIORITY (AR 320-50)
APS--ACCESSORY/AUXILLARY POWER SUPPLY (AR 320-50)
APT--AIRPORT (DOD 4500.32)
APU--ARMY POST UNIT (AR 320-50)
APU--AUXILIARY POWER UNIT (AFM 400-1)
AQ--AFLC/DCS ACQUISITION (AFLCR 23-43)
AQL--ACCEPTABLE QUALITY LEVEL (FASOINST P5600.2E AR 320-50)
AR--AS REQUIRED (FASOINST P5600.2E)
AR--AIRCRAFT READY (AFM 55-1)
AR--ARMY REGULATION (AR 320-50, AFM 110-9)
ARA--AVIONICS REPAIRABLE ASSEMBLIES (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ARA--AIRBORNE RADAR APPROACH (AFM 11-2)
ARA--ASSIGNED RESPONSIBLE AGENCY (DOD 5000.12)
ARAAV--ARMORED RECONNAISSANCE AIRBORNE ASSAULT VEHICLE (AR 320-50)
ARAV--ARMY AVIATOR (AR 320-50)
ARD--AUTOMATIC RELEASE DATE (DOD 4160.21-M)
ARDC--AIR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND (AFM 110-9)
ARDF--AIRBORNE RADIO DIRECTION FINDING (AFM 11-2)
ARDME--AUTOMATIC RADAR DATA MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT (AR 320-50)
ARDP--ARMY REQUIREMENTS DEVELOPMENT PLAN (AR 320-50)
ARDS--AVIATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICE(FASOINST P5600.2E)
ARFCOS--ARMED FORCES COURIER SERVICE (AR 320-50)
ARI--ACTUARIAL REMOVAL INTERVAL (AFLCP 50-4)
ARL--AEROMEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY (AFM 11-2)
ARL--AEROSPACE RESEARCH LABORATORY (AFM 11-2)
ARLO--AIR RECONNAISSANCE LIAISON OFFICER (AFM 11-2)
ARLS--AUTOMATIC RESUPPLY LOGISTICS SYSTEMS (AFM 11-2)
ARM--ARMY READY MATERIEL (AR 320-50)
ARMS--AMMUNITION REPORTING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
ARNA--ARMY WITH NAVY (AR 320-50,
ARNG--ARMY NATIONAL GUARD (AR 320-50)
ARO--UNITED STATES ARMY RESEARCH OFFICE (AR 320-50)
AROP--ACTIVITY REORDER POINT (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ARP--ANALYTICAL REWORK PROGRAM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ARPA--ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY (AR 320-50, AFM 110-9)
ARPN--AIRCRAFT AND RELATED PROCUREMENT, NAVY (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ARR--ARMY RETAIL REQUIREMENTS (AR 320-50)
ARSB--AIRCRAFT REPAIR AND SUPPLY BASE (FASOINKST P5600.2E)
ARSP--AEROSPACE RESEARCH SUPPORT PROGRAM (AFM 11-2)
ARSR--AIR ROUTE SURVEILLANCE RADAR (AR 320-50)
ARST--AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE AND SECURITY TROOP (AR 320-50)
ART--ARTICLE (AFM 110-9)
ARTC--AIR ROUTE TRAFFIC CONTROL (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
ARTCC--AIR ROUTE TRAFFIC CONTROL CENTER (AFM 11-2, AR 320-50)
ARUB AUTHORIZED REPAIR UNACCOMPLISHED AT FAST (AFLCM 66-509)
ARUNK AIRCRAFT UNKNOWN (AR 320-50)
ARV ARMY RECOVERY VEHICLE (AR 320-50)

ASAP--ARMY SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL (AR 320-50)
ASAP--AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (FASOINST P5600.2E, AR 320-50)
ASAPR--ACCELERATED STRIKE AIRCRAFT PROGRAM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ASAXP--AVERAGE SORTIES PER AIRCRAFT ACTUALLY POSSESSED (AFM 66-1)
ASBCA--ARMED SERVICES BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS (DOD 4160.21-M)
ASC--ALLOWANCE SOURCE CODES (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
ASC--ASSET STATUS CARD (NAVSUP PUB. 437)
ASCC--AIR STANDARDIZATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (AR 320-50)
ASCOM--ARMY SERVICE COMMAND (AR 320-50)
ASCP--ARMY STRATEGIC CAPABILITIES PLAN (AR 320-50)
ASD--AERONAUTICAL SYSTEMS DIVISIONS (AFM 11-2)
ASD--ARMY SHIPPING DOCUMENT (AR 320-50)
ASD--AVERAGE SORTIE PER DAY (AFM 66-1)
ASD/ISA--ASST SECRY DEFENSE (INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS) (AFR 400-3)
ASD/MRA&L--ASST SECRY DEFENSE (MANPOWER RESERVE AFFAIRS AND LOGISTICS) (AFR 400-3)
ASE--AUTOMATIC STABILIZATION EQUIPMENT (AR 320-50)
ASESBD--ARMED SERVICES EXPLOSIVES SAFETY BOARD (AR 320-50)
ASF--ADDITIONAL SELECTION FACTOR (AR 320-50)
ASF--ARMY STOCK FUND (AR 320-50)
ASGP--AERONAUTICAL STANDARDS GROUP (AFM 11-2)
ASI--AEROSPACE STUDIES INSTITUTE (AFM 11-2)
ASI--AIRSPEED INDICATOR (AFM 11-2)
ASI--AMENDED SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS (AFLCR 23-43)
ASIF--AIRLIFT SERVICE(S) INDUSTRIAL FUND (AFM 11-2, AFM 177-380, AFM 172-1)
ASIMIS--AIRCRAFT STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (AFLCR 23-43)
ASIP--AIRCRAFT STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY PROGRAM(S) (AFM 172-1 VOL I, AFR 400-3)
ASL--ACTIVITY SAFETY LEVEL (QUANTITY) (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ASL--AUTHORIZED STOCKAGE LIST (AR 320-50)
ASM--AIR TO SURFACE MISSILE (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
ASN--ALLOTMENT SERIAL NUMBER (AFM 172-1 VOL 3)
ASO--AMMUNITION SUPPLY OFFICER (AFM 11-2)
ASO--AREA SUPPLY OFFICER (AR 320-50)
ASO--NAVY AVIATION SUPPLY OFFICE (FASOINST P5606.2E)
ASOP--ARMY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES PLAN (AR 320-50)
ASOPP--ASO PROCUREMENT PLAN (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ASP--AMMUNITION SUPPLY POINT (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
ASP--ANNUAL SERVICE PRACTICE (AR 320-50)
ASP--ATOMIC STRIKE PLAN (AFM 11-2)
ASPB--ARMED SERVICES PETROLEUM BOARD (AR 320-50)
ASPC--ANALYSIS SPARE PARTS CHANGE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ASPPO--ARMED SERVICES PRODUCTION PLANNING OFFICER (AFR 78-13)
ASPR--ARMED SERVICES PROCUREMENT REGULATION (AFR 100-18)
ASR--AVAILABLE SUPPLY RATE (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
ASRT--AIR SUPPORT RADAR TEAM (AFM 100-2)
ASSA--AREA SUPPLY SUPPORT ACTIVITY (AR 320-50)
ASSY--ASSEMBLY (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ASTIA--ARMED SERVICES TECHNICAL INFORMATION AGENCY (AR 320-50)
ASTM--AMERICAN SOCIETY OF TESTING MATERIELS (DOD 4140.25-M)
ASUP--AIR SUPPLY (AR 320-50)
ASW--ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE (AR 320-50,FASOINST P5600.2E)
ASWD--ARMY SPECIAL WEAPONS DEPOT (AR 320-50)
AT--AWAITING TRANSPORTATION (AFM 11-2)
ATA--ACTUAL TIME OF ARRIVAL (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
ATA--APPROPRIATION TRANSFER ACCOUNT (AFM 11-2)
ATAC--ARMY TANK-AUTOMOTIVE CENTER (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ATAD--ATLANTIC ARMY DEPOT (AR 320-50)
ATBM--ADVANCE TACTICAL BALLISTIC MISSILE (AFM 11-2)
ATBM--ANTITACTICAL BALLISTIC MISSILE (AR 320-50)
ATC--AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL (AR 320-50)
ATC--AIR TRAINING COMMAND (AFM 11-2, AR 320-50)
ATCE--AUTOMATIC TEST AND CHECKOUT EQUIPMENT (AFM 11-2)
ATCL--AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL LINE (AR 320-50)
ATCO--AIR TRAFFIC COORDINATING OFFICER (AR 320-50, AFR 76-15)
ATCRBS--AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL RADAR BEACON SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ATD--ACTUAL TIME OF DEPARTURE (AR 320-50)
ATD--AIR TRANSPORTABLE DISPENSARY (AFM 11-2)
ATDS--AIRBORNE TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM (AFM 11-2)
ATDS--AVIATION TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ATE--AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT (AFLCR 23-43)
ATERM--AIR TERMINAL (AR 320-50)
ATGM--ANTITANK GUIDED MISSILE (AR 320-50)
ATHRS--AIR TRANSPORTATION HYDRANT REFUELING SYSTEM (AFR 171-1)

ATMC--AIR TRANSPORT MOVEMENT CONTROL CENTER (AR 320-50)

ATO--AIRCRAFT TRANSFER ORDER (AR 320-50, NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

ATO--ASSISTED TAKE-OFF (AFM 11-2)

ATP--ALLIED TACTICAL PUBLICATION (AR 320-50)

ATP--ARMY TRAINING PROGRAM (AR 320-50)

ATPG--AUTOMATIC TEST PATTERN GENERATORS (AFLCR 66-27)

ATR--AIR TRAFFIC REGULATIONS (AR 320-50)

ATRC--AIR TRAFFIC REGULATION CENTER (AFM 100-2)

ATS--AIR TRAFFIC SERVICES (AR 320-50)

ATSD--ASSEMBLY TYPE SUPPLY DIRECTIVE (AFM 67-1)

ATW--AEROSPACE TEST WING (AFSCM 375-3)

ATWG--AIR TRANSPORT WING (AFM 11-2)

AU--AIR UNIVERSITY (AFM 11-2)

AULR--ATTRITION, UTILIZATION AND LOSS RATE (AFM 11-2)

AUM--AIR TO UNDERWATER MISSILE (AR 320-50)

AUTEC--ATLANTIC UNDERSEA TEST AND EVALUATION CENTER (NAVSHIPINST 5422.1A)

AUTMV--AUTOMOTIVE (AR 320-50)

AUTODIN--AUTOMATIC DIGITAL NETWORK (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2, AFM 177-380)

AUTOSEVOCOM--AUTOMATIC SECURE VOICE COMMUNICATIONS (AFM 11-2)

AUTOVON--AUTOMATIC VOICE NETWORK (AR 320-50, OPNAVINST 2305.13)

AUV--ADMINISTRATIVE USE VEHICLE (AR 320-50)

AV--AEROSPACE VEHICLE (AFM 11-2)

AV--AUDIO-VISUAL (AFM 11-2)

AVC--AUTOMATIC VOLUME CONTROL (AR 320-50)

AVCAL--AVIATION CONSOLIDATED ALLOWANCE LIST (BUWEPSINST 4420.1)

AVCOM--ARMY AVIATION MATERIAL COMMAND (FASOINST P5600.2E)

AVDO--AEROSPACE VEHICLE DISTRIBUTION OFFICE(R) (AFM 11-2)

AVE--AEROSPACE VEHICLE EQUIPMENT (AFM 11-2)

AVFUEL--AVIATION FUEL (AFM 11-2)

AVGAS--AVIATION GASOLINE (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)

AVID--AIRBORNE VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION (AR 320-50)

AVIONICS--AVIATION ELECTRONICS (AR 320-50)

AVLB--ARMORED VEHICLE LAUNCHED BRIDGE (AR 320-50)

AVLUB--AVIATION LUBRICANT (AR 320-50)

AVMH--AVAILABLE MANHOURS (AFM 11-2)

AVNL--AUTOMATIC VIDEO NOISE LIMITED (AR 320-50)

AVNMED--AVIATION MEDICINE (AR 320-50)

AVOIL--AVIATION OIL (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)

AVP--ARMY VALIDATION PROGRAM (AR 320-50)

AVSN--AUTOMATIC VOICE SWITCHING NETWORK (AFM 11-2)

AWACS--AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AFM 100-2, AFM 11-2)

AWASP--ADVANCE WEAPON AMMUNITION SUPPORT POINT (AR 320-50)

AWCS--AIR WEAPONS CONTROL SYSTEM (AFM 11-2)

AWM--AWAITING MAINTENANCE (AFM 11-2)

AWP--AWAITING PARTS (AFM 11-2)

AWS--AIR WEATHER SERVICE (AFM 11-2)

AWSCOM--ATOMIC WEAPONS SUPPORT COMMAND (AR 320-50)

-B-

B.C.A.--BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS (AFM 110-9)

B/L--BILL OF LADING (DOD 4140.25-M)

B/M--BILL OF MATERIALS (AFSCM 78-325)

B/O--BACK ORDER (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

B/S--BENCH STOCK (AFM 177-380)

BA--BUDGET ACTIVITY (BUWEPS 5200.25)

BA--BUDGET AUTHORIZATION (AFM 172-1 VOL I)

BAA--BUDGET ACTIVITY ACCOUNT (AR 320-50)

BAAN--BUDGET AUTHORIZATION ACCOUNT NUMBER (AFM 172-1 VOL 3, AR 320-50)

BAC--BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE (AR 320-50)

BACE--BASIC AUTOMATIC CHECKOUT EQUIPMENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

BAFO--BASE ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE OFFICER (AFM 67-1 VOL I)

BALOG--BASE LOGISTICAL COMMAND (AR 320-50)

BAR--BOARD OF APPEALS AND REVIEW (AFM 11-2)

BASE--BASIC ARMY STRATEGIC ESTIMATE (AMCR 11-16)

BASO--BASE ACCOUNTABLE SUPPLY OFFICE(R) (AFM 11-2)

BASS--BASE AUGMENTATION SUPPORT SET (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

BBP--BREAK BULK POINT (DOD 4500.32-R)

BC--BUDGET CODE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

BCCO--BASE CONSOLIDATION CONTROL OFFICE (AFM 11-2)

BCE--BASE CIVIL ENGINEER (AFR 144-1)

BCEP--BASE COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS PLAN (AFR 100-18)

BCI--BASIC COST INFORMATION (AFLC AFSCR 80-28)

BCWP--BUDGETED COST FOR WORK PERFORMED (AFSC/AFLCP 173-5)

BCWS--BUDGETED COST FOR WORK SCHEDULED (AFSC/AFLCP 173-5)

BD--BOMB DISPOSAL (AR 320-50)

BDPI--BASE DATA PROCESSING INSTALLATION (AFM 11-2)

BDS--BASE DATA SYSTEM (AFM 11-2)

BEAMS--BASE ENGINEER AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AFM 172-1)

BECO--BOOSTER ENGINE CUTOFF (AFM 127-201)

BFMO--BASE FUELS MANAGEMENT OFFICE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

BFY--BUDGET FISCAL YEAR (AR 70-59)

BLMCS--BASE LEVEL MAINTENANCE COST SYSTEM (AFM 172-1 VOL 3, AR 320-50)

BLSS--BASE LEVEL SELF-SUFFICIENCY SPARES (AFLCR 57-11, AFLCR 400-10)

BMRI--BASE MAINTENANCE REMOVAL INTERVAL (AFM 400-1 VOL I)

BMSO--BASE MEDICAL SUPPLY OFFICER (AFM 67-1 VOL I)

BNR--BILLED BUT NOT RECEIVED (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

BOAC--BILLED OFFICE ACCOUNT CODE (AR 55-358)

BOD--BENEFICIAL OCCUPANCY DATE (AFR 100-18)

BOD--BID OPENING DATE (DOD 4160.21-M)

BOIP--BASIS OF ISSUE PLANS (AR 70-59)

BOS--BASE OPERATING SUPPORT (AFM 172-1 VOL 3)

BP--BUDGET PROGRAM (AFM 172-1 VOL I)

BPAC--BUDGET PROGRAM ACTIVITY CODE (AFM 172-1 VOL I)

BRC--BASE REPAIR CYCLE (AFLCR 57-27)

BRC--BUDGET REVIEW COMMITTEE (AR 70-59)

BSO--BUY SUPPORT OBJECTIVE (AFLCP 57-13)

BSS--BASE SERVICE STORE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

BTA--BEST TECHNICAL APPROACH (AR 70-59)

BWCP--BASE WIRE COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM (AFCS/AFLC 57-49)

BWCS--BASE WIRE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (AFR 100-18)

-C-

C&P--CARE AND PRESERVATION (AR 320-50)

C&TM--CLOTHING AND TEXTILE MATERIEL (AR 320-50)

C.C.F.--CONTRACT CASES FEDERAL (AFM 110-9)

C/SCSC--COST/SCHEDULE CONTROL SYSTEMS CRITERIA (AFSCR 27-6)

C3P--COMMAND CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM (AFR 700-18)

CA--CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION OFFICE (FSCM AFLCM 310-1, DOD INST 7700.12)

CAB--CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD (AFM 67-1 VOL I)

CAD/PAD--CARTRIDGE ACTUATED DEVICES AND PROPELLANT ACTUATED DEVICES (AFR 300-5)

CADC--CENTRAL AIR DATA COMPUTER (AFM 11-2)

CADD--CONTRACT AIR DELIVERY DIVISION (AFM 11-2)

CADF--CONTRACT ADMINISTRATIVE DATA FILE (AFM 11-2)

CADIN--CONTINENTAL AIR DEFENSE INTEGRATION NORTH (NORAD) (AFM 11-2)

CAFM--COMMERICAL AIR FREIGHT MOVEMENT (AR 320-50)

CAFO--COMMAND ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE OFFICE (AFM 11-2)

CAFSU--CARRIER AND FIELD SERVICE UNIT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

CAG--CARRIER AIR GROUP (FASOINST P5600.2E)

CAIMS--CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600

CAIRA--CENTRAL AUTOMATED INVENTORY AND REFERRAL ACTIVITY (FASOINST P5600.2E

CAL--CALENDAR (T.O. 00-20-1)

CAM--CHECKOUT AND AUTOMATIC MONITORING (AFM 11-2)

CAM--COMMERICAL AIR MOVEMENT (DSAR 4500.3)

CAM--COMMERICAL AIR MOVEMENT NUMBER (AR 320-50)

CAM--CONSOLIDATED AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE (AFM 11-2)

CAM--CONTRACTOR ACQUIRED MATERIEL (AFM 11-2)

CAMA--CENTRALIZED AUTOMATIC MESSAGE ACCOUNTING (AR 320-50)

CAMEL--CRITICAL AERONAUTICAL MATERIAL/EQUIPMENT LIST (FASOINST 4710.11)

CAMMIS--COMMAND AEROSPACE MAINTENANCE MANPOWER INFORMATION SYSTEM (AFM 177-380)

CAO--COLLATRAL ACTION OFFICE (HOI 27-1)

CAO(S)--CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION OFFICE(S) (AFR 66-11, AFR 173-1)

CAP--CIVIL AIR PATROL (AFR 66-1)

CAP--CONTRACT ACQUISITION PROPERTY (AFLCR 23-43)

CAR--COMMAND ASSESSMENT REVIEW (AFSCR 800-1)

CAR--CONFIGURATION AUDIT REVIEW (AMCR 11-26, NAVMATINST 4130.1)

CARES--COMBAT AIRCRAFT RECORDING AND DATA SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

CARR--CARRIER (AR 320-50)

CART--CENTRAL AUTOMATED REPLENISHMENT TECHNIQUE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

CAS--CALIBRATED AIR SPEED (AFM 11-2)

CASO--CATALOGING AND STANDARDIZATION OFFICE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

CASREP--CASUALTY REPORT (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

CASREP--CASUALTY SUMMARY REPORTS (FASOINST P5600.2E)

CAS--CASUAL (AFM 11-2)

CAS--CASUALTY (AFM 11-2)

CAS--CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION SERVICES (AFM 11-2)

CAT--CATALOG (T.O. 00-20-10-6)
CAT--CATEGORY (T.O. 00-20-10-6)
CAT--CIVILIAN ACTION TEAM (AFM 11-2)
CAT--CLEAR AIR TURBULENCE (AFM 11-2)
CAT--CLERICAL APTITUDE TEST (AFM 11-2)
CAT--CONTROL AND ASSESSMENT TEAM (AR 320-50)
CAVU--CEILING AND VISIBILITY UNLIMITED (AFM 11-2)
CB--CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL (AR 320-50)
CB--CONSTRUCTION BATTALION (AR 320-50)
CB/L--COMMERCIAL BILL OF LADING (AFR 100-3)
CBE--COMMAND BUDGET ESTIMATES (AR 70-59)
CBL--COMMERCIAL BILL OF LADING (DOD 4140.25-M)
CBOI--COMPLETE BASIS OF ISSUE (AR 11-25)
CBPO--CONSOLIDATED BASE PERSONNEL OFFICE (HP 21-1)
CBR--CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL AND RADIOLOGICAL (AMCR 385-21)
CBVWS--COMBAT VEHICLE WEAPONS SYSTEM (AR 320-50)
CC--CALIBRATION CYCLE (T.O. 00-20-10-6)
CC--CARD COLUMN (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
CC--COMMON CARRIER (AR 320-50)
CC--CONCEPT CHART (AFLCR 400-5)
CCAO--CONTRACT COST ANALYSIS ORGANIZATION (NAVMAT 7040.1)
CCB--CONFIGURATION CONTROL BOARD (AFR 400-3)
CCCB--COMPONENT CONFIGURATION CONTROL BOARD (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CCD--CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION DATE (AFM 11-2)
CCDMRB--COMMAND CONTRACTOR DATA MANAGEMENT REVIEW BOARD (AFSC/AFLCM 320-1)
CCDR--CONTRACTOR COST DATA REPORT (AFSCR 27-6)
CCE--CONTRACT CLOSEOUT EXTENSION (AFLCR 70-11)
CCG--COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS GROUP (AFM 100-2)
CCG--COMMODITY COORDINATION GROUP (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CCI--COMPONENT CONTROL INDEX (BUSHIPINST 4441.81B)
CCMA--CIVILIAN CLOTHING MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE (AR 320-50)
CCMS--COMMODITY CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AFLCM 66-2)
CCN--CONTRACT CHANGE NOTICE FICATION (AFM 110-9 AFSCM 375-5)
CCP--CONSOLIDATED CRYPTOLOGIC PROGRAM (AFR 100-18)
CCPO--CENTRAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OFFICE (AFR 127-12)
CCR--CONTRACT CHANGE RELEASE (AFM 11-2)
CCS--COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS SQUADRON (AFM 100-2)
CCT--COMBAT CONTROL TEAM (AFM 100-2)
CD--CERTIFICATION DATA (BUSHIPSINST 4441.81B)
CD--CONTRACT DEFINITION (NAVMAT P3910A)
CD--CONTRACT DEMONSTRATION (AR 70-10)
CDBS--COST DATA BANK SYSTEM (AFSCL 173-2)
CDCN--COMMAND DOCUMENT CONTROL NUMBER (AFR 100-18)
CDCS--CENTRAL DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM (AFM 11-2)
CDF--CLASS DETERMINATION AND FINDINGS (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
CDI--CARGO DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS (AR 320-50)
CDLS--COST DOCUMENT LIBRARY SYSTEM (AFSCL 173-2)
CDMO--COMMAND DATA MANAGEMENT OFFICE (AFLCR 310-1)
CDMP--CONTRACTOR DATA MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (AFLCR 23-43)
CDOG--COMBAT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES GUIDE (AR 320-50)
CDP--CODED DESCRIPTION PATTERN (AFLCM 72-2)
CDP--COMPANY DISTRIBUTING POINT (AR 320-50)
CDP--CONTRACT DEFINITION PHASE (AMCR 11-16)
CDP--COST DATA PLANS (NAVMAT 7040.1)
CDR--CARGO DELIVERY RECEIPT (AR 320-50)
CDR--CRITICAL DESIGN REVIEW (AFLCR 23-43)
CDRL--CONTRACT DATA REQUIREMENTS LIST (AFM 400-1)
CDT--CENTRAL DAYLIGHT TIME (DLAH 5025.2)
CE--CAPITAL EQUIPMENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CE--COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS (AFM 11-2)
CE--CONFIGURATION ELEMENT (NAVMATINST 4130.1)
CE--CURRENT ESTIMATE (DOD 7000.3)
CEC--CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS (AR 320-50)
CED--COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS DOCUMENT (HP 21-1)
CEE--COMMUNICATION ELECTRONICS ELEMENT (AR 320-50)
CEFIP--COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS FACILITY INOPERATIVE FOR PARTS (AFM 67-1)
CEI--COMMUNICATION ELECTRONICS INSTRUCTIONS (AR 320-50)
CEI--CONFIGURATION END ITEM (AMCR 11-26)
CEI--CONTRACTOR END ITEM(S) (AFLCR 23-43, AFLCR 66-26, AFSCM 375-5)
CEIN--CONTRACT END-ITEM NUMBER (AFSCM 375-5)
CEIP--COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (AFLCM 375-2)
CEIS--COST AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (NAVMAT 7040.1, AFSCL 273-2)
CEM--COMMUNICATIONS ELECTRONIC METEOROLOGICAL (AFM 65-110)
CEM--COST ELEMENT MONITOR (HOI 27-1)

CEMC--COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS MANAGEMENT CENTER (AFM 100-2)

CEMO--COMMAND EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT OFFICE (AFR 100-18)

CEMT--COMMAND EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT TEAM (AFM 67-1)

CEP--COMMON ELECTRONICS PARTS (FASOINST P5600.2E)

CEP--CONTRACTURAL ENGINEERING PROJECT (AFLCR 23-43)

CER--COMPLETE ENGINE REPAIR (FASOINST P5600.2E)

CER--COMPLETE ENGINEERING RELEASE (AR 320-50)

CER--COST ESTIMATING RELATIONSHIP (AFM 11-2, AFSCL 173-2)

CETS--CONTRACTOR ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (AFR 400-3)

CETSP--CONTRACT ENGINEERING & TECHNICAL SERVICES PERSONNEL (AFR 400-20)

CEV- COMBAT ENGINEER VEHICLE (AR 320-50)

CF--CARRIED FORWARD (T.O. 00-20-1)

CF--CORRELATION FACTOR (AR 320-50)

CFA--CONTRACTOR FURNISHED ACCESSORIES (FASOINST P5600.2E)

CFAE--CONTRACTOR FURNISHED AEROSPACE EQUIPMENT (AFLCR 23-43)

CFE--CONTRACTOR FURNISHED EQUIPMENT (AFR 400-3)

CFM--CONTINGENCY FOR MOVEMENT (AR 320-50)

CFM--CONTRACTOR FURNISHED MATERIAL (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

CFMS--COMBINED FIELD MAINTENANCE SHOP (AR 320-50)

CFP--COMPLETION OF FITTING OUT PERIOD (BUSHIPINST 4441.81B)

CFP--CONCEPT FORMULATION PACKAGE (AR 70-59)

CFP--CONTRACTOR FURNISHED PROPERTY (AFM 67-1 VOL I)

CFR--CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (NAVORD OP 2165, AFM 110-9)

CFS--CONTRACTOR FIELD SERVICE(S) (AFM 11-2, AFM 177-380)

CFS--CONTRACT FINANCIAL STATUS (AFM 11-2)

CFSR--CONTRACT FUNDS STATUS REPORT (AFSCR 27-6)

CFSSE--CONTRACTOR FURNISHED SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

CFT--CONTRACT FIELD TECHNICIAN (AR 320-50)

CFT--CONTRACTOR FIELD TEAM(S) (AFLCR 23-43, AFLCR 65-22, AFLCR 66-39)

CFY--CURRENT FISCAL YEAR (AFM 172-1 VOL 3)

CG--CONSOLIDATED GUIDANCE (AFLCR 400-10)

CGAE CONTRACTOR GOVERNMENT AEROSPACE EQUIPMENT (AFLCR 23-43)

CGO--CARGO (AR 320-50)

CHB--CARGO HANDLING BATTALION (AR 320-50)

CHCFA--COSTS CHARGEABLE TO FUND AUTHORIZATION (AR 320-50)

CHE--CARGO HANDLING EQUIPMENT (AR 320-50)

CHF--CONTRACT HISTORY FILE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

CHNAVMAT--CHIEF OF NAVAL MATERIAL (FASOINST P5600.2E)

CI--CLASSIFICATION INVENTORY (AR 320-50)

CI--CONFIGURATION ITEM (DOD 5010.19, AFR 65-3)

CIA--CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (AR 320-50, AFM 110-9)

CIC--CARD IDENTIFICATION CODE (DOD 4140.26-M)

CIC--CONTROL INSTALLATION CODE (AFM 177-380)

CIC--CONTROLLED ITEM CODE (AFLCR 171-26)

CIC--COST INDICATOR CODE (AR 35-358)

CIC--CUSTOMER IDENTIFICATION CODE (AFR 76-38)

CID--CHANGE IN DESIGN (FASOINST P5600.2E)

CID--COMMUNICATIONS IMPLEMENTATIONS DIRECTIVE (AFLCM 375-2)

CID--COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION (OPNAV 43P2)

CIE--CONTROLLED INTERVAL EXTENSION (AFR 66-28)

CIEP--COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY (AFR 400-3)

CIF--COST, INSURANCE AND FREIGHT (AR 320-50)

CIL--CERTIFICATE IN LIEU OF (AR 320-50)

CIM--COMPONENT ITEM MANAGER (AFLCR 65-31)

CIMM--COMMODITY INTEGRATED MATERIEL MANAGER (AFLCR 400-21)

CIMS-- CIVILIAN INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

CINCLANT/PAC--COMMANDER IN CHIEF ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC (FASOINST P5600.2E)

CIO--COMMAND ISSUING OFFICE (AR 320-50)

CIP--CLASS IMPROVEMENT PLAN (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

CIP--COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (AFR 400-3)

CIPER--CENTRAL INVENTORY OF PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT RECORDS (AR 320-50)

CIPR--CORPORATE INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS REPRESENTATIVE (AR 320-50)

CIRC--CRITICAL ITEM REVIEW COMMITTEE (AFLCR 23-43)

CIRG--CONTRACT INFORMATION REPORTING GROUPS (NAVMAT 7010.1)

CJCS--CHAIRMAN JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF (AR 320-50)

CL--CARLOAD (AR 320-50)

CLARK COMBAT LAUNCH AND RECOVERY KIT (AFM 11-2)

CLIN--CONTRACT LINE ITEM NUMBER (AFLCR 70-11)

CLINS- CONTRACT LINE ITEMS (AFLCM 171-375)

CLL--CHIEF OF LEGISLATIVE LIAISON (AR 320-50)
CLMA--CLOTHING MONETARY ALLOWANCE (AR 320-50)
CLS--CLOSED LOOP SUPPORT (AR 700-69)
CLSA--COOPERATIVE LOGISTIC SUPPORT ARRANGEMENT (AFR 11-2,NAVMATINST 4900.9)
CLSSA--COOPERATIVE LOGISTICS SUPPLY SUPPORT ARRANGEMENT (AFR 400-3)
CLT--COMMUNICATIONS LINE TERMINAL (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
CM--CASE MONITORING (AFLCR 23-43)
CMA--CONTRACT MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY (AFM 11-2)
CMA--CORPS MAINTENANCE AREA (AR 320-50)
CMAB--CLOTHING MONETARY ALLOWANCE, BASIC (AR 320-50)
CMAISS--CLOTHING MONETARY ALLOWANCE, INITIAL ISSUE (AR 320-50)
CMAL--CONTROLLED MULTIPLE ADDRESS LETTER (AFR 67-79)
CMAS--CLOTHING MONETARY ALLOWANCE, STANDARD (AR 320-50)
CMC--COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CMCO--CLASSIFIED MATERIAL CONTROL OFFICER (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CMCT--COMMUNICATING MAGNETIC CARD TYPEWRITER (AFSCR 70-13)
CMD--CATALOG MANAGEMENT DATA (AFLCR 400-21)
CMD--CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DIVISION/DISTRICT (AFSCL 173-2, AFSCM 375-3)
CMDN--CATALOG MANAGEMENT DATA NOTIFICATION (AFLCR 23-43)
CMDO--CONSOLIDATED MATERIEL DISTRIBUTION OBJECTIVE (AFM 67-1)
CMDTY--COMMODITY (AR 320-50)
CME--CONTROLLED MISSION EQUIPMENT (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
CMHA--CONFIDENTIAL-MODIFIED HANDLING AUTHORIZED (AR 320-50)
CMIA--COMMAND MANAGEMENT INVENTORY ACCOUNTING (AR 320-50)
CMLC--CHEMICAL CORPS (AR 320-50)
CMMI--COMMAND MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT INSPECTION (AR 320-50)
CMP--CONTRACT MONITOR OF PROGRESS (AFSCM 84-2)
CMP--CONTRACT MONITORING POINT (AFM 11-2)
CMP--CONTROLLED MATERIALS PROGRAM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CMR--CONTRACT MANAGEMENT REGION (AFSCL 173-2)
CMRI--COMBINED MAINTENANCE REMOVAL INTERVAL (AFM 300-1 VOL I)
CMRI--COMMAND MAINTENANCE READINESS INSPECTION (AR 320-50)
CMS--CALIBRATION AND MEASUREMENT SUMMARIES (AFLCR 23-48)
CMS--COMMON MANPOWER STANDARDS (AFM 11-2)
CMSM--CHEMICAL MATERIAL STUDY MODEL (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CNA--CODE NOT ALLOCATED (AR 320-50)
CNABATRA--CHIEF, NAVAL AIR BASIC TRAINING (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CNAL--COMMANDER NAVAL AIR FORCE, U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CNAP--COMMANDER NAVAL AIR FORCE, U.S. PACIFIC FLEET (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CNARESTRA--CHIEF, NAVAL AIR RESERVE TRAINING (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CNATECHTRA--CHIEF, NAVAL AIR TECHNICAL TRAINING (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CNATRA--CHIEF, NAVAL AIR TRAINING COMMAND (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CNAVANTRA--CHIEF, NAVAL AIR ADVANCED TRAINING COMMAND (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CNC--CHANGE NOTICE CARD (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CNM--CHIEF OF NAVAL MATERIAL (NAVMATINST 4200.31A)
CNO--CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CNS--CHANGE NOTICE SUSPENSE (FILE) (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CO--CONTRACTING OFFICER (AFSCM 375-3)
COA--CENTRAL OPERATING AGENCY (AFM 172-1 VOL 3)
COA--CHANGE ORDER ACCOUNT (AFM 11-2)
COA--CURRENT OPERATING ALLOWANCES (AR 320-50)
COAD--COLUMBUS ARMY DEPOT (AR 320-50)
COB--CLOSE OF BUSINESS (AR 320-50)
COB--COMMAND OPERATING BUDGET (AR 70-39)
COBOL--COMMON BUSINESS ORIENTED LANGUAGE (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
COBY--CURRENT OPERATING BUDGET YEAR (AFM 172-1 VOL 3)
COC--COMBAT OPERATIONS CENTER (AR 320-50)
COCESS--CONTRACTOR-OPERATED CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICE STORE (AFM 177-380)
COCO--COMMERCIAL-OWNED COMMERCIAL-OPERATED (DOD 4140.25-M)
COD--CARRIER ON BOARD DELIVERY (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CODN--COMPONENT OPERATIONAL DATA NOTICE (AFLCM 66-2)
COEA--COST AND OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS (AR 70-39)
COFSPTS--CHIEF OF SUPPORT SERVICES (AR 320-50)

COFT--CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION (AR 320-50)
COG--CONVENIENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT (AFM 11-2, AR 320-50)
COGO--COMMERCIAL-OWNED GOVERNMENT-OPERATED (DOD 4140.25-M)
COI--COMMUNICATION OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS (AR 320-50)
COIN--COUNTERINSURGENCY (AFM 11-2)
COLA--COST OF LIVING ALLOWANCE (AFM 11-2)
COM--COMPUTER OUTPUT MICROFILM (DOD 4120.22)
COMAC--COMMANDER, MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND (AFM 11-2)
COMJAM--COMMUNICATIONS JAMMING (AR 320-50)
COMMEL--COMMUNICATIONS ELECTRONICS (AR 320-50)
COMNAB--COMMANDER, NAVAL AIR BASE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
COMREC--COMPONENT RECLAMATION (FASOINST 4010.5)
COMRL--MAJOR COMMANDS MATERIAL READINESS LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)
COMSAT--COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE (AFM 11-2)
COMSEC--COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (AFR 100-18)
COMSTS--COMMANDER, MILITARY SEA TRANSPORTATION SERVICE (AFM 11-2)
COMT--COMMITMENT (AR 320-50)
COMTAC--COMMANDER, TACTICAL AIR COMMAND (AFM 11-2)
CONELRAD--CONTROL OF ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATIONS (AR 320-50)
CONEX--CONTAINER EXPRESS (AR 320-50, DSAR 4500.3, DOD 4500.32-R)
CONGINT--INTEREST BY MEMBER OF CONGRESS (AR 320-50)
CONSSTOCS--CONTINGENCY SUPPORT STOCKS (AR 320-50)
CONUS--CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (DSAR 4500.3, AFM 11-2, DOD 4500.32-R)
COO--CONTRACT ON ORDER (FASOINST P5600.2E)
COOPLAN--CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN (FASOINST P5600.2E)
COPARS--CONTRACTOR OPERATED ON-BASE VEHICLE PARTS STORE (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
COPDAF--CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN, DEPT OF THE AIR FORCE (HP 21-3)
COPS--CONTINGENCY PLANS REPORT (FASOINST P5600.2E)
COR--CONTRACTING OFFICER(S) REPRESENTATIVE (AFR 66-11, DOD 4140.25-M)
CORAL--COORDINATED REGIONAL ALLOWANCE LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)
COSA--COMBAT OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AIRCRAFT (FASOINST P5600.2E)
COSAL--COORDINATED SHIPBOARD ALLOWANCE LIST (NAVMAT P3910A)
COSATI--COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION (DOD 7720.13)
COSMAL--COORDINATED SHORE BASED MATERIAL ALLOWANCE LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)
COSTAR--COMBAT SUPPORT OF THE ARMY (AR 320-50)
COT--CONSOLIDATED OPERABILITY TEST (FASOINST P5600.2E)
COTR--CONTRACTING OFFICER'S TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVE(S) (AR 320-50)
CP--CENTRAL PROCUREMENT (AFLCM 57-7)
CP--CENTRALLY PROCURED (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
CP--COMMAND PILOT (AFM 11-2)
CP--COMMAND POINT (AFM 11-2)
CP--COMMAND POST (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
CP--CONTROL POINT (AFM 11-2)
CP--COPILOT (AFM 11-2)
CP--COST AND PERFORMANCE (AR 320-50)
CPA--CASH PURCHASING AGENT (AFM 11-2)
CPA--COST AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS (AFLCR 23-43)
CPAF--COST PLUS AWARD FEE (AFM 11-2)
CPC--COMMAND POINT OF CONTACT (NAVMATINST 4710.1)
CPC--CONTROL POINT CUSTODIAN (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CPEG--CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE EVALUATION GROUP (AFSCR 70-2)
CPES--CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE EVALUATION SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CPFF--COST-PLUS-A-FIXED-FEE (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1, AFM 11-2, AR 320-50)
CPIF--COST-PLUS-INCENTIVE-FEE (AR 320-50, TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1, AFM 11-2)
CPL--COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS LIST (AFLCR 23-43)
CPM--CARDS PER MINUTE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
CPO--CIVIL POST OFFICE (DOD 4500.32-R)
CPO--COMPONENT PILOT OVERHAUL (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CPPC--COST-PLUS-A-PERCENTAGE-OF-COST (AFM 110-9)
CPR--COMPONENT PILOT REWORK (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CPR--COST PERFORMANCE REPORT (AFSCR 27-6)
CPS--CARDS PER SECOND (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
CPS--CONTRACTOR PLANT SERVICES (AFM 66-18, NAVMATINST 4330.10)
CPSE--CREW AND PASSENGER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (AFR 66-12)
CPSR--COST AND PERFORMANCE SUMMARY REPORT (AR 320-50)
CPSS--COMPONENT PERCENTAGE SHIPMENT SCHEDULE (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

CPU--CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
CRA--CENTRALIZED REPAIR ACTIVITY (AFR 65-1)
CRA--CONTINUING RESOLUTION AUTHORITY (AFSCR 27-6)
CRAF--CIVIL RESERVE AIR FLEET (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
CRAF--CIVIL RESERVE AIR FORCE (HP 21-1)
CRAW--CARRIER REPLACEMENT AIR WING (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CRAW--COMBAT READINESS AIR WING (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CRC--CONTRACTOR RECOMMENDED CODES (AFR 57-6)
CRC--CONTROL AND REPORTING CENTER (AFM 100-2)
CRCH--CREW CHIEF (T.O. 00-20-1)
CRD--CHIEF OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (AR 320-50)
CRDS--COMPONENT REPAIR DATA SHEET(FASOINST P5600.2E)
CRE--COMBAT READINESS EVALUATION (AR 320-50)
CREATE--COMPUTATIONAL RESOURCES FOR ENGINEERING AND SIMULATION TRAINING (AFLCR 66-29)
CRF--CRYPTOGRAPHIC REPAIR FACILITIES (AR 320-50)
CRISL--CONTRACT REPAIR INITIAL SUPPORT LIST (AFLCR 23-43)
CRISP--COMPUTER RESOURCES INTEGRATED SUPPORT PLAN (AFLCR 23-43)
CROC--COMBAT REQUIRED OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY (AFLCR 23-43)
CRP--CONTROL AND REPORTING POST (AFM 100-2)
CRP--COST REDUCTION PROGRAM (AFM 11-2)
CRS--CALIBRATION REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY (AFSCM 375-5)
CRS--CONTINGENCY RETENTION STOCK (AFR 67-97)
CRT--CATHODE RAY TUBE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CRWG--COMPUTER RESOURCES WORKING GROUP (AFLCR 23-43)
CSA--COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE AUTHORIZATION (AFR 100-18)
CSA--CROSS SERVICE AGREEMENT (AR 320-30)
CSB--COMPUTER SUPPORT BASE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
CSB--CUSTOMER SUPPORT BRANCH (AFSCR 67-6)
CSBS--COMMANDER'S STATEMENT AND BUDGET SUMMARY (AR 329-50)
CSC--CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION (AR 320-50)
CSC--COMBAT SUPPORT COMPANY (AR 320-50)
CSCC--COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM CATEGORY CODE (AFR 100-18)
CSDD--CONSOLIDATED SHIP ELECTRONICS DESIGN (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
CSF--CONTRACT STATUS FILE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CSG--COMBAT SERVICE GROUP (AR 320-50)
CSI--COST SYSTEM INDICATOR (AFM 177-380)
CSIS--CENTRAL SECONDARY ITEM STRATIFICATION (AFLCR 23-43)
CSL--COMPONENT SAVE LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)
CSN--CONTROL SYMBOL NUMBER (AFLCM 401-1)
CSOB--CLOTHING STORE OPERATING BUDGETS (AFM 67-1)
CSOP--CLOTHING STORE OPERATING PROGRAMS (AFM 67-1)
CSP--CENTRAL SERVICE POINT (DOD 4000.21)
CSP--CONCURRENT SPARE PARTS (AFR 400-20)
CSR--CONTRACT STATUS REPORT (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
CSTA--CONSOLIDATING STATION (AR 320-50)
CSU--CUSTOMER SUPPORT UNIT (AFSCR 67-8)
CT--CONFIRMATORY TEST (AR 70-10)
CTA--COMMON TABLE OF ALLOWANCE (AR 70-59)
CTB--COMMERICAL TRAFFIC BULLETIN (AR 320-50)
CTCI--CONTRACTOR TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE INSPECTION (AFSCR/AFLCR 400-10)
CTDS--CODE TRANSLATION DATA SYSTEM (AFM 11-2)
CTI--COMMAND TECHNICAL INSPECTION (AR 320-50)
CTI--COMPLAINT TYPE INVESTIGATION (AR 320-50)
CTI--CONTRACT TECHNICAL INSTRUCTOR (AR 320-50)
CTK--COMPOSITE TOOLKIT (AFSCR 66-9)
CTO--COGNIZANT TRANSPORTATION OFFICE(R) AFM 11-2)
CTO--COURIER TRANSFER OFFICE(R) (AFM 11-2)
CTOCU--CENTRAL TECHNICAL ORDER CONTROL UNIT (AFM 11-2)
CTP--COORDINATED TEST PLAN (AR 70-59)
CTR--CAPITAL-TYPE REHABILITATION (AFR 78-22)
CTS--CONTRACTOR TECHNICAL SERVICES (PP 21-1)
CTSP--CONTRACT TECHNICAL SERVICES PERSONNEL (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
CU--CUBE (DOD 4500.32-R)
CUDAT--COMMON USE DATA TERMINAL (AR 320-50)
CVEH--COMBAT VEHICLE (AR 320-50)
CW--COMPLIED WITH (T.O. 00-20-1)
CWBS--CONTRACT WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE (AFSC/AFLCP173-5)
CWC--CALIBRATING WORK CENTER (T.O. 00-20-...-6)
CWC--COMPETITION WITH CONFIDENCE (AFLCR 23-43)
CWM--COMMERCIAL WATER MOVEMENT NUMBER (AR 320-50)
CWMTU--COLD WEATHER MATERIEL TEST UNIT (AR 320-50)
CY--CURRENT YEAR (AFM 177-380)
CZ--COMBAT ZONE (AR 320-50)

-D-

D&F--DETERMINATION AND FINDINGS (AFLCR 23-43)
D/I--DUE-IN (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

D/M--DIRECTORATE OF MAINTENANCE (AFLCR 23-43)
D/MM--DIRECTORATE(S) OF MATERIEL MANAGEMENT (AFLCR 23-43, AFLCR 65-2)
D/O--DUE-OUT (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
D/PP--DIRECTORATE OF PROCUREMENT AND PRODUCTION (AFLCR 57-20)
DA--DAILY (T.O. 00-20-1)
DA--DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY (AR 320-50)
DA--DATA AUTOMATION (AFM 177-380)
DA--DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY (AR 320-50, FASOINST P5600.2E)
DAA--DATA AUTOMATION ACTIVITY (AFM 11-2)
DAAS--DEFENSE AUTOMATIC ED ADDRESSING SYSTEM (AFLCR 400-21, DOD 4140.29)
DAASO--DEFENSE AUTOMATIC ADDRESSING SYSTEM OFFICE (AFR 400-20)
DAATCO--DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AIR TRAFFIC COORDINATING OFFICER (AR 320-50)
DAC--DATA ANALYSIS CONSOLE (AFM 11-2)
DADO--DATA AUTOMATION DESIGN OFFICE (AFM 11-2)
DAF--DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE (AFM 11-2, AR 320-50)
DAF--DEPARTURE AIRFIELD (AR 320-50)
DAFD--DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FORWARD DEPOT (AR 320-50)
DAFO--DIVISION ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE OFFICE (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
DAFSC--DUTY AIR FORCE SPECIALTY CODE (AFM 11-2)
DAIS--DEFENSE AUTOMATIC INTEGRATED SWITCHING (AR 320-50)
DAMA--DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY MATERIAL ANNEX (AR 320-50)
DAMP--DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY MATERIEL PROGRAM (AR 320-50)
DAMWO--DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY MODIFICATION WORK ORDER (AR 320-50)
DAO--DIVISION AMMUNITION OFFICER (AR 320-50)
DAP--DATA AUTOMATION PROPOSAL (AFM 11-2)
DAP--DIRECTOR OF ARMY PROGRAMS (AR 320-50)
DAR--DATA AUTOMATION REQUIREMENT (AFR 100-18)
DAR--DEFENSE ACQUISITION REGULATION (FORMERLY ASPR) (DOD 4140.25-M, DLAH 502.2)
DARCOM--ARMY MATERIEL DEVELOPMENT AND READINESS COMMAND (AFLC/AFSCR 71-2)
DARCOM--UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL DEVELOPMENT & READINESS COMMAND (AR 70-39)
DARO--DEFENSE ADPE REUTILIZATION OFFICE (DOD 7950.21-M)
DARPA--DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY (AFSCR 80-13, AFSCR 177-2)
DART--DECENTRALIZED ADVANCED REPLENISHMENT TECHNIQUE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
DAS--DIRECT AUTOMOTIVE SUPPORT (AR 320-50)
DASC--DIRECT AIR SUPPORT CENTER (AFM 100-2, AR 320-50)
DASH(-)--DENOTES LOCALLY DETERMINED (AFLCM 171-345)
DASL--DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY STRATEGIC LOGISTICS (STUDY) (AR 320-50)
DASO--DEMONSTRATION AND SHAKEDOWN OPERATION (AFM 65-110)
DASSO--DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY SYSTEMS STAFF OFFICER (AR 320-50)
DAT--DEVELOPMENT ACCEPTANCE TESTS (AR 70-10)
DATI--DIRECTOR OF ARMY TECHNICAL INFORMATION (AR 320-50)
DBF--DATA BASE FILE (AR 320-50)
DBMS--DIRECTOR OF BASE MEDICAL SERVICES (AFR 127-12 AFSC)
DC--DIRECTOR /DEPUTY OF COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS (AFM 100-2)
DCA--DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY (AFM 100-2)
DCAA--DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY (AFM 11-2)
DCAI--DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY INSTRUCTION (AR 320-50)
DCAS--DEFENSE CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION SERVICES (AFLCR 400-21, DOD 4105.59, AFM 11-2)
DCASD--DEFENSE CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION SERVICES DISTRICT (FASOINST P5600.2E)
DCASR--DEFENSE CONTRACT ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE REGION (AFM 11-2, AFR 400-3)
DCP--DECISION COORDINATING PAPER (DOD 5000.1)
DCP--DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PAPER (AFSCR 27-6)
DCPA--DEFENSE CIVIL PREPAREDNESS AGENCY (DOD 4160.21-M)
DCS--DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR OPERATIONS (AMCR 11-16)
DCS--DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (AFM 100-2)
DCSC--DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY CENTER (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
DCSOPS--DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS (AR 70-10)
DCSPER--DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL (AR 70-10)
DCT--DCT 2000 DATA COMMUNICATION TERMINAL (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
DCTSC--DEFENSE CLOTHING AND TEXTILE SUPPLY CENTER (AR 320-50)
DD--DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIVE (AFM 11-2)
DD--DUE DATE (AFM 11-2)
DDA--DIRECTED DUTY ASSIGNMENT (AFM 11-2)
DDC--DATE DUE CALIBRATION (T.O. 00-20-10-6)
DDC--DEFENSE DOCUMENTATION CENTER (AFR 80-40)

DDD--DEADLINE DELIVERY DATE (AR 320-50)
DDD--DESIRED DELIVERY DATE (AFM 11-2)
DDF--DUE IN
--DUE OUT FILE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
DDL--DELEGATION OF DISCLOSURE AUTHORITY LETTERS (AFSCR 200-5)
DDL--DIGITAL DATA LINK (AFM 11-2)
DDM--DEFENSE DISPOSAL MANUAL, DOD 4160.21-M (DOD 4160.21-M)
DDPC--DCSLOG DATA PROCESSING CENTER (AR 320-50)
DDR--DAILY DEMAND RATE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
DDR&E--DEFENSE DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND ENGINERING (AFM 11-2)
DDRE--DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING (AFSCR 27-6, AR 70-59)
DDRE--DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING (AR 320-50,&
DDS--DESIGN DATA SHEETS (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
DE--DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATE (AFSCR 27-6)
DECEA--DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERING AGENCY (AR 320-50)
DEI--DESIGN ENGINE INSPECTION (AFM 11-2)
DEI--DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING INSPECTION (AFLCR 23-43)
DEMIL--DEMILITARIZE/ DEMILITARIZATION (DOD 4160.21-M)
DEMS--DEFENSIVELY EQUIPPED MERCHANT SHIPS (AR 320-50)
DEN--DATA ELEMENT NUMBER (FASOINST P5600.2E)
DEP--DEPOT (AR 320-50)
DEPACTV--DEPOT ACTIVITY (AR 320-50)
DEPRA--DEFENSE EUROPEAN AND PACIFIC REDISTRIBUTION ACTIVITY (DOD 4160.21-M)
DESC--DEFENSE ELECTRONICS SUPPLY CENTER (AFM 67-1 VOL I, AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
DESPORT--DAILY EQUIPMENT STATUS REPORT (AR 320-50)
DEW--DISTANT EARLY WARNING (FASOINST P5600.2E)
DF--DISPOSITION FORM (AR 320-50)
DFAED--DATED FORECAST AUTHORIZATION EQUIPMENT DATA (AFM 67-1, AFLCR 23-43)
DFR--DEFENSE FUEL REGION (AFR 144-1)
DFRIF--DEFENSE FREIGHT RAILWAY INTERCHANGE FLEET (AR 55-650)
DFSC--DEFENSE FUEL SUPPLY CENTER (AFM 67-1 VOL I, AR 320-50, FASOINST P5600.2E)
DFSP--DEFENSE FUEL SUPPORT POINT (DOD 4140.25-M)
DGM--DEFENSE GUIDANCE MEMORANDUM (DOD 27-1, DOD 7045.7)
DGSC--DEFENSE GENERAL SUPPLY CENTER (AFM 67-1 VOL I AR 320-50 FASOINST P5600.2E)
DHF--DEMAND HISTORY FILE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
DHR--DELIVERY HISTORY REPORT (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
DI--DOCUMENT IDENTIFIER (AFM 11-2)
DI--DUE IN (AR 320-50)
DI--DEPUTY/DIRECTORS OF INTELLIGENCE (AFSCR 70-11, AFSCR 200-3)
DIA--DATE OF INITIAL APPOINTMENT (AR 320-50)
DIA--DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (AR 320-50)
DIAL--DEFICIENCY IN ALLOWANCE LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)
DIC--DOCUMENT IDENTIFIER CODE (AFR 67-4)
DID'S--DATA ITEM DESCRIPTIONS (AFLC/AFSCR 172-7)
DIDS--DEFENSE INTEGRATED DATA SYSTEM (AFM 11-2, AFLCR 23-43)
DIDU--DEFENSE ITEM DATA UTILIZATION (HP 21-1)
DIEC--DEFENSE ITEM ENTRY CONTROL (FASOINST P5600.2E)
DIECO--DOD ITEM ENTRY CONTROL OFFICE (DOD 4140.28)
DIECTA--DEFENSE ITEM ENTRY CONTROL ACTIVITIES (FASOINST P5600.2E)
DIER--DEPARTMENTAL INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT RESERVE (DOD 3000.8)
DIFM--DUE IN FROM MAINTENANCE (AFM 11-2, AFM 67-1 VOL I)
DIHP--DEFENSE INACTIVE ITEM PROGRAM (AFLCR 23-43, DOD 4140.32)
DIMCP--DEFENSE ITEM MANAGEMENT CODING PROGRAM (DOD 4140.26-M)
DIMES--DEFENSE INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT ENGINEERING SYSTEMS, AFLCR 177-105) (AFM 11-2)
DIN--DATA IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (AFM 11-2)
DIOH--DUE IN FROM OVERHAUL (AFM 67-1, AFLCR 23-43)
DIP--DEAD ITEM PURGE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
DIP--DIRTY ITEM PURGE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
DIPEC--DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL PLANT EQUIPMENT CENTER (AFM 11-2, AR 320-50)
DIPR--DEPARTMENTAL INDUSTRIAL PLANT RESERVE (DOD 3000.8, AR 320-50)
DIR--DEPOT INSPECTION AND REPAIR (AR 320-50)
DIR--DISASSEMBLY INSPECTION REPORT (AFLCR 400-27)
DIREP--DIFFICULTY REPORT (AFM 177-380)
DIRFM--DIRECTOR FIELD MAINTENANCE (AR 320-50)
DIRNSA--DIRECTOR, NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY (AR 320-50)
DISC--DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
DISCOM--DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND (AR 320-50)

DISCON--DISCREPANCY IN SHIPMENT CONFIRMATION (DOD 4140.25-M)

DISREP--DISCREPANCY IN SHIPMENT REPORT (DOD 4140.25-M)

DISTRA--DISTRIBUTION AUTHORITY (AR 320-50)

DLCC--DIVISION LOGISTICS CONTROL CENTER (AR 320-50)

DLI--DATE OF LAST INVENTORY PHASE (AFLCR 171-94)

DLM--DEPOT LEVEL MAINTENANCE (AFR 100-18)

DLMRR--DEPOT LEVEL MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENT REVIEW (AFLCR 23-43)

DLOC--DIVISION LOGISTICAL OPERATION CENTER (AR 320-50)

DLS--DEBT LIQUIDATION SCHEDULE (AR 320-50)

DLSC--DEFENSE LOGISTICS SERVICE(S) CENTER (AFR 400-3, AR 320-50, DOD 1100.38)

DLT--DECISION LOGISTIC TABLE (AFM 11-2)

DLZ--DROP LANDING ZONE (AFM 11-2)

DM--DATA MANAGER (AFSCM/AFLCM 310-1)

DM--DEPOT MANUFACTURE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

DM--DIRECTORATE OF MAINTENANCE (AFLCM 171-343)

DMA--DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY (AFR 400-3)

DMA--DIRECTOR OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE (AR 320-50)

DMAAC--DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY AEROSPACE CENTER (AFR 400-3)

DMAS--DEFENSE MATERIAL ALLOTMENT SYSTEM (AFSCM 78-325)

DMBS--DEFENSE MATERIAL BILLING SYSTEM (AFSCM 78-325)

DMCC--DEPOT MAINTENANCE COORDINATION CENTER (AMCR 750-29)

DME--DISTANCE MEASURING EQUIPMENT (AFM 100-2)

DMIF--DEPOT-LEVEL MAINTENANCE INDUSTRIAL FUND (AFLCR 23-43)

DMISA--DEPOT MAINTENANCE INTERSERVICE SUPPORT AGREEMENT (AFLCR 23-43)

DMO--DATA MANAGEMENT OFFICER (AFLC/AFSCR 172-7, AFLCR 23-43)

DMR--DATE MATERIAL REQUIRED (AR 320-50)

DMS--DEFENSE MATERIALS SYSTEM (AFSCM 78-325)

DMS--DEPOT MAINTENANCE SERVICE (AFM 172-1 VOL I)

DMSAFIF--DEPOT MAINTENANCE SERVICE AIR FORCE INDUSTRIAL FUND (AFLCR 23-43)

DMSP--DEPOT MAINTENANCE SUPPORT PLAN (AFM 11-2)

DNA--DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY (AFR 400-3)

DO--DEFENSE ORDER (FASOINST P5600.2E)

DO--DEFENSE ORDER PRIORITY RATING (AR 320-50)

DO--DISBURSING OFFICER(SEE A&FO) (DOD 1160.21-M)

DO--DUE OUT (AR 320-50)

DOA--DATE OF AVAILABILITY (AFM 11-2)

DOA--DEAD ON ARRIVAL (AFM 11-2)

DOB--DISBURSED OPERATING BASE (AFM 67-1)

DOC--DUE-OUT CANCELLATION (AFM 11-2)

DOCA--DATE OF CHANGE OF ACCOUNTABILITY (AR 320-50)

DOCA--DATE OF CURRENT APPOINTMENT (AR 320-50)

DOD-PEC--DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAM ELEMENT CODE (AFM 177-380)

DODAAC--DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITY ADDRESS CODE (AFM 67-1 VOL II, DOD 4140.25-M)

DODAAD--DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITY ADDRESS DIRECTORY (AFM 67-1 VOL II, AFM 400-1)

DODAC--DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AMMUNITION CODE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

DODCLPMI--DOD CONSOLIDATED LIST OF PRINCIPAL MILITARY ITEMS (AR 320-50)

DODIC--DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ITEM CODE (DOD 4160.21-M)

DODIC--DOD IDENTIFICATION CODE (DOD 4500.32-R)

DODIER--DOD INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT RESERVE (AFR 71-18)

DODRE--DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (AR 320-50)

DOFD--DATE OF FIRST DEMAND (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

DOLA/DOLD--DATE OF LAST ADJUSTMENT/ DATE OF LAST DEMAND (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

DOLF--DATE OF LAST FOLLOWUP (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

DOLI--DATE OF LAST INVENTORY (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

DOLT--DATE OF LAST TRANSACTION (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

DOO--DIVISION ORDNANCE OFFICER (AR 320-50)

DOP--DESIGNATED OVERHAUL POINT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

DOS--DAY OF SUPPLY (AR 320-50)

DOT--DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (AFM 11-2)

DOTM--DUE OUT TO MAINTENANCE (AFLCR 66-53)

DP--DISTRIBUTION POINT (AR 320-50)

DP--DELIVERY POINT (AR 320-50)

DP--DESCRIPTION PATTERN (AFM 67-1 VOL I)

DP--DEVELOPMENT PLAN (AR 70-59)

DP--DISTRIBUTION PLAN (DOD 4140.25-M)

DP--DISTRIBUTION POINT (AFM 11-2)

DPA--DATA PROCESSING ACTIVITIES (AR 320-50)

DPA--DISTRIBUTION PLAN AUTHORIZATION (DOD 4140.25-M)

DPAH--DIRECT PRODUCT ACTUAL HOURS (AFLCR 66-29)

DPC--DEFENSE PROCUREMENT CIRCULAR (AFM 11-2)

DPCCP--DEFECTIVE PARTS AND COMPONENTS CONTROL PROGRAM (AFLCR 23-43)

DPD--DATA PROJECT DIRECTIVE (AFR 100-18)

DPDO--DEFENSE PROPERTY DISPOSAL DETACHMENT (DOD 1160.21-M)

DPDM-R--DEFENSE PROPERTY DISPOSAL PRECIOUS METALS REVOVERY (DOD 4160.21-M)

DPDO--DEFENSE DISPOSAL PROPERTY OFFICE (AFM 400-1)

DPDR--DEFENSE PROPERTY DISPOSAL REGION (DOD 4160.21-M)

DPDS--DEFENSE PROPERTY DISPOSAL SERVICE (DOD 4140.25-M)

DPE--DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT (AFM 11-2)

DPEM--DEPOT PROGRAMMED/PURCHASED EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE (AFLCR 23-43, AFM 67-1)

DPG--DATA PROCESSING GROUP (AR 320-50)

DPGP--DATA PROCESSING GROUP (AFM 11-2)

DPI--DATA PROCESSING INSTALLATION (AFM 11-2)

DPL--DOUBLE PROPELLANT LOADING (AFM 11-2)

DPM--DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM (DOD 7045.7, HOI 27-1)

DPM--DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM MANUALS (AFSCM 310-2)

DPMH--DIRECT PRODUCTIVE MAN HOURS (AFM 66-1)

DPML--DEPUTY PROGRAM MANAGER FOR LOGISTICS (AFLCR 23-43)

DPMS--DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM MANUALS (AFSCM 310-2)

DPO--DEPOT PROPERTY OFFICER (AR 320-50)

DPP--DATA PROJECT PLAN (AFR 100-18)

DPS--DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM (AR 320-50)

DPSC--DATA PROCESSING SERVICE CENTER (AR 320-50)

DPSC--DEFENSE PERSONNEL SUPPORT CENTER (AFM 67-1 VOL 1)

DPSH--DIRECT PRODUCT STANDARD HOURS (AFLCR 66-29)

DPU--DATA PROCESSING UNIT (AR 320-50)

DR&A--DATA REPORTING AND ACCOUNTING (AFM 11-2)

DRB--DATA REVIEW BOARD (FASOINST P5600.2E)

DRB--DEFICIENCY REVIEW BOARD (AFSC/AFLCR 66-71)

DRC--DEPOT REPAIR CYCLE (AFLCR 23-42)

DRE--DISTRICT RESERVE EQUIPMENT (AR 320-50)

DRIF--DISPOSAL REGIONAL INVENTORY FILE (DOD 4160.21-M)

DRN--DOCUMENTATION REVISION NOTICE (AFSCM 375-5)

DRO--DISPOSAL RELEASE ORDERS (AFLCR 400-21)

DRRF--DIVISION RAPID REACTION FORCE (AR 320-50)

DS--DIRECT SUPPORT (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)

DS--DIRECTING STAFF (AR 320-50)

DS--DOWNTIME BETWEEN SORTIES (AFM 66-1)

DS--DUTY SECTION (AFM 11-2)

DS--DUTY STATUS (AFM 11-2)

DS&DH--DATA SWITCHING AND DATA HANDLING (AFM 11-2)

DS/RPIE--DIRECT SUPPORT REAL PROPERTY INSTALLED EQUIPMENT (AFLCM 72-2)

DSA--DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY (AFR 76-36)

DSAA--DEFENSE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCY (AFR 400-3)

DSAB--DOUBLE SIDEBAND (AR 320-50)

DSAD--DATA SYSTEMS AUTHORIZATION DIRECTORY (AFLCM 171-351)

DSAM--DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY MANUAL (DOD 4160.21-M)

DSAP--DATA SYSTEMS AUTOMATION PROGRAM (AFR 100-18)

DSAR--DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY REGULATION (AR 320-50, FASOINST P5600.2E)

DSARC--DEFENSE SYSTEM(S) ACQUISITION REVIEW COUNCIL (AFR 80-14, AR 70-59)

DSAS--DIRECT SUPPORT AVIATION SECTION (AR 320-50)

DSDCO--DEFENSE SURPLUS BIDDERS CONTROL OFFICE (DOD 4160.21-M)

DSC--DEFENSE SUPPLY CENTER (AFLCR 65-31)

DSD--DATA SYSTEM DESIGNATOR (AFLCM 171-345)

DSF--DEFENSE STOCK FUND (DSAM 4140.2)

DSG--DIRECT SUPPORT GROUP (AR 320-50)

DSMGP--DESIGNATED SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT GROUP (AFM 11-2)

DSO--DIRECTORATE OF SUPPLY OPERATIONS (DOD 4140.25-M)

DSP--DEFENSE STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM (AFLCR 23-43)

DSR--DOCUMENT STATUS REPORT (AR 320-50)

DSSC--DEFENSE SUBSISTENCE SUPPLY CENTER (AR 320-50, FASOINST P5600.2E)

DSSD--DIRECT SUPPLY SUPPORT DEPOT (AFM 11-2)

DSSN--DISBURSING STATION SYMBOL NUMBER (AR 320-50)

DSSP--DEPOT SUPPORT SUPPLY PLAN (AFM 11-2)

DSSP--DIRECT SUPPLY SUPPORT POINT (DOD 4140.26-M)

DSTE--DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER TERMINAL EQUIPMENT (AFM 11-2)

DSU--DIRECT SUPPORT UNIT (AR 320-50)

DT&E--DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION (AFM 172-1, AFLCR 23-43)

DTC--DOWNTIME CODE (AFM 65-662)

DTG--DATA TIME GROUP (FASOINST P5600.2E)

DTMS--DEFENSE TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SERVICE (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)

DTO--DIRECT TURNOVER (FASOINST P5600.2E)

DTO--DISTRICT TRANSPORTATION OFFICER (AR 320-50)

DTRA--DEFENSE TECHNICAL REVIEW ACTIVITY (AFLCR 23-43)

DTRAS--DEFENSE TECHNICAL REVIEW ACTIVITIES (DOD 7220.6)

DTS--DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM (AFR 400-3)
DUDAT--DEADLINE OR DUE DATE (AR 320-50)
DV--DISBURSEMENT VOUCHER (AFM 11-2)
DV--DISTINGUISHED VISITOR (AFR 400-3)
DVAD--DOLLAR VALUE OF ANNUAL DEMANDS (AFLCR 57-27)
DW--DEAD WEIGHT (AR 320-50)
DW--DECENTRALIZED WAREHOUSE (AFM 67-1 VOL II
DX--DIRECT EXCHANGE (AR 320-50)
DX--HIGHEST DEFENSE ORDER PRIORITY RATING (AR 320-50)
DXI--DIRECT EXCHANGE ITEM (AR 320-50)

-E-

E&I--EXAMINATION AND INVENTORY (AFLCR 65-17)
E&ST--EMPLOYMENT AND SUITABILITY TEST (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
E/I--END ITEM (AFLCM 171-343)
EAC--ESTIMATED COST AT COMPLETION OR ESTIMATE AT COMPLETION (DOD 7000.2)
EACC--ELECTRONIC ASSET CONTROL CENTER (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
EAIDS--EQUIPMENT AUTHORIZATION INVENTORY DATA SYSTEM (AFR 100-18)
EAIM--END ARTICLE ITEM MANAGER(S) (AFLCR 57-27, AFLCR 66-26)
EAM--ELECTRICAL ACCOUNTING MACHINE (DOD 4160.21-M)
EAMTMC--EASTERN AREA MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND (DOD 4140.25-M)
EARS--EMERGENCY AIRBORNE REACTION SYSTEM FOR USAFSS (AFM 100-2)
ECA--EUROPEAN COMMUNICATIONS AREA (AFM 100-2)
ECCM--ELECTRONIC COUNTER-COUNTERMEASURES (AFM 100-2)
ECM'S--ELECTRONIC COUNTERMEASURES (AFLC/AFSCR 80-28)
ECO--ENGINEERING ORDER (AFSCR 27-6)
ECO--EQUIPMENT CONTROL OFFICER (AFM 11-2)
ECOM--ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATIONS (AFM 177-380)
ECP--ENGINEERING CHANGE PROPOSAL(S) (AFR 400-3, AFLCR 23-43)
ECR/A--ENGINEERING CHANGE REQUEST AUTHORIZATION (AFM 11-2)
ECRS--ECONOMIC AND CONTINGENCY RESERVE STOCK (AR 320-50)
ECU--EQUIPMENT CONTROL UNIT (AFSCR 67-8)
ED--ENGINEERING DESIGN (AR 320-50)
ED--ENGINEERING DUTY (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
ED--EXCESS DEFENSE DUTY (AR 320-50)
EDA--EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLE (AFR 100-20)
EDAC--EQUIPMENT DISTRIBUTION AND CONDITION (AFM 11-2, DOD 7730.25)
EDB--ENGINEERING DATA BANK (AFLC/AFSCR 800-20)
EDC--ELECTRONIC DIGITAL COMPUTER (AR 320-50)
EDC--ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION (AR 320-50)
EDC--EXPLOSIVE DISPOSAL CONTROL (AR 320-50)
EDCSA--EFFECTIVE DATE OF CHANGE OR STRENGTH ACCOUNTABILITY (AR 320-50)
EDD--ESTIMATED DELIVERY DATE (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
EDF--ENGINEERING DATA FILE (ASOINST 4400.24)
EDG--ELECTRONIC DEVELOPMENT GROUP (FASOINST P5600.2E)
EDM--EQUIPMENT DEADLINED FOR MAINTENANCE (AR 320-50)
EDP--ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (AFM 400-1)
EDP--EMERGENCY DISTRIBUTION PLAN (DOD 4140.25-M)
EDP--ENGINEERING DATA PACKAGE (AFLC/AFSCR 80-28)
EDP--EQUIPMENT DEADLINED FOR PARTS (AR 320-50)
EDPC--ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING CENTER (AFM 11-2)
EDPE--ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT (AFM 11-2)
EDPM--ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING MACHINE (AFM 11-2)
EDPS--ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM (AR 320-50)
EDPT--ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING TEST (AFM 11-2)
EDQ--ECONOMIC DISTRIBUTION QUANTITY (FASOINST P5600.2E)
EDR--EXPLORATORY DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENT (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
EDRS--ENGINEERING DATA RETRIEVAL SYSTEM (AFM 11-2)
EDSC--ENGINEERING DATA SERVICE CENTER (AFM 11-2)
EDT--ENGINEER DESIGN TESTS (AR 70-10)
EDTE--EFFECTIVE DATE (AFM 177-380)
EE--EDIT ERROR (AFM 177-380)
EED--ELECTROEXPLOSIVE DEVICE (AFM 127-201)
EEES--ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT ENVIRONMENT SURVEY (AFM 11-2)
EEI--ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
EEIC--ELEMENT OF EXPENSE AND INVESTMENT CODE (AFM 172-1, AFSC/AFLC 6-1)
EEL--EMERGENCY-EXPOSURE LEVEL (AFM 127-201)
EEM--EXCESS EXCHANGE MATERIAL (FASOINST P5600.2E)
EEX--EXCESS EXCEPTION CODE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

EF&I--ENGINEER, FURNISH AND INSTALL (AFM 11-2)
EFR--ELECTRONICS FAILURE REPORT (FASOINST P5600.2E)
EFTO--ENCRYPTED FOR TRANSMISSION ONLY (FASOINST P5600.2E)
EHR--EVENTS HISTORY RECORD (AFM 400-1)
EI--END ITEM (AFLCR 400-21)
EIB--ELECTRONICS INFORMATION BULLETIN (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
EIC--EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION CODE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
EIM--END ITEM MANAGER (AFLCR 65-31)
EIM--ENGINE INVENTORY MANAGER (AFM 400-1 VOL I)
EIMB--ELECTRONICS INSTALLATION MAINTENANCE BOOK (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
EIOBL--EQUIPMENT ITEM OUT OF BALANCE (AFM 67-1)
EIP--ECONOMIC INVENTORY PROCEDURES (AR 320-50)
EIP--ENGINEERING INSTALLATION PLAN (AFR 100-18)
EIR--EQUIPMENT IMPROVEMENT REPORT (AR 320-50)
ELE--ENGINE LIFE EXPECTANCY (AFM 400-1 VOL I
ELEX--NAVAL ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS COMMAND (OFFICE CODE) (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ELIN--EXHIBIT LINE ITEM NUMBER (AFLCR 70-11)
ELPB--ENGINE LOGISTICS PLANNING BOARD (AFM 400-1)
EM--ENGINE MANAGER (AFM 400-1 VOL I)
EMA--EMERGENCY MOVEMENTS ATOMIC (AR 320-50)
EMB--ELECTRONICS MATERIAL BULLETIN (FASOINST P5600.2E)
EMBR--EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT BALANCE REGISTER (AFM 67-1)
EMC--ELECTRON-MAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY/CAPABILITY (AFR 100-18, AFR 400-3, AFR 4-20)
EMC--ELECTRONICS MATERIAL CHANGE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
EMC--EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT CODE (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
EMEC--ELECTRONICS MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING CENTER (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
EMEI--EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT EXCEPTION INDICATOR (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
EMH--ESTIMATED MANHOURS (T.O. 00-20-10-6)
EMI--ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERFERENCE (AFR 100-18)
EML--EQUIPMENT MODIFICATION LIST (AR 320-50)
EMO--EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT OFFICE (AFR 100-18)
EMR--EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE RECORD (AR 320-50)
EMSKED--EMPLOYMENT SCHEDULE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
EMW--ELECTROMAGNETIC WARFARE (HP 21-1)
ENG-NMCS--ENGINE NOT MISSION CAPABLE-SUPPLY (AFM 100-1)
ENORS--ENGINE NOT OPERATIONALLY READY-SUPPLY (AFLCR 57-27)
EO--ENGINEERING ORDER (NAVMATINST 4130.1)
EO&SP--ECONOMIC ORDER AND STOCK PROGRAM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
EO&SP--ECONOMIC ORDER AND STOCKAGE POLICY (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
EOB--EXPENSE OPERATING BUDGET (AFM 11-2)
EOCP--ENGINE OUT OF COMMISSION FOR PARTS (AFM 11-2)
EOD--ENTRY ON DUTY (AR 320-50)
EOD--EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (AFLCR 23-43)
EOM--END OF MONTH (AFM 177-380)
EOQ--ECONOMIC ORDER QUANTITY (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
EOQ--END OF QUARTER (AFM 11-2)
EOR--EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE RECONNAISSANCE (AR 320-50)
EORA--EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE RECONNAISSANCE AGENT (AR 320-50)
EP--ENGINEERED PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (FASOINST P5600.2E)
EP--ENGINEERING PROPOSAL (AFLCR 23-43)
EP--ENTRUCKING POINT (AR 320-50)
EP--EQUIPMENT POLICY STATEMENT (AR 320-50)
EPA--ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (DOD 4160.21-M)
EPAM--EMERGENCY PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATION MANUAL (FASOINST P5600.2E)
EPD--EARLIEST PRACTICABLE DATE (AFM 11-2)
EPN--ENGINEERING PROGRAM NOTICE (AFLCR 23-43)
EPOE--END PIECE OF EQUIPMENT (AFSCM 375-5)
EPP--EFFECTIVE PROGRAM PROJECTION (BUWEPS 5200.25)
EPPS--ENGINEERING PROGRAM PROPOSALS (AFLCR 23-43)
EQ/CL--EQUIPMENT CLASS (AFM 177-380)
EQUIP--EQUIPMENT (AR 320-50)
ER--ESTIMATING RELATIONSHIP (AFSCL 173-2)
ERAA--EQUIPMENT REVIEW AND AUTHORIZATION ACTIVITY (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
ERBM--EXTENDED RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE (AR 320-50)
ERC--EQUIPAGE, REPAIR PART, CONSUMABLE CODE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ERDA--ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (DOE) (AFLC AFSCR 80-2)
ERL--ECONOMIC RETENTION LEVEL (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ERL--EUROPEAN REQUIREMENTS LIST (AR 320-50)
ERP--ELECTRONIC REQUIREMENT PLAN (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
ERP--ENGINEERING REQUIREMENT(S) PLAN (AFR 400-3, AFR 400-20)

ERPAL--ELECTRONICS REPAIR PARTS ALLOWANCE LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)

ERR--ECONOMIC RETENTION REQUIREMENT (BUSANDAINST 4440.38)

ERRC--EXPENDABILITY, RECOVERABILITY, REPAIRABILITY COST/CATEGORY (AFR 78-15, AFR 100-18)

ERRC--EXPENDABILITY RECOVERABILITY REPARABILITY CODES (AFM 66-1)

ERS--ECONOMIC RETENTION STOCK (AFR 67-97)

ERS--EMERGENCY RELOCATION SITE (AR 320-50, FASOINST P5600.2E)

ERT--EQUIPMENT REPAIR TIME (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

ES--EQUIPMENT SPECIALIST(S) (AFLCR 57-27, AFLCR 65-42)

ESC--EQUIPMENT SERVICEABILITY CRITERIA (AR 320-50)

ESD--ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS DIVISION (AFM 11-2)

ESD--END OF SCREENING DATE (DOD 4160.21-M)

ESD--ESTIMATED SHIPPING DATE (AR 320-50)

ESI--EXTREMELY SENSITIVE INFORMATION (AR 320-50)

ESO--ELECTRONICS SUPPLY OFFICE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

ESOC--EMERGENCY SUPPLY OPERATIONS CENTER (DLAH 5025.2)

ESP--ENGINEERING SERVICES PROJECT (AFSCR 27-5)

ESR--EQUIPMENT STATUS REPORT (AFM 65-662)

ESSPO--ELECTRONICS SUPPORT SYSTEMS, PROJECT OFFICE (AR 320-50)

EST--ENROUTE SUPPORT TEAM (AFM 11-2)

ET--ENGINEERING TEST (AR 320-50)

ETA--ESTIMATED TIME OF ARRIVAL (AR 320-50, DOD 4500.32-R)

ETA--EXCEPTION TIME ACCOUNTING (AFM 172-1 VOL 3)

ETC--ESTIMATED TIME OF COMPLETION (AR 320-50)

ETCO--EMERGENCY TRAFFIC COORDINATING OFFICER (AR 320-50)

ETD--EFFECTIVE TRANSFER DATA (AFLCR 400-21)

ETD--ESTIMATED TIME OF DEPARTURE (AR 320-50)

ETOP--EMERGENCY TRAFFIC DISPOSTION PLAN (AR 320-50)

ETE--ESTIMATED TIME EN ROUTE (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)

ETI--ELAPSED TIME INDICATORS (AFLCM 66-2)

ETN--EQUIPMENT TABLE NOMENCLATURE (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)

ETO--EXPRESS TRANSPORTATION ORDER (AR 320-50, DSAR 4500.3)

ETR--EASTERN TEST RANGE (AFM 11-2)

ETR--EQUIPMENT TEMPORARILY REMOVED (T.O. 00-20-1)

ETR--ESTIMATED TIME OF RETURN (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)

ETR--EXPORT TRAFFIC RELEASE (AR 320-50)

ETRO--ESTIMATED TIME OF RETURN TO OPERATION (AFM 65-110)

ETS--ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (AFLCR 23-43, AFR 400-3)

ETS--EXPIRATION OF TERM OF SERVICE (AFM 11-2)

ETTR--EVEN EVENT TEMPERATURE RECORDER (AFM 400-1)

EUCOM--EUROPEAN COMMAND (DOD 4140.25-M)

EUR--EMERGENCY UNSATISFACTORY REPORT (T.O. 00-35D-54)

EUR--ENGINEERING UNSATISFACTORY REPORT (AFLCR 23-43)

EW--EARLY WARNING (AFM 11-2)

EW--ELECTRONIC WARFARE (AFM 100-2)

EWO--ELECTRONIC WARFARE OFFICER (AFM 11-2)

EWO--EMERGENCY WAR ORDER (AFR 144-1)

EWO--EMERGENCY WARTIME OPERATION (AFM 11-2)

EWP--EMERGENCY WAR PLANS (HP 21-1)

EXACT--EXECUTIVE AGENT (AR 320-50)

EXEC. ORDER--EXECUTIVE ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT (AFM 110-9)

EXIMBANK--EXPORT-IMPORT BANK (DODM 5105.38-M)

EXTAL--EXTRA TIME ALLOWANCE (AR 320-50)

EXTRACONUS--OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (FASOINST P5600.2E)

-F-

F&AO--FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING OFFICE(RHSEE A&FO) (DOD 4160.21-M)

F&FP--FORCE AND FINANCIAL PLAN (AFR 100-18)

F. SUPP--FEDERAL SUPPLEMENT: DECISIONS OF THE DISTRICT COURT) (AFM 110-9)

FAA--FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION/AGENCY (AFM 400-1)

FABMDS--FIELD ARMY BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM (AR 320-50

FAC--FACILITY NUMBER (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

FAC--FORWARD AIR CONTROLLER (AR 320-50)

FACI--FIRST ARTICLE CONFIGURATION INSPECTION (AFLCR 23-43)

FACP--FORWARD AIR CONTROL POST (AFM 100-2)

FACR--FIRST ARTICLE CONFIGURATION REVIEW (AMCR 11-26)

FAD--FORCE/ ACTIVITY DESIGNATOR (AFR 76-38, AFR 400-20)

FAIO--FIELD ARMY ISSUING OFFICE (AR 320-50)

FAM--FIELD ARTILLERY MISSILE (AR 320-50)

FAMIS--FINANCIAL AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

FAMSL--FLEET AVIATION MATERIAL SUPPORT LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)

FAO--FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING OFFICE(R) (AR 320-50)

FAOUSA--FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS OFFICE(R), U.S. ARMY (AR 320-50)

FAPO--FIELD ARMY PETROLEUM OFFICE (AR 320-50)

FAR--FIELD ASSESSMENT REVIEW (AFSCR 800-1)

FARS--FIELD ARMY REPLACEMENT SYSTEM (AR 320-50)

FAS--FINAL ASSET SCREENING (DOD 4160.21-M)

FAS--FREE ALONGSIDE SHIP (AFR 400-20)

FAS--FUNCTIONAL ADDRESS SYMBOL(S) (AFLCR 23-43, AFLCM 171-346)

FASA--FIELD ARMY SERVICE AREA (AR 320-50)

FASCOM--FIELD ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND (AR 320-50)

FASO--FORWARD AIRFIELD SUPPLY ORGANIZATION (AR 320-50)

FAT--FINAL ASSEMBLY TEST (AR 320-50)

FAW--FORWARD AREA WEAPONS (AR 320-50)

FAWPRA--FLEET AIR WESTERN PACIFIC REPAIR ACTIVITY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

FB--FACILITIES BOARD (AFR 100-18)

FBM--FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE (FASOINST P5690.2E, AR 725-50)

FBMR--FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE REQUISITION (AR 725-50)

FBY--FUTURE BUDGET YEAR (AFM 11-2)

FC--FILE CONTROL (FASOINST P5600.2E)

FC--FINANCE CORPS (AR 320-50)

FC--FUND CODE (AFM 177-380)

FC/PDL--FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION/PACKAGING DATA LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)

FCA--FUNCTIONAL CONFIGURATION AUDIT(S) (AFR 65-3, AFLCR 23-43)

FCC--FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (AR 320-50)

FCC--FLIGHT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (AR 320-50)

FCC--FLIGHT COORDINATION CENTER (AR 320-50)

FCC--FUELS CONTROL CENTER (AFR 144-1)

FCEI--FACILITY CONTRACT END ITEM (AFSCM 375-5)

FCF--FUNCTIONAL CHECK FLIGHT (AFR 400-3)

FCI--FUNCTIONAL CONFIGURATION ITEM IDENTIFICATION (AFR 65-3)

FCIP--FIELD CABLE INSTALLATION PLATOON (AR 320-50)

FCL--FLEET CONTROL LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)

FCM--FEDERAL CLASS MANAGEMENT (AFLCR 400-1)

FCMV--FUEL CONSUMING MOTOR VEHICLE (AR 320-50)

FCRN--FUND CLASSIFICATION REFERENCE NUMBER (AFLCR 66-60)

FCS--FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)

FCST--FEDERAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (AFM 11-2)

FDC--FAILURE DIAGNOSTIC CODE (AFLCM 66-309)

FDIC--FLYING DAYS PER INSPECTION CYCLE (AFM 66-1)

FDN--FIELD DESIGNATOR NUMBER (AFM 11-2)

FDPO--FOREIGN DISCLOSURE POLICY OFFICE (AFSCR 200-5)

FDR--FLIGHT DATA RECORDER (AFM 11-2)

FDT--FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (AFSCR 27-6)

FDTE--FORCE DEVELOPMENT TESTING AND EVALUATION (AR 70-39)

FED. REG.--FEDERAL REGISTER (AFM 110-9)

FEDB--FAILURE EXPERIENCE DATA BANK (AFLC/AFSCR 800-20)

FEPA--FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT (AR 320-50)

FEPP--FOREIGN EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY (DOD 4160.21-M)

FES--FRONT END SCREENING (DOD 4160.21-M)

FFP--FIRM FIXED PRICE (AFM 11-2)

FFR--FAILURE FREQUENCY REPORT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

FFS&FP--FIVE-YEAR FORCE STRUCTURE AND FINANCIAL PROGRAM (BUWEPS 5200.25)

FFW--FAILURE FREE WARRANTY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

FHIC--FLYING HOURS PER INSPECTION CYCLE (AFM 66-1)

FHMA--FAMILY HOUSING MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT (AFM 172-1 VOL I)

FI--FIGHTER INTERCEPTOR (AR 320-50)

FI--FISCAL (FASOINST P5600.2E)

FIA--FINANCIAL INVENTORY ACCOUNTING (AFM 67-1 VOL I)

FICA--FEDERAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTION ACT (AFM 177-380)

FICR--FINANCIAL INVENTORY CONTROL REPORT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

FIFO--FIRST-IN, FIRST-OUT (DOD 4140.27)

FII--FEDERAL ITEM IDENTIFICATION (AFLCR 23-43)

FIIG--FEDERAL ITEM IDENTIFICATION GUIDE (AFM 11-2)

FIIG(S)--FEDERAL ITEM IDENTIFICATION GUIDE(S) (AFLCR 23-43, AFM 67-1 VOL I)

FIIN--FEDERAL ITEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)

FILL--FLEET ISSUE LOAD LIST (BUSANDAINST 4110.29)

FIP--FLEET IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

FIP--FLEET INTRODUCTION PROGRAM (NAVAIRINST 1700.2)

FIR--FINANCIAL INVENTORY REPORT (BUSANDAINST 4110.38)

FIR FUTURE ISSUE REQUIREMENTS (BUSANDAINST 4110.38)

FIRL--FLEET ISSUE REQUIREMENTS LIST (NAVSUPINST 4441.17)

FIRM--FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (AFM 11-2)

FIRM--FLEET INTRODUCTION REPLACEMENT MODEL (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

FJT--FAMILIARIZATION JOB TRAINING (AFR 400-3)

FLDMS--FIELD MAINTENANCE SHOP (AR 320-50)

FLEREADREP--FLEET READINESS REPRESENTATIVE (BUWEPS 5200.25)

FLOLS--FRESNEL LENS OPTICAL LANDING SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

FLTACT--FLEET ACTIVITIES COMMAND (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

FM--FIELD MAINTENANCE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

FM--FIELD MANUAL (AR 320-50)

FM--FIELD MANUFACTURE (FASOINST P5606.2E)

FM--FILE MAINTENANCE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

FM--FREQUENCY MODULATION (AFM 100-2)

FMAL--FUNDS MANAGEMENT AUDIT LIST (AFM 11-2)

FMB--FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT BOARD (AFM 172-1 VOL 3)

FMC--FEDERAL MANUFACTURER'S CODE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

FMC--FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION (DLAH 5025.2)

FMC--FULL MISSION CAPABLE (AFR 66-14)

FMF--FLEET MARINE FORCE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

FMIC--FREQUENCY MONITORING AND INTERFERENCE CONTROL (AFM 11-2)

FMIC--FUND MANAGEMENT IDENTIFICATION CODE (AFM 11-2)

FMO--FUELS MANAGEMENT OFFICE(R) (AFM 67-1 VOL I, AFM 67-1 VOL II)

FMP--FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (AR 320-50)

FMPEC--FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR EMERGENCY CONDITIONS (AR 320-50)

FMR--FREQUENCY MODULATED RADAR (AR 320-50)

FMR--FUNDS MANAGEMENT RECORD (AFM 11-2)

FMS--FILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AFLCR 171-116)

FMS--FOREIGN MILITARY SALES (AFR 400-18)

FMSA--FOREIGN MILITARY SALES ACT (AFR 400-3)

FMSC--FEDERAL MANUAL FOR SUPPLY CATALOGING (DOD H 32-R)

FMSMP FOREIGN MILITARY SALES MANAGEMENT PLAN (AFR 400-3)

FMSO FLEET MATERIAL SUPPORT OFFICE (NAVSUP PUB 1000)

FMSO--FOREIGN MILITARY SALES ORDER (AFR 400-3)

FMSQ FIELD MAINTENANCE SQUADRON (AFM 11-2)

FMTS--FIELD MAINTENANCE TEST STATION (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)

FOB--FORWARD OPERATING BASE (AFM 11-2)

FOB--FREE ON BOARD (AFR 400-3)

FOBS--FRACTIONAL ORBITAL BOMBARDMENT SYSTEM (AFM 11-2)

FOCSL--FLEET ORIENTED CONSOLIDATED STOCKLIST (NAVSUP MAN)

FOD--FOREIGN OBJECT DAMAGE (AFSCR 66-9)

FOI--FUELS OPERATING INSTRUCTION (AFR 144-1)

FOLNOAVAL--FOLLOWING ITEMS NOT AVAILABLE (AR 320-50)

FOOT--FOLLOW-ON OPERATIONAL TESTING (AFM 65-110)

FORGOV--FOREIGN GOVERNMENT (AFM 177-380)

FORTRAN--FORMULA TRANSLATION (FASOINST P5600.2E)

FOS--FOLLOW-ON SPARES (AFM 11-2)

FOSSL--FOLLOW-ON SPARES SUPPORT LIST (AFLCR 23-43)

FOT--FOLLOW-ON OPERATIONAL TEST (AFM 11-2)

FOT&E--FOLLOW-ON TEST AND EVALUATION (AFLCR 23-43, AFLC AFSCR 80-28)

FOUO--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY (DOD 4160.21-M)

FP--FIXED PRICE (AR 320-50)

FPA--FEDERAL PREPAREDNESS AGENCY (DOD 4140.25-M)

FPA--FUNDING PROGRAM ADVICE (AR 320-50)

FPA/S--STATE AGENCY, FEDERAL PROPERTY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (DOD 4160.21-M)

FPBG--FINAL PROGRAM AND BUDGET GUIDANCE (AR 320-50)

FPC--FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION (AR 320-50)

FPCO--FACILITIES PROCURING CONTRACTING OFFICER (AFR 78-22)

FPE--FIXED PRICE WITH ESCALATION (AFM 11-2)

FPF--FIXED PRICE FIRM (AFM 11-2)

FPI--FIXED PRICE INCENTIVE (AFM 11-2)

FPIF--FIXED PRICE INCENTIVE FORCE(S) (AFM 11-2)

FPO--FLEET POST OFFICE (AFR 400-20)

FPR--FIELD PERSONNEL RECORD (AFM 11-2)

FPR--FIXED PRICE REDETERMINABLE (AFM 11-2)

FPR--FIXED PRICE WITH REDETERMINATION (NAVMAT P-4215)

FPU--FIRST PRODUCTION UNIT (AR 320-50)

FR--FLEET READINESS (FASOINST P5600.2E)

FRAG--FRAGMENTARY ORDER (AFM 100-2)

FRC--FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER, GSA (AR 320-50)

FRE--FIELD REPRESENTATIVE, EUROPE (AR 320-50)

FRFE--FIELD REPRESENTATIVE, FAR EAST (AR 320-50)

FRG--FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (AFR 400-3)

FRT FREIGHT (AR 320-50)

FS FEASIBILITY STUDY (AR 320-50)

FS FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS (FASOINST P5600.2E)

FS--FIELD SERVICE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
FS--FILM STRIP (AR 320-50)
FS--FULL SCALE (AR 320-50)
FSC--FEDERAL STOCK CLASS (T.O. 00-20-1)
FSC--FEDERAL SUPPLY CLASS (T.O. 00-20-10-6)
FSC--FEDERAL SUPPLY CLASSIFICATION (AFR 400-20, AFLCR 23-43,DOD 4160.21-M)
FSC--FIRE SUPPORT ELEMENT (AR 320-50)
FSC--FORCE STRUCTURE COMMITTEE (AFM 11-2)
FSC--FUEL SUPPLY DEPOT (AR 320-50)
FSCG--FEDERAL SUPPLY CLASSIFICATION GROUP(TWO DIGIT) (DOD 4160.21-M)
FSCM--FEDERAL SUPPLY CODE OF/FOR MANUFACTURER(S) (AFLCR 57-27, AFLCR 400-21, DOD 4140.26-M)
FSD--FORECAST SUPPORT DATE (AFM 11-2)
FSE--FACILITY SYSTEM ENGINEERING (AFSCM 375-5)
FSE--FIELD SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
FSG--FEDERAL SUPPLY GROUP (AR 715-19)
FSG/FSC--FEDERAL SUPPLY GROUP/ FEDERAL SUPPLY CLASS (DOD 4140.26)
FSGP--FEDERAL SUPPLY GROUP (AFM 11-2)
FSI--FEDERAL STOCK ITEMS (AFM 11-2)
FSII--FUEL SYSTEM ICING INHIBITOR (DOD 4140.25-M)
FSK--FREQUENCY SHIFT KEYER (AR 320-50)
FSN--FEDERAL STOCK NUMBER (AFR 400-20)
FSN--FISCAL STATION NUMBER (AR 320-50)
FSO--FUEL SUPPLY OFFICE (AR 320-50, FASOINST P5600.2E)
FSP--FORWARD SUPPLY POINT (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
FSR--FIELD SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE (AFM 177-380)
FSR--FREQUENCY SCAN RADAR (AR 320-50)
FSR--FUND SUMMARY RECORD (AFM 172-1 VOL 3)
FSS--FEDERAL SUPPLY SCHEDULE (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
FSU--FIELD STORAGE UNIT (AR 320-50)
FT--FAIL TYPE (AFLCM 66-309)
FT--FUND TYPE (AFM 177-380)
FTD--FIELD TRAINING DETACHMENT (AFM 65-110)
FTD--FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION (AFM 11-2)
FTD--FREIGHT TRAFFIC DIVISION (AR 320-50)
FTECS--FIELD TRAINING EQUIPMENT CONCENTRATION SITE (AR 320-50)
FTRAC--FULL-TRACKED VEHICLE (AR 320-50)
FTU--FIRST TRAINING UNIT (AR 320-50)
FTWIAD--FORT WINGATE ARMY DEPOT (AR 320-50)
FTWOAD--FORT WORTH ARMY DEPOT (AR 320-50)
FUB--FACILITY UTILIZATION BOARD (AFM 11-2)
FUP--FACILITY UTILIZATION PLAN (AFM 11-2)
FUPOSAT--FOLLOWUP ON SUPPLY ACTION TAKEN (AR 320-50)
FURTS--FURNISHED THIS STATION (AR 320-50
FWG--FINANCIAL WORKING GROUP (AFM 172-1 VOL 3)
FWMAF--FREE WORLD MILITARY ASSISTANCE FORCES (AMCR 750-29)
FWT--FAIR WEAR AND TEAR (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
FY--FISCAL YEAR (AR 320-50, AFM 110-9)
FYDP--FIVE YEAR DEFENSE PROGRAM (AFR 100-18)
FYFSEP--FIVE-YEAR FORCE STRUCTURE AND FINANCIAL PROGRAM (AR 320-50)
FYMP--FIVE-YEAR MATERIEL PROGRAM (AR 320-50)

-G-

G&A--GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE OVERHEAD (AFP 70-1-3)
G&C--GUIDANCE AND CONTROL (AFSCM 375-5)
G4--ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-4, LOGISTICS (AR 320-50)
GA--GRANT AID (AFM 11-2)
GAA--GENERAL AGENCY AGREEMENT (DOD 4500.32-R)
GAM--GENERAL AERONAUTICAL MATERIAL (FASOINST P5600.2E)
GAM--GUIDED MISSILE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
GAO--GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE (AFLCR 23-43)
GAP--GENERAL APPLICATION PLAN (AFLCR 23-43)
GAPA--GROUND-TO-AIR PILOTLESS AIRCRAFT (AFM 11-2)
GAPL--GROUP ASSEMBLY PARTS LIST (AFM 11-2)
GAR--GROWTH ANALYSIS AND REVIEW (AFM 11-2)
GARL--GROUP ACTION REQUEST LISTS (AR 320-50)
GAS--GENERAL AUTOMOTIVE SUPPORT (AR 320-50)
GATT--GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (AR 320-50)
GBL--GOVERNMENT BILL OF LADING (DOD 4140.25-M)
GBLOC--GOVERNMENT BILL OF LADING OFFICE CODE (AR 55-358)
GC--GENERAL COUNSEL (AR 320-50)
GC--GENERIC CODE (DODM 5105.38-M)
GC--GEOPOLITICAL CODE (AFLCR 400-23)
GC--GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION (AR 320-50)
GCAD--GRANITE CITY ARMY DEPOT (AR 320-50)
GCG--GUIDANCE CONTROL GROUP (AR 320-50)
GDIP--GENERAL DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (AFR 100-18)
GDS--GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE (AFR 100-18)
GEBA--GOVERNMENT EXCESS BAGGAGE AUTHORIZATION (AR 320-50)
GECOS--GENERAL COMPREHENSIVE OPERATING SUPERVISOR (AFLCP 57-13)
GED--GAS ENGINE DRIVEN (AR 320-50)
GEEIA--GROUND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING INSTALLATION AGENCY (AFM 11-2)
GEF--GROUND EQUIPMENT FAILURE (AFM 11-2)

GEOLOC--GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION (AR 320-50)
GEOREF--WORLD GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE SYSTEM (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
GFA--GOVERNMENT FURNISHED ACCESSORIES (FASOINST P5600.2E)
GFAE--GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED AERONAUTICAL/AEROSPACE/AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT (AFR 40-3, AFLCR 23-43, AFSCR 2
GFE--GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED EQUIPMENT (AFR 400-3, AFLCR 400-21)
GFI--GOVERNMENT FREE ISSUE (AR 320-50)
GFM--GOVERNMENT FURNISHED MATERIAL (AFM 67-1 VOL I, AFR 400-3)
GFP--GOVERNMENT FURNISHED PARTS (AFM 11-2)
GFP--GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED PROPERTY (AFSC/AFLC 57-8, AFM 67-1 VOL I)
GFR--GAP FILLER RADAR (AFM 11-2)
GFR--GOVERNMENT FLIGHT REPRESENTATIVE (AFR 55-22)
GHE--GROUND HANDLING EQUIPMENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)
GIDEP--GOVERNMENT/ INDUSTRY DATA EXCHANGE PROGRAM (AFSCR 74-1)
GIER--GENERAL INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT RESERVE (AR 320-50)
GIM--GAINING INVENTORY MANAGER (DOD 4140.26-M)
GLM--GENERALIZED LAGRANGIAN MULTIPLIER (AFLCP 57-13)
GM--GENERAL MAINTENANCE APTITUDE AREA (AR 320-50)
GM--GUIDED MISSILE (AR 320-50, FASOINST P5600.2E)
GMA--GUIDED MISSILE AMMUNITION (AR 320-50)
GMGRU--GUIDED MISSILE GROUP (FASOINST P5600.2E)
GMR--GENERAL MOBILIZATION RESERVE (AR 320-50)
GMRMO--GENERAL MOBILIZATION RESERVE MATERIEL OBJECTIVE (JCS PUB 1)
GMRS--GENERAL MOBILIZATION RESERVE STOCK (AR 320-50, JCS PUB 1)
GMRSO--GENERAL MOBILIZATION RESERVE STOCKAGE OBJECTIVE (AR 320-50)
GMT--GREENWICH MEAN TIME (DOD 4500.32-R, AFM 11-2)
GMTS--GUIDED MISSILE TEST SET (AFM 11-2)
GMU GUIDED MISSILE UNIT (FASOINST P5600.2E)
GOB GROUND ORDER OF BATTLE (AFM 11-2)
GOCO GOVERNMENT-OWNED COMMERCIAL-OPERATED (DOD 4110.25-M)
GOCO GOVERNMENT-OWNED CONTRACTOR-OPERATED (AFR 400-3)
GOFLAS GROUND FUELS LOGISTICAL AREA SUMMARY (AFR 144-1)
GOGO GOVERNMENT OWNED GOVERNMENT OPERATED (AFSCR 177-2 DOD 4110.25-M)
GOR--GENERAL OPERATIONAL(ING) REQUIREMENT(S) (AFR 400-18, DOD 4100.35)
GP--GENERAL PURPOSE (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
GPA--GUIDANCE PLATFORM ASSEMBLY (AR 320-50)
GPATS--GENERAL PURPOSE AUTOMATIC TEST SYSTEMS (AFLCR 66-26)
GPETF--GENERAL PURPOSE ELECTRONICS TEST EQUIPMENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)
GPLD--GOVERNMENT PROPERTY LOST OR DAMAGED (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
GPO--GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE (AFSC/AFLC 6-1)
GPV--GENERAL PURPOSE VEHICLE (AR 320-50)
GRA--GRANT AID (AR 320-50)
GRASS--GENERAL RANDOM AUDIT SAMPLE SELECTION TECHNIQUE (AFLCR 171-94)
GS--GENERAL SUPPORT (ARM 11-2)
GSA--GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (AFR 400-3)
GSD--GENERAL SUPPORT DIVISION (AFLCR 23-43)
GSE--GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (BUWEPSINST 4700.2, AFM 11-2, AR 320-50)
GSG--GENERAL SUPPORT GROUP (AR 320-50)
GSO--GROUND SUPPORT OFFICER (AFM 11-2)
GSSF--GENERAL SUPPLY STOCK FUND (AFM 11-2)
GST--GREENWICH STANDARD TIME (DLAH 5025.2)
GTE--GENERAL TELEPHONE ELECTRONICS (DLAH 5025.2)
GTE--GROUND TRAINING ENGINE (AFM 400-1)
GTGS--GAS TURBINE GENERATOR SET (AR 320-50)
GU--GUIDANCE UNIT (AR 320-50)
GWS--GEEIA WORKLOAD SCHEDULE (AFM 11-2)

-H-

H&D--HARDENED AND DISPERSED (AFM 11-2)
H. CON. RES.--HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION (AFM 110-9)
H. J. RES--HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE JOINT RESOLUTION (AFM 110-9)
H. R.--U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (AFM 110-9)
HADC--HOLLOMAN AIR DEVELOPMENT CENTER (AFM 11-2)
HAOM--HEAVY ATOMIC DEMOLITION MUNITION (AR 320-50)
HAF--HEADQUARTERS AIR FORCE (AFM 11-2)
HARCFT--HARBOR CRAFT (AR 320-50)
HATS--HELICOPTER ATTACK SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
HCA -HEADS OF CONTRACTING ACTIVITIES (AFR 55-22)
HDC -HARBOR DEFENSE COMMAND (AR 320-50)
HDLG--HANDLING (AR 320-50)
HDY HEAVY DUTY (AR 320-50)
HE HEAVY EQUIPMENT (AFM 11-2)

HE--HIGH EXPLOSIVE (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
HE-T--HIGH EXPLOSIVE TRACER (AR 320-50)
HEAP--HIGH EXPLOSIVE ARMOR PIE' SG (AR 320-50)
HEAT--HIGH EXPLOSIVE ANTITANK (AR 320-50)
HEI--HIGH EXPLOSIVE INCENDIARY (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
HEL--HELICOPTER (AR 320-50)
HELI--HELICOPTER.(AFM 11-2)
HELITEAM--HELICOPTER TEAM (AR 320-50)
HEP--HIGH EXPLOSIVE PLASTIC (AR 320-50)
HEP-T--HIGH EXPLOSIVE PLASTIC TRACER (AR 320-50)
HEW--DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (AFM 110-9)
HF--HARRASSING FIRE (AR 320-50)
HF--HIGH FREQUENCY (AFM 100-2)
HI-VALUE--HIGH COST RECOVERABLE COMPONENTS AND ASSEMBLIES (HP 21-1)
HIA--HELD IN ABEYANCE (AFR 100-18)
HIP--HABITABILITY IMPROVEMENT PLAN (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
HIPAR--HIGH POWER ACQUISITION RADAR (AR 320-50)
HIPIR--HIGH POWER ILLUMINATOR RADAR (AR 320-50)
HIRAN--HI PRECISION SHORT-RANGE ELECTRONIC NAVIGATION (SYSTEM) (AFM 11-2)
HIRAN--HIGH PRECISION SHORT RANGE NAVIGATION (AR 320-50)
HIVAC--HIGH VALUE ASSET CONTROL SYSTEM (SECNAVINST P4440.29)
HLA--HISTORICAL LABOR APPLICATIONS (AFLCR 66-27)
HLG--HAWK LOGISTICS GROUP (AR 320-50)
HOA--HEAVY OBSERVATION AIRCRAFT (AR 320-50)
HOB--HEIGHT OF BURST (AFM 11-2)
HOP--HIGH ORDER POSITION (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
HORSE--HEAVY OPERATIONAL REPAIR SQUADRON ENGINEER (AFM 11-2)
HPA--HEAD OF A PROCURING ACTIVITY (AR 320-50)
HPD--HIGH PERFORMANCE DRONE (AR 320-50)
HPMSK--HIGH PRIORITY MISSION SUPPORT KITS (AFM 67-1 VOL. II)
HPO--HOURLY POSTFLIGHT (T.O. 00-20-1)
HPOX--HIGH PRESSURE OXYGEN (AFM 11-2)
HPU--HYDRAULIC PUMPING UNIT (AR 320-50)
HQCS--HEADQUARTERS QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM (AR 320-50)
HQNMC--HEADQUARTERS, NAVAL MATERIAL COMMAND (FASOINST P5600.2E)
HRP--HUMAN RELIABILITY PROGRAM (AFM 11-2)
HRV--HYPERSONIC RESEARCH VEHICLE (AFM 11-2)
HS--HARDSTAND (AFM 11-2)
HTT--HEAVY TACTICAL TRANSPORT (AFM 11-2)
HTV--HYPERSONIC TEST VEHICLE (AFM 11-2)
HUMRRO--HUMAN RESOURCES RESEARCH OFFICE (AR 320-50)
HV--HIGH VELOCITY (AR 320-50)
HV--HIGH VOLTAGE (AR 320-50)
HV--HYPERVELOCITY (AR 320-50)
HVAP--HIGH VELOCITY ARMOR PIERCING (AR 320-50)
HVAR--HIGH VELOCITY AIRCRAFT ROCKET (AR 320-50)
HVAT--HIGH VELOCITY ANTITANK (AR 320-50)
HVDP--HEAVY DROP (AR 320-50)
HYPO--HYPO SOLUTION (USED ACID FIXING SOLUTION) (DOD 4160.21-M)

+

I&C--INSTALLATION AND CHECKOUT (AFSC/AFLCR 800.11)
I&L--INSTALLATION AND LOGISTICS (AFLCR 23-43)
I&MA--INVENTORY AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS (AFM 11-2)
I&OP--IN AND OUT PROCESSING (AFM 11-2)
I&R--INTEGRITY AND RELIABILITY (DOD 4160.21-M)
I&R--INTERCHANGEABILITY AND REPAIRABILITY (AFLCR 23-43)
I&S--INTERCHANGEABILITY AND SUBSTITUTION(ABILITY) (AFLCR 23-43, AFLCR 400-21)
I/O--INPUT/ OUTPUT (AFM 67-1 VOL II
IA--IMPLEMENTING AGENCY (AFM 11-2)
IA--ISSUING AGENCY (AFM 11-2)
IAC--INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTER (DLAR 4185.10)
IAC--INTEGRATING AND ASSEMBLY (INCLUDING CHECKOUT) (AFSCM 375-5)
IAC--INTEGRATING ASSOCIATE CONTRACTOR (AFSCM/AFLCM 310-1)
IAC--INTEGRATION, ASSEMBLY AND CHECKOUT (AFM 11-2)
IAC--INTERMEDIATE AIR COMMAND (AFM 11-2)
IAD--INVENTORY ADJUSTMENT DOCUMENT (DOD 4140.25-M)
IAFF--INTERNATIONAL AIR FREIGHT FORWARDER (AR 320-50)
IAP--INTEGRATED AERONAUTIC PROGRAM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
IAR--INTEGRITY AND RELIABILITY (DSAM 4160.1)
IAR--INTERMENT IS AUTHORIZED FOR THE REMAINS OF (AR 320-50)
IAR--INVENTORY ADJUSTMENT REPORT (AR 320-50)
IAS--IMMEDIATE ACCESS STORAGESEE FASTRAND) (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
IAS--INDICATED AIR SPEED (AFM 11-2)
IATA--INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (AFM 11-2)
IAV--INVENTORY ADJUSTMENT VOUCHER (DOD 4160.21-M)

IAW--IN ACCORDANCE WITH (T.O. 00-20-1)
IB--INCENDIARY BOMB (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
IBCA--DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS (AFM 110-9)
IBP--INTERNATIONAL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (AR 320-50)
IC--INDUSTRY COMPETITIVE (AFM 11-2)
IC--INFORMATION CENTER (AFM 11-2)
IC--INTERIM CHANGE (AFM 11-2)
IC/DV--IMPORT CERTIFICATE AND DELIVERY VERIFICATION (AFM 67-1,DOD 4160.21)
ICA--INDEPENDENT COST ANALYSIS (AFR 173-1)
ICA--INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION (AFM 110-9)
ICAR--INTEGRATED COMMAND ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING (AR 320-50)
ICBM--INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE (AR 320-50, AFM 110-9)
ICC--INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION (AR 320-50)
ICE--INCREASED COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS (AFM 11-2)
ICE--INDEPENDENT COST ESTIMATE (AFR 173-1)
ICI--INITIAL CAPABILITIES INSPECTION (AFM 11-2)
ICL--INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE LOGISTICS (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ICN--INTERIM CHANGE NOTICE (AFM 11-2)
ICP--INVENTORY CONTROL POINT (AFLCR 400-21)
ICP--ITEM CONTROL POINT (AFM 11-2, NAVMATINST 4340.3)
ICPE--INVENTORY CONTROL POINT EUROPE (AR 320-50)
ICPFF--INCENTIVE-COST-PLUS-FIXED-FEE (AFM 110-9)
ICR--ITEM CHANGE REQUEST (NAVMATINST 4130.1)
ICRL--INDIVIDUAL COMPONENT REPAIR LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ID--IDENTIFICATION (T.O. 00-20-1)
IDA--INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSIS (AFM 11-2)
IDAP--INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (AFM 11-2)
IDC--INFORMATION DESIGN CHANGE (AFM 11-2)
IDC--INTRANSIT DATA CARD (AFM 11-2)
IDC--ITEM DETAIL CARD (AR 320-50)
IDCL--INFORMATION DESIGN CHANGE LIST (AFLCM 65-3)
IDEP--INTER-DEPARTMENT DATA EXCHANGE PROGRAM (AFM 11-2)
IDEP--INTERSERVICE DATA EXCHANGE PROGRAM (AR 320-50)
IDMS--INTEGRATED DISPOSAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (DOD 4140.26-M)
IDP--INTEGRATED DATA PROCESSING (AFM 11-2)
IDPM--INDUSTRY DIRECT PURCHASE MANUFACTURER (FASOINST P5600.2E)
IDPM--INITIAL DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL MEMORANDA (OPNAVINST 5600.19E)
IEC--ITEM ENTRY CONTROL (AFM 11-2)
IEMO--INSTALLATION EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT OFFICE (AFLCR 66-53)
IEMS--INTERIM ELECTRONIC MAINTENANCE SUPPORT (KIT) (FASOINST P5600.2E)
IER--INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT RESERVE (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
IEX--ISSUE EXCEPTION CODE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
IF--INDUSTRIAL FUND (AFM 11-2)
IF--INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)
IFB--INVITATION FOR BID(S) (AFLCR 23-43,DOD 4140.25-M)
IFF--IDENTIFICATION FRIEND OR FOE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
IFRB--INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (AR 320-50)
IG--INSPECTOR GENERAL (AR 320-50)
IGIA--INTERAGENCY GROUP FOR INTERNATIONAL AVIATION (AR 320-50)
IGSC--INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE SUPPLY CORPS (FASOINST P5600.2E)
IHAS--INTEGRATED HELICOPTER AVIONICS SYSTEMS (FASOINST P5600.2E)
II--INITIAL ISSUE (AR 320-50)
II--INTRANSIT INVENTORY (AFM 11-2)
II--INVENTORY AND INSPECTION REPORT (AR 320-50)
II--ITEM IDENTIFICATION (FED STD NO 5A)
IIC--ITEM IDENTIFICATION CODE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
IIN--ITEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (AFM 11-2)
IIRC--INACTIVE ITEM REVIEW CARD (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
IIRC'S--INACTIVE REVIEW CARDS (DOD 4140.32-M)
IL--INDEX LIST (MIL-STD-30)
IL--ITEM LIST (AFLCR 23-43)
ILAAS--INTEGRATED LIGHT ATTACK AVIONICS SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ILN--INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS NEGOTIATIONS (AFM 11-2)
ILOUE--IN LIEU OF UNTIL EXHAUSTED (AR 320-50)
ILP--INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS PROGRAM (AFLCR 23-43)
ILS--INTEGRATED LOGISTICS SUPPORT (AFLCR 23-43)
ILSC--INTEGRATED LOGISTICS SUPPORT CADRE (AFLCR 66-26)
ILSO--INTEGRATED LOGISTICS SUPPORT OFFICE (AFLCR 23-43)
ILSP--INTEGRATED LOGISTICS SUPPORT PLAN PROGRAM (AFR 800-8, AFLCR 23-43)
ILSPIP--INTERNATIONAL LOGISTIC SUPPLY PERFORMANCE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
IM--INVENTORY MANAGER (AFM 11-2)

IM--ITEM MANAGEMENT (AFM 67-1)

IM--ITEM MANAGER (AFM 67-1)

IM--ITEM INVENTORY MANAGER(S&MENT) (AFR100-18, AFR 400-3 AFM 67-1)

IM'S--INTEGRATED MANAGERS (AFR 67-97)

IMA--INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

IMC--ITEM MANAGEMENT CODE(ING) (AFLCR 23-43, AFM 67-1 VOL 1)

IMC--ITEM MASTER CARD (AR 320-30)

IMCP--ITEM MANAGEMENT CODING PROGRAM (AFM 11-2)

IMF--INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (AR 320-50)

IMI--IMPROVED MANNED INTERCEPTOR (AFM 11-2)

IMM--INTEGRATED MATERIEL MANAGER(MENT) (AFLCR 400-21,DLAH 5025.2)

IMMP--INTEGRATED MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

IMMT--INTEGRATED MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT TEAM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

IMN--INDICATED MACH NUMBER (AFM 11-2)

IMP--IMPROVED MAINTENANCE PROGRAM (AFM 11-2)

IMP--INTERPLANETARY MONITORING PLATFORM (AFM 11-2)

IMP--INVENTORY MANAGEMENT PLAN (DOD 4140.25-M)

IMR--INDEPENDENT MODIFICATION REVIEW (AFSCR 80-33)

IMR--INVENTORY MANAGEMENT RECORD (AFM 11-2)

IMRL--INDIVIDUAL MATERIAL READINESS LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)

IMRRCO--IM RECLAMATION REQUIREMENTS CONTROL OFFICER (AFLCR 65-31)

IMS--INTERNAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AFLCR 23-43)

IMS--INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST(S) (AFLCR 57-27, AFSC/AFLCR 57-49)

IMSC&D--INVENTORY MANAGER STOCK CONTROL AND DISTRIBUTION (AFM 11-2)

IMTP--INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION TRAINING PROGRAM (AR 320-50)

IMUA--INTERSERVICE MATERIEL UTILIZATION AGENCY (AR 320-50)

INAS--INDUSTRIAL NAVAL AIR STATION (FASOINST P5600.2E)

IND--INDORSEMENT (AFM 11-2)

IND--INDUSTRY (AFM 11-2)

INDMAN--INDUSTRIAL MANAGER (AR 320-50)

INLR--ITEM NO LONGER REQUIRED (AR 320-50)

INSMAT--INSPECTOR OF NAVAL MATERIAL (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

INSP--INSPECT (AFM 11-2)

INSP--INSPECTOR (AFM 11-2)

INSTL--INSTALLATION (AFM 11-2)

INSTM--INSTRUMENT (AFM 11-2)

INTAGCY--INTERAGENCY (AFM 11-2)

INTNS--INTRANSIT (AR 320-50)

INTREF--INTELLIGENCE REPORT (AR 320-50)

INTRG--INTEGRATE (AR 320-50)

INV--INVENTORY (AFLCR 171-91)

INV--INVOICE (AFM 11-2)

INVT--INVENTORY (AR 320-50)

IO--INFORMATION OFFICER (AR 320-50)

IO--INVESTORY OBJECTIVE (AR 320-50)

IOC--INITIAL OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY (AR 320-50, AFM 11-2)

IOCD--INITIAL OPERATION CAPABILITY DATE (AR 320-50)

IOH--ITEM ON HAND (AFM 11-2, AR 320-50)

IOI--INTEREST ON INVESTMENT (AFSCR 177-4)

IOIC--INTEGRATED OPERATION INTELLIGENCE CENTER (FASOINST P5600.2E)

IOIS--INTEGRATED OPERATION INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

IOL--INITIAL OUTFITTING LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)

IOT&E--INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION (AFLCR 23-43)

IP--IDENTIFICATION POINT (AFM 11-2)

IP--IMPACT POINT (AFM 11-2)

IP--IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (AFM 11-2)

IP--INCENTIVE PAY (AFM 11-2)

IP--INITIAL POINT (AFM 11-2)

IP--INSTRUCTOR PILOT (AFM 11-2)

IPAD--INCOMING PROCUREMENT AUTHORIZATION DOCUMENT (AFM 11-2)

IPB--ILLUSTRATED PARTS BREAKDOWN (AFLCR 65-2)

IPB--INSTALLATION PROPERTY BOOK (AR 320-50)

IPC--ILLUSTRATED PARTS CATALOG (FASOINST P5600.2E)

IPD--ISSUE PRIORITY DESIGNATOR (AFLCR 400-21)

IPE--INDUSTRIAL PLANT EQUIPMENT (AFLCR 23-43)

IPM--INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS MEASURE(S) (AFR 78-13, AFLCR 400-10)

IPP--INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS PLANNING/PROGRAM (AFR 78-13, AFLCR 400-22)

IPR--IN-PROCESSING REVIEW (AR 70-59, AR 705-5)

IPR--INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTION REQUIREMENT (AFSCR 200-3)

IPR--INTERDEPARTMENTAL PURCHASE REQUEST (DOD 7220.13)

IPS--ISSUE PRIORITY DESIGNATORS (NAVMATINST 4614.1)

IPT--INITIAL PRODUCTION TEST (AR 70-10)

IPV--IN-PLANT VERIFICATION (FASOINST P5600.2E)

IQ--INDEFINITE QUANTITY (AFM 11-2)

IR--ITEM RECORD (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

IRAN--INSPECTION AND REPAIR AS NECESSARY (AFM 11-2)

IRBM--INTERMEDIATE RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE (AR 320-50, AFM 110-9)

IRC--INTERNAL REVENUE CODE (AFM 110-9)

IRC--INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS (AR 320-50)

IRC--ITEM RESPONSIBILITY CODE (AR 320-50)

IRIS--INTERROGATION REQUIREMENTS INFORMATION SYSTEM (DOD 4160.21-M)

IROAN--INSPECT AND REPAIR ONLY AS NEEDED (AR 320-50)

IROS--INCREASE(D) RELIABILITY OF OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS (AFR 66-30, AFLCR 23-43)

IRPP--INDUSTRIAL READINESS PLANNING PROGRAM (AR 320-50)

IRS--INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (AFM 110-9)

IRSR--IMMEDIATE REPLACEMENT SUPPORT REQUIREMENT (AFM 67-1 VOL I)

IRUGRQR--ITEM URGENTLY REQUIRED (AR 320-50)

IS--INDUSTRIAL SPECIALIST (AFLCM 66-309)

IS--INERTIAL SYSTEMS (AFLCM 66-309)

IS--INVENTORY SCHEDULE (AR 320-50)

ISA--INTERSERVICE SUPPORT AGREEMENT (DOD 4160.21-M)

ISB--INDEPENDENT SIDEBAND (AFM 100-2)

ISCP--INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (DOD 5030.41)

ISG--INTERCHANGEABLE AND SUBSTITUTE GROUP (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

ISI--INITIAL SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS (AFLCR 23-43)

ISL--INITIAL STOCK LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)

ISL--INTEGRATED STOCK LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)

ISL--ITEM STUDY LISTINGS (AR 320-50)

ISO--INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION (AR 70-39)

ISPPS--ITEM SUPPORT PLAN POLICIES STATEMENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

ISS--INDUSTRY SOLE SOURCE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

ISS--INTERSERVICE SUPPLY SUPPORT (DOD 4140.34-M)

ISS--INVENTORY SERVICE SYSTEM (AFLCR 171-94)

ISS--ISSUE (AR 320-50)

ISSA--INTERSERVICE (SUPPLY) SUPPORT AGREEMENT (AFR 400-18, DOD 4140-23-M)

ISSC--INTERSERVICE SUPPLY SUPPORT COMMITTEE (AR 320-50)

ISSC--INTERSERVICE SUPPLY SUPPORT COORDINATORIOM (AFLCR 23-43,DOD 4140.34

ISSL--INITIAL SPARES (SUPPLY) SUPPORT LIST(S) (AFR 400-3, AFLCR 23-43, AFLCR 5-27)

ISSP--INTERSERVICE SUPPLY SUPPORT PROGRAM (AFLCR 23-43)

ISSRO INTERSERVICE SUPPLY SUPPORT RECORDS OFFICE (AR 320-50)

ISSS--INSTALLATION SERVICE SUPPLY SUPPORT (AR 320-50)

IST--INITIAL SUPPORT TEAM (TACM 400-1)

ITAL--INTRODUCTORY TRIALS ALLOWANCE LIST (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

ITAR--INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN ARMS REGULATIONS (AFR 400-3)

ITIES--INTERSERVICE TECHNICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM (T.O. 00-5-2-1)

ITIU--INVENTORY TEMPORARILY IN USE (AR 320-50)

ITS--INTERSECTIONAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICE (AR 320-50)

ITT--INTER-THEATER TRANSFER (AR 320-50)

ITT--INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH (DLAH 5025.2)

ITU--INVENTORY TEMPORARILY IN USE (AMCR 37-9)

IWISTK--ISSUE WHILE IN STOCK (AR 320-50)

IWT--INLAND WATERWAY TRANSPORT (AR 320-50)

-J-

J4--LOGISTICS DIRECTORATE (AR 320-50)

JAG--JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL (AFM 110-9)

JAIEG--JOINT ATOMIC INFORMATION EXCHANGE GROUP (AFR 400-3)

JAMAC--JOINT AERONAUTICAL MATERIALS ACTIVITY (AFSCM 78-325)

JAMTO--JOINT AIRLINE MILITARY TRAFFIC OFFICE (AR 320-50)

JAN--JOINT ARMY-NAVY (AR 320-50)

JANAF--JOINT-ARMY-NAVY-AIR FORCE (AFLCR 23-43, AR 320-50)

JANAP--JOINT ARMY-NAVY-AIR FORCE PUBLICATION (AR 320-50, JCS PUB 1)

JANAST--JOINT ARMY-NAVY-AIR FORCE SEA TRANSPORTATION MESSAGE (AR 320-50)

JAPO--JOINT AREA PETROLEUM OFFICE (AR 320-50)

JATO--JET ASSIST TAKE OFF (AFR 400-20)

JATP--JOINT AIR TRANSPORTATION PLAN (AR 320-50)

JATS--JOINT AIR TRANSPORTATION SERVICE (AR 320-50)

JAWPB--JOINT ATOMIC WEAPONS PUBLICATIONS BOARD (AR 320-50)

JCAP--JOINT CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION PROGRAM (AFLCR 23-43)

JCCA--JOINT CONEX CONTROL AGENCY (AR 320-50)

JCCRG--JOINT COMMAND CONTROL REQUIREMENTS GROUP (HP21-1)

JCEC--JOINT COMMUNICATIONS ELECTRONICS COMMITTEE (NAVSUPMAN)

JCG--JOINT COORDINATING GROUP (NAVMATINST 4710.1)

JCN--JOB CONTROL NUMBER (AFM 177-380)

JCS--JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF (FASOINST P5600.2E)
JCWG--JOINT CHECKLIST WORKING GROUP (AFSCR 136-3)
JEEP--JOINT EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN (HP 21-1)
JEFM--JET ENGINE FIELD MAINTENANCE (T.O. 00-20-2-1)
JETP--JET PROPELLED (AF 320-50)
JF--JOINT FORCE (AFM 100-2)
JFM--JOINT FORCE MEMORANDUM (AFSCR 27-6)
JFP--JOINT FREQUENCY PANEL (AFSCM 375-5)
JIEP--JOINT INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE FOR PLANNING (OPNAVINST 5000.19E)
JIFDATS--JOINT SERVICES IN-FLIGHT DATA TRANSMISSION SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
JIL--JOINT INTEREST LIST OF TM'S (AFR 66-19)
JLC--JOINT DARCOM/ NMC/ AFLC/ AFSC COMMANDERS (AFSCR 11-1)
JLC--JOINT LOGISTICS COMMANDERS (AFLCR 400-21)
JLRSE--JOINT LONG-RANGE STRATEGIC ESTIMATE (AR 320-50)
JLRSS--JOINT LONG-RANGE STRATEGIC STUDY (OPNAVINST. 5000.19E)
JMTB--JOINT MILITARY TRANSPORTATION BOARD (AR 320-50)
JOCAS--JOB ORDER COST ACCOUNTING SYSTEM (AFSCR 172-2)
JON--JOB ORDER NUMBER (AFLCR 23-43)
JOPREP--JOINT OPERATIONAL REPORTING SYSTEM (AR 320-50, FASOINST P5600.2E)
JOPS--JOINT OPERATIONS PLANNING SYSTEM (AFM 100-2)
JOQ--JOB ORDER QUANTITY (AFLCR 66-60)
JOSPRO--JOINT OVERSEAS SHIPPING PROCEDURE (AR 320-50)
JOTR--JOINT OPERATIONAL AND TECHNICAL REVIEWS (AFSCR 800-18)
JP--JET-PROPULSION (AR 55-358)
JPCG/DIMM--JOINT POLICY COORDINATING GROUP ON DEFENSE INTEGRATED MATERIEL MANAGEMENT (AFLCR 400-21)
JPG--JOB PROFICIENCY GUIDE (AFR 144-1)
JPR--JOINT PROCUREMENT REGULATION (AFM 110-9)
JPO--JOINT PETROLEUM OFFICE (DOD 4140.25-M)
JR--JOB ROUTED (AFLCR 57-25)
JRDOD--JOINT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE DOCUMENT (AFSCR 27-6)
JROTC--JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS (DOD 1160.21-M)
JSATG--JOINT SERVICE ACTIONS TASK GROUP (AFSCR 11-1)
JSCCB--JOINT SERVICES CONFIGURATION CONTROL BOARD (AFLCR 400-21)
JSCP--JOINT STRATEGIC CAPABILITIES PLAN (AR 320-50)
JSL--JOINT STOCK LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)
JSL--JOINT SUPPORT LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)
JSOP--JOINT STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES PLAN (AFSCR 27-6)
JSOR--JOINT SERVICE OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT (AR 70-59)
JSSC--JOINT STRATEGIC SURVEY COMMITTEE (AR 320-50)
JSWPB--JOINT SPECIAL WEAPONS PUBLICATION BOARD (AR 320-50)
JTA--JOINT TABLE OF ALLOWANCE (AR 320-50)
JTCG--JOINT-TECHNICAL COORDINATING GROUP (AFLCR 23-43)
JTCG-DIM--JOINT TECHNICAL COORDINATING GROUP FOR DEPOT MAINTENANCE INTERSERVICING (AFLCR 400-21)
JTD--JOINT TABLE(S) OF DISTRIBUTION (AR 320-50)
JTR--JOINT TRAVEL REGULATIONS (DOD 4160.21-M)
JU--JOINT USE (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
JUCG--JOINT UTILIZATION COORDINATION GROUP (FASOINST 5600.2E)
JUSMAG--JOINT US MILITARY ADVISORY GROUP (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
JWG--JOINT WORKING GROUP (AFLCR 23-43)

-K-

KCN--KIT CONTROL NUMBER (FASOINST P5600.2E)
KT--KILOTON (AR 320-50)

-L-

LACE--LOCAL AUTOMATIC CIRCUIT EXCHANGE (AR 320-50)
LAMRL--LOGISTIC AREA MATERIAL READINESS LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)
LANDCRA--LANDING CRAFT AND BASES (AR 320-50)
LAP--LOAD, ASSEMBLE, PACK (AR 320-50)
LAR--LOCAL ACQUISITION RADAR (AR 320-50)
LARC--LIGHTER AMPHIBIOUS RESUPPLY CARGO (AR 320-50)
LATO--LIST OF APPLICABLE TECHNICAL ORDERS (AFR 65-7)
LAW--LIGHT ANTITANK WEAPON (AR 320-50)
LC--LETTER CONTRACT (AFM 110-9)
LCC--LIFE CYCLE COSTING (AFLCR 23-43)
LCL--LESS THAN CARLOAD LOT (FASOINST P5600.2E)
LCL--LOCAL (FASOINST P5600.2E)
LCL--LESS-THAN-CARLOAD (AR 55-358)
LCP--LEADER COMPANY PROCUREMENT (NAVMAT P4215)

LCP--LOGISTICS CAPABILITY PLAN (FASOINST P5600.2E)
LCSS--LAND COMBAT SYSTEM STUDY (AR 11-25)
LDA--LABORATORY DESIGNATED AREA (AFSCR 80-9)
LDC--LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRY (DODM 5105.38-M)
LDSRA--LOGISTICS DOCTRINE, SYSTEMS AND READINESS AGENCY (AR 70-101)
LE--LIGHT EQUIPMENT (AR 320-50)
LE--LOW EXPLOSIVE (AR 320-50)
LEG--LOGISTICAL EXPEDITING GROUP (AR 320-50)
LF--LOW FREQUENCY (AR 320-50)
LG--DIRECTOR OF LOGISTICS (AFM 100-2)
LGCP--LEXICAL-GRAPHICAL COMPOSER PRINTER (AFLCM 171-346)
LI--LINE ITEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
LIFO--LAST IN-FIRST OUT (DOD 5000.8)
LIM--LOSING INVENTORY MANAGER (DOD 4140.26-M)
LIMDIS--LIMITED DISTRIBUTON (AR 320-50)
LIN--LINE ITEM NUMBER (AR 320-50)
LLF--LOAD LIST FILE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
LM--LIST OF MATERIAL (MIL-STD-30)
LM--LOCAL MANUFACTURE (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
LMCA--LABORATORY MATERIEL CONTROL ACTIVITY (AFSCR 67-7)
LMMF--LOCAL MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF FACILITIES (AR 320-50)
LO--LETTER ORDERS (AR 320-50)
LO--LOCAL OSCILLATOR (AR 320-50)
LO--LUBRICATION ORDER (AR 320-50)
LOA--LETTER OF AGREEMENT (AR 70-39)
LOA--LETTER OF OFFER AND ACCEPTANCE (AFR 400-3)
LOA--LEVEL OF AUTHORITY (AFLCR 400-21)
LOAPS--LIST OF APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS (AFR 66-7)
LOB--LINE OF BALANCE (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1, AMCR 11-16, AFSCM 85-2)
LOC--LINES OF COMMUNICATION (LOGISTIC ROUTES) (AR 320-50)
LOG--LOGISTICS (AR 320-50)
LOGAIR--AIR FORCE CONTRACT AIR CARGO SYSTEM (AR 55-358)
LOGAIR--LOGISTICS AIR SYSTEM (HP 21-1)
LOGAIR--LOGISTICS AIRLIFT (AFR 400-20)
LOGCOMD--LOGISTICAL COMMAND (AR 320-50)
LOGEX--LOGISTICAL EXERCISE (AR 320-50)
LOGFOR--LOGISTICS FORCE PACKAGING SUBSYSTEM (AFM 100-2)
LOGR--LOGISTICAL RATIO (AR 320-50)
LOH--LIGHT OBSERVATION HELICOPTER (AR 320-50)
LOI--LETTER OF INSTRUCTION (AR 320-50)
LOI--LETTER OF INTENT (AFR 400-3)
LOI--LIST OF ITEMS (AR 320-50)
LOM--LIST OF MODIFICATIONS (AFR 57-1)
LOP--LIFE OF PROGRAM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
LOP--LOCAL OPERATING PROCEDURES (FASOINST P5600.2E)
LOP--LOW ORDER POSITION (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
LOPAR--LOWER POWER ACQUISITION RADAR (AR 320-50)
LOR--LETTER OF REQUEST (AFR 400-3)
LORAN--LONG RANGE NAVIGATION (AR 320-50)
LOT--LIFE OF TYPE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
LOTS--LOGISTICS OVER THE SHORE OPERATIONS (AR 320-50)
LOX--LIQUID OXYGEN (AFR 144-1)
LP--LAST PAID (AR 320-50)
LP--LIMITED PRODUCTION (AR 320-50)
LP--LITTER PATIENT (AR 320-50)
LPD--LOW PERFORMANCE DRONE (AR 320-50)
LPH--LANDING PLATFORM HELICOPTER (AR 320-50)
LPMS--LOGISTICS PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AFLCR 23-13)
LR--LETTER REQUIREMENT (AR 70-39)
LR--LOGISTICALS) REASSIGNMENT (AFLCR 400-21,DOD 4140.27-M)
LRC--LOGISTICS READINESS CENTER (AFR 400-3)
LRO--LONG-RANGE OBJECTIVES (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
LRR--LONG-RANGE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE U.S. NAVY (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
LRSS--LONG-RANGE STRATEGIC STUDIES (NAVMAT P-4215)
LRU--LESS THAN RELEASE UNIT (DOD 4500.32-R, AR 55-16)
LRU--LINE REPLACEABLE(MENT) UNIT (AFM 177-380 AFLCR 57-27)
LSA--LOGISTICS SUPPORT ANALYSIS (AFLCR 400-27)
LSAR--LOGISTICS SUPPORT ANALYSIS RECORD (AFLCR 400-27)
LSB--LEAST SIGNIFICANT BIT (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
LSB--LIST OF SUCCESSFUL BIDDERS (DOD 4160.21-M)
LSC--LEAST SIGNIFICANT CHARACTER (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
LSD--LANDING SHIP, DOCK (AR 320-50)
LSD--LEAST SIGNIFICANT DIGIT (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
LSE--LIFE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (AFSC AFLCR 800-12)
LSET--LOGISTICS SUPPORTABILITY EVALUATION TEAM (AFR 80-14)
LSI--LARGEST SINGLE ITEM (TACM 400-1)
LSM--LOGISTIC SUPPORT MANAGEMENT (AFLCR 400-1)
LSOC--LOGISTICAL SUPPORT OPERATIONS CENTER (AR 320-50)
LSP--LOGISTICS SUPPORT PLAN (AFR 400-18)
LSQCP--LOGISTIC SYSTEM QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAM (AFLCR 23-13)

LSR--LOGISTIC SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (FASOINST P5600.2E)

LSS--LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM (AFSC/AFLCR 800.12)

LSS--LIMITED STORAGE SITE (AR 320-50)

LSSF--LIMITED SERVICE STORAGE FACILITY (AR 320-50)

LSSPO--LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM PROGRAM OFFICE (AFSC/AFLCR 800.12)

LSSS--LIFE SUPPORT SUBsYSTEMS (AFSC/AFLCR 800.12)

LT--LONG TON (DOD 4500.32-R.)

LTA--LIGHTER THAN AIR (FASOINST P5600.2E)

LTD STD--LIMITED STANDARD EQUIPMENT (SECNAVINST 4814.1)

LTF--LEAD-THE-FORCE (AFLCR 23-43, AFLCR 66-39)

LTL--LESS-THAN-TRUCKLOAD (AR 55-358)

LTON--LONG TON (AR 320-50)

LUB--LUBRICATE (AR 320-50)

LWB--LONG WHEELBASE (AR 320-50)

LWCS--LIMITED WAR CAPABILITIES STUDY (AR 320-50)

LXAD--LEXINGTON ARMY DEPOT (AR 320-50)

-M-

M--MAINTAINABILITY (AFSCR 80-9)

M&S--MEDIA AND STATUS CODE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

M-DAY--MOBILIZATION DAY (AR 320-50)

MA--MARSHALLING AREA (AR 320-50)

MA--MILITARY ASSISTANCE (AFM 172-1 VOL I)

MA--MULTIPLE APPLICATION (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MAAB--MAINTENANCE AIR ABORT (AFM 66-1)

MAABR--MAINTENANCE AIR ABORT RATE (AFM 66-1)

MAAG--MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUP (AFR 400-3)

MAAL--MONTHLY ADJUSTMENT ACCEPTANCE LIST (AFLCR 66-40)

MAASL--MILITARY ASSISTANCE ARTICLE AND SERVICE LIST (AFLCR 23-43)

MAB--MOBILE FLOATING ASSAULT BRIDGEFERRY (AR 320-50)

MAC--MAINTENANCE ALLOCATION CHART (AR 320-50)

MAC--MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CONCENTRATION (AFM 127-201)

MAC--MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND (AFM 100-2)

MACA--MILITARY AIRLIFT CLEARANCE AUTHORITY (AR 55-16)

MAD--MARINE AIR DETECTION (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MAD--MARINE AVIATION DETACHMENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MADARS--MALFUNCTION ANALYSIS DATA AND REPORTING SYSTEM (AFLCR 23-43)

MADM--MEDIUM ATOMIC DEMOLITION MUNITION (AR 320-50)

MAERU--MOBILE AMMUNITION EVALUATION AND RECONDITIONING UNIT (AR 320-50)

MAF--MAINTENANCE ACTION FORM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MAF--MARINE AMPHIBIOUS FORCE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MAG--MARINE AIRCRAFT GROUP (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MAIDS--MULTIPURPOSE AUTOMATIC INSPECTION AND DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEMS (AR 320-50)

MAIN--MILITARY AUTHORIZATION IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (DSAR 4500.3)

MAINT--MAINTAIN (AR 320-50)

MAJCOM(S)--MAJOR COMMAND(S) (AFLCM 171-350)

MAL--MATERIEL ALLOWANCE LIST (AR 320-50)

MALI--MATERIAL ANNEX LINE ITEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MAM--MILITARY AIR MOVEMENT NUMBER (AR 320-50)

MANFOR--MANPOWER FORCE PACKAGING SUBSYSTEM (AFM 100-2)

MAO--MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION (AR 320-50)

MAP--MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (AR 320-50, JCS PUB. 1, DOD 4500.32-R)

MAP(S)--MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM(S) (AFR 400-3, AFLCR 23-48)

MAPAD--MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ADDRESS DIRECTORY (AFR 400-3, AFR 400-2)

MAPEX--MILITARY ARTICLES PACIFIC EXCESSES (AFR 400-20)

MAPOM--MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM OWNED MATERIEL (AFR 400-20)

MAPROS--MAINTAIN PRODUCTION SCHEDULES (AR 320-50)

MAPS--MULTIPLE ADDRESS PROCESSING SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MAPSAB--MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM/PROPERTY SALES AND DISPOSAL/DISPOSITION (AFR 400-2)

MAPU--MULTIPLE ADDRESS PROCESSING UNIT (AR 320-50)

MAR--MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS (AR 320-50, FASOINST P5600.2E)

MAR--MAJOR ASSEMBLY RELEASE (AR 320-50)

MAR--MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS REPORT (AFLCR 177-105)

MAR--MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE RELIABILITY (AFLCR 23-43)

MARAD--MARITIME ADMINISTRATION (AR 320-50)

MARC--MATERIAL ACCOUNTABILITY RECOVERABILITY CODE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MARCAMP--MARINE CORPS ACCRUED MILITARY PAY SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MAREMC--MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND MINOR CONSTRUCTION (AFLCR 171-340)

MARMEX--MARINE EXPRESS (AR 320-50)

MARS--MILITARY AFFILIATE RADIO SYSTEM (AFR 100-18)

MARTC--MARINE AIR RESERVE TRAINING COMMAND (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MAS--MAINTENANCE AND SERVICES (AR 420-83)

MAS--MAINTENANCE AND SUPPLY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MAS--MILITARY AGENCY FOR STANDARDIZATION (AR 320-50)

MAS--MILITARY ASSISTANCE SALES (AR 320-50)

MAS--MMICS/ ADMIN SUBSYSTEM ON THE B3?00 COMPUTER (AFM 171-380)

MASDC--MILITARY AIRCRAFT STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (DISTRIBUTION) CENTER (AFLCR 400-21, FASOINST P5600.2E .

MASF--MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE FUNDED (AFM 67-1, AFLCR 23-43)

MASFM--MAINTENANCE AND SUPPLY FACILITY MANAGEMENT (AFLCR 400-1)

MASH--MOBILE ARMY SURGICAL HOSPITAL (AR 320-50)

MASIS--MANAGEMENT AND SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (AFSCR 80-21)

MASL--MILITARY ARTICLES AND SERVICE(S) LIST (AFR 400-3, AFR 400-20)

MASM--MILITARY ASSISTANCE (AND) SALES MANUAL (AFR 400-3, AFR 400-20)

MASS--MARINE AIR SUPPORT SQUADRON (AR 320-50)

MASS--MODERN ARMY SUPPLY SYSTEM (AR 320-50)

MAT--MATERIAL (AFM 177-380)

MATCO--MILITARY AIR TRAFFIC COORDINATING OFFICER (DOD 5160.2)

MATS--MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MAW--MARINE AIR WING (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MBI--MAY BE ISSUES (AR 320-50)

MBPAS--MONTHLY BULK PETROLEUM ACCOUNTING SUMMARY (AR 320-50)

MBRUU--MAY BE RETAINED UNTIL UNSERVICEABLE (AR 320-50)

MBT--MAIN BATTLE TANK (AR 320-50)

MC MAINTENANCE CYCLE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MC -MAJOR COMPONENT (AFM 67-1)

MC--MEDICAL CORPS (AR 320-50)

MC -MEMBER OF CONGRESS (AR 320-50)

MC -MILITARY CHARACTERISTICS (AR 320-50)

MC--MINOR CONSTRUCTION (AFR 85-6)

MCA--MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY (AR 320-50)

MCAAS- MARINE CORPS AUXILIARY AIR STATION (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MCAF--MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MCAF--MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE (AR 320-50, AFR 88-9)

MCAR--MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE (AR 320-50)

MCF--MASTER CONTROL FILE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MCI--MISSION CHANGE INDICATOR (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

MCN--MANAGEMENT CONTROL NUMBER (AR 708-11)

MCN--MASTER CONTROL NUMBER (AFSCM 375-5)

MCP--MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (AFR 100-18)

MCR--MOBILIZATION CONTRACTING REQUIREMENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MCRL--MASTER COMPONENT REPAIR LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MCRL--MASTER CROSS REFERENCE LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MCS--MAINTENANCE COST SYSTEM (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

MCS--MARINE CORPS SUPPLY ACTIVITY (AR 320-50)

MCW--MODULATED CONTINUOUS WAVE (AR 320-50)

MD--MOVEMENT DIRECTIVE (AR 320-50)

MDA--MOBILE DEPOT ACTIVITY (AFM 66-1)

MDC--MAINTENANCE DATA COLLECTION (AFM 66-1)

MDC--MOVEMENT DESIGNATOR CODE (AR 320-50)

MDC--MULTIPLE DELAY CODE (AFM 65-110)

MDCS--MAINTENANCE DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM (AFM 177-380)

MDF--MASTER DATA FILE (ASOINST P4440.80)

MDFMR--M-DAY FORCE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT (AFM 67-1 VOL I)

MDI--MILITARY DECISION ITEMS (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MDL--MANAGEMENT DATA LIST (AR 320-50)

MDM--MOBIL DEPOT MAINTENANCE (AFLC) 400-1)

MDMA--M-DAY MATERIAL ASSETS (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MDMR--M-DAY MATERIEL REQUIREMENT (AR 320-50, FASOINST P5600.2E)

MDR--MATERIEL DEFICIENCY REPORTS (AFLCR 23-43)

MDS--MISSION DESIGN AND SERIES (AFM 172-1 VOL 3, AFM 177-380, AFM 400-1)

MDS--MISSION DESIGN NUMBER SERIES (T.O. 00-35D-54)

MDS--MODEL DESIGNATION AND SERIES (AFR 400-3)

MDSOR--MONTHLY DEPOT SPACE AND OPERATING REPORT (AR 320-50)

MDT--MOUNTAIN DAYLIGHT TIME (DLAH 5025.2)

ME--MOBILITY EQUIPMENT (AFM 67-1 VOL I)

MEAL--MOBILE EQUIPMENT ALLOWANCE LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MEC- MILITARY ESSENTIALITY CODE (ASOINST P4140.24)

MEDAL--MICRO-MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DATA FOR AUTOMATED LOGISTICS (HP 21-1)

MEDP--MEDIUM PORT (AR 320-50)

MEDT MILITARY EQUIPMENT DELIVERY TEAM (AR 320-50)

MEE--MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT (AR 320-50)

MEEL--MISSION ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT LIST (OPNAVINST 5412.2)

MEFPAK--MANPOWER AND EQUIPMENT FORCE PACKAGING SYSTEM (AFM 100-2)

MEI--MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING INSPECTION (BUWEPS 5200.25)

MEI--MAINTENANCE AND EVALUATION INSPECTION (BUWEPSINST 13100.4)

MEL--MASTER EQUIPMENT LIST (AFSCR/AFLCR 400-10)

MEL--NAVY MARINE ENGINEERING LABORATORY (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

MEMI--MASTER EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT INDEX (AFM 67-1 VOL I)

MENS--MISSION ELEMENT NEED STATEMENT (DOD 5000.1)

MEP--MAJOR ELECTRONIC PROCUREMENT (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

MEP--MANAGEMENT ENGINEERING PROGRAM (HP 21-1)

MEP--METHODS ENGINEERING PROGRAM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MER/TER--MULTIPLE EJECTION RACK/TRIPLE EJECTION RACK (FASOINST P5600.2E)

METCAL--AIR FORCE METROLOGY AND CALIBRATION (AFLCR 23-48)

METRI--MILITARY ESSENTIALITY THROUGH READINESS INDICES (FASOINST P5600.2E)

METRIC--MULTI-ECHELON TECHNIQUE FOR RECOVERABLE ITEM CONTROL (AFLCP 57-13)

MF--MEDIUM FREQUENCY (AR 320-50)

MFA--MILITARY FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION (AR 320-50)

MFC--MANUFACTURING DIVISION, MARINE CORPS SUPPLY ACTIVITY (AR 320-50)

MFG--MANUFACTURING (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MFH--MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING (AFM 172-1 VOL 3)

MFOI--MAJOR FORCE ORIENTED ISSUES (OPNAVINST 5000.19E)

MFP--MAJOR FORCE PROGRAM (AFM 172-1 VOL 3)

MFR--MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD (DOD 4160.21-M)

MG CODE--MATERIAL GROUP CODE (AFSCM 78-325)

MGAB--MAINTENANCE GROUND ABORT (AFM 66-1)

MGABR--MAINTENANCE GROUND ABORT RATE (AFM 66-1)

MGE--MAINTENANCE GROUND EQUIPMENT (AFLCM 72-2)

MGLS--MIRROR OPTICAL LANDING SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MHE--MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT (AR 320-50)

MHPH--MAN HOURS PER FLYING HOUR (AFM 66-1)

MHS--MAN HOURS PER SORTIE (AFM 66-1)

MHU--MATERIAL HANDLING UNIT (AFSCR 67-8)

MIC--MAINTENANCE INVENTORY CENTER (AFLCR 171-94)

MIC--MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CENTER (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MICAP--MISSION CAPABILITY (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

MIDA--MAJOR ITEM DATA AGENCY (AR 320-50)

MIDP--MAJOR ITEMS DISTRIBUTION PLAN (AR 70-59)

MIF--MASTER INVENTORY FILE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MIICS--MASTER ITEM IDENTIFICATION CONTROL SYSTEM (AFLCR 23-43)

MILCON--MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (DOD 4140.25-M)

MILGP(S)--MILITARY GROUP(S) (AFR 400-20)

MILSCAP--MILITARY STANDARD CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION PROCEDURE (AFLCR 23-43)

MILSPEC--MILITARY SPECIFICATIONS (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

MILSTAAD--MILITARY STANDARD ACTIVITY ADDRESS DIRECTORY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MILSTAMP--MILITARY STANDARD TRANSPORTATION & MOVEMENT PROCEDURE (AFR 400-20

MILSTD--MILITARY STANDARD (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

MILSTEP--MILITARY SUPPLY TRANSPORTATION EVALUATION PROCEDURE (DOD 4140.39)

MILSTRAP--MILITARY STANDARD RECORD AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES (AR 320-50)

MILSTRAP--MILITARY STANDARD TRANSPORTATION REPORTING & ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE (DOD 4140.27-M)

MILSTREP--MILITARY STANDARD EVALUATION PROCEDURE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MILSTRIP--MILITARY STANDARD REQUISITIONING & ISSUE PROCEDURE (AFR 400-3)

MILTAG--MILITARY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GROUP (AR 320-50)

MIMEX--MAJOR ITEM MATERIAL(EL) EXCESS(ES) (AFR 400-3, AFR 400-20)

MIP--MASTER IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (AFSCM 375-5)

MIP--MATERIEL IMPROVEMENT PLAN PROJECT (AFSCM 375-5, TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

MIPR--MILITARY INTERDEPARTMENTAL PURCHASE REQUEST (AR 320-50)

MIPR(S)--MILITARY INTERDEPARTMENTAL PURCHASE REQUEST(S) (AFLCR 23-13, AFLC/AFSCR 67-12, AFM 67-1)

MIRD-- MINOR IRREGULARITIES AND DEFICIENCIES (AR 320-50)

MIRR--MATERIEL INSPECTION AND RECEIVING REPORT (DOD 4140.25-M)

MIS--MATERIAL INSPECTION SERVICE (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

MISMO--MAINTENANCE INTERSERVICE(SUPPORT) MANAGEMENT OFFICE (AFLCR 65-11, AFLCR 400-21)

MISO--MAINTENANCE INTERSERVICE OFFICE (AFLCR 65-14)

MISR--MAJOR ITEM STATUS REPORT (AR 320-50)

MISTR--MANAGEMENT/MAINTENANCE OF ITEM(S) SUBJECT TO REPAIR (AFLCR 23-43. AFR 400-3)

MIT--MATERIEL IMPROVEMENT TEAM (AFLCR 23-43)

MK-MOD-ALT--MARK-MODIFICATION-ALTERATION (AFM 67-1)

ML--MATERIEL LIST (AFLCR 23-43)

ML--MILITARY PAYROLL MONEY LISTS (AR 320-50)

MLC--MANAGEMENT LEVEL CODE (AFLCR 400-21)

MLC--MANAGEMENT-LEVEL CHART (AFLCR 400-5)

MLSF--MOBILE LOGISTICS SUPPORT FORCE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MMC--MATERIEL MANAGEMENT CODE (AFLCR 23-43)

MMEC--MACHINERY MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING CENTER (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

MMES--MASTER MATERIAL ERECTION SCHEDULE (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

MMHS--MECHANIZED MATERIAL HANDLING SYSTEM (AFLCR 66-4)

MMICS--MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION & CONTROL SYSTEM (AFM 400-1)

MMM(3M)--MAINTENANCE AND MATERIAL MANAGEMENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MMMR--MEDICAL MATERIEL MISSION RESERVE (AR 320-50)

MMO--MIPR MANAGEMENT OFFICE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MMPC--MOBILIZATION MATERIEL PROCUREMENT CAPABILITY (AR 320-50)

MMPR--MOBILIZATION MATERIAL PROCUREMENT CAPABILITY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MMR--MOBILIZATION MATERIAL REQUIREMENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MMRA--MOBILIZATION MATERIAL REQUIREMENT ADJUSTMENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MMRB--MATERIEL MANAGEMENT REVIEW BOARD (AFLCR 23-43)

MMSR--MASTER MATERIEL SUPPORT RECORD (AFLCR 23-43)

MMT -MISSILE MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN (AR 320-50)

MO--MAINTENANCE OFFICER (T.O. 00-20-1)

MO--MODIFICATION ORDER NAVMATINST 4130.1)

MOA -MEDIUM OBSERVATION AIRCRAFT (AR 320-50)

MOA- METHOD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT (AFLCM 400-2)

MOAMA -MOBILE AIR MATERIEL AREA (AR 320-50)

MOB Mock UP BOARD (BUWEPS 5200.27)

MOBIDIC MOBILE DIGITAL COMPUTER (AR 320-50)

MOD MISCELLANEOUS OBLIGATION DOCUMENT (AR 320-50)

MOD -MODEL (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MOD MODIFICATION (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MOD--MODIFY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MOG--MATERIAL ORDERING GUIDE (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

MOGAS--MOTOR GASOLINE (AR 320-50)

MOI'S--MAINTENANCE OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS (AFSCR 66-9)

MOM--MILITARY OFFICIAL MAIL (AR 55-16)

MOM--MILITARY ORDINARY MAIL (AR 320-50)

MOON--MEETING OUR OPERATING NEEDS (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MORSL--MOBILIZATION RESERVE STOCKAGE LIST (SB 700-40)

MOS--MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY (AR 70-10)

MOSS--MAINTENANCE OPERATING SUPPORT SET (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

MOV--MATERIEL OBLIGATION VALIDATION (AFLCR 400-21)

MOVLAS--MANUALLY OPERATED VISUAL LANDING AID SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MOVREP--MOVEMENT REPORTS SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MPA--MODIFICATION PROPOSAL ANALYSIS (AFR 400-3. AFLCR 23-43)

MPC--MATERIAL PROGRAM CODES (AFM 170-7)

MPC--MILITARY PROPERTY CUSTODIAN (AFM 67-1)

MPC--MILITARY-PAY CERTIFICATE (DOD 5000.8)

MPC(S)--MATERIEL PROGRAM CODE(S) (AFSCR 27-6. AFLC/AFSCR 172-7)

MPCAG--MILITARY PARTS CONTROL ADVISORY GROUP (AFLC/AFSCR 800.20)

MPCSW--MULTIPURPOSE CLOSE SUPPORT WEAPON (AR 320-50)

MPD--MILITARY PRIORITY DATE (DOD 4160.21-M)

MPD--MODIFICATION PROGRAM DIRECTIVE (AFLCM 375-2)

MPE--MONTHLY (RDT&E) PROJECT (PROGRESS) EVALUATION (NAVMAT P3910A. FASOINST P5600.2E)

MPL--MAINTENANCE PARTS LISTS (AR 320-50)

MPL--MAXIMUM PROCUREMENT LEVEL (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MPP--MATERIEL PERFORMANCE PACKAGE (AFLCR 23-43)

MPPR--MODIFICATION PROGRAM PROGRESS REPORT (AFLCR 171-26)

MPPRB--MATERIEL PRIORITIES PROCUREMENT REVIEW BOARD (AR 11-25)

MPPS MASTER PRODUCTION PLANNING SCHEDULE (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

MPRL--MASTER PARTS REFERENCE LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MPS--MATERIEL PLANNING STUDY (AR 320-50)

MPT--MILITARY POTENTIAL TEST (AR 76-10)
MPTO--METHODS AND PROCEDURES TECHNICAL ORDER (AFR 66-7)
MR--MACHINE RECORDS (AR 320-50)
MR--MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE (AR 320-50)
MR--MODIFICATION REQUEST (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
MR--MODIFICATION REQUIREMENT (HP 21-1)
MRA--MACHINE RECORDS ACTIVITY (AR 320-50)
MRB--MATERIAL REVIEW BOARD (BUWEPSINST 4855.12)
MRB--MODIFICATION REVIEW BOARD (AFSCR 80-33)
MRBM--MID RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE (AR 320-50)
MRC--MATERIEL RELEASE CONFIRMATION (DOD 4140.17-M)
MRC'S--MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENT CARDS (COMNAVAIRPACINST 4700.6)
MRD--MATERIEL REDISTRIBUTION DIVISION (AR 320-50)
MRD--MATERIEL RELEASE DENIAL (DOD 4140.17-M)
MRES--MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS ESTIMATION SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
MRF--MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT FACTOR (FASOINST P5600.2E)
MRI--MILSTRIP ROUTING IDENTIFIER (AFR 400-20)
MRL--MASTER REPAIR LIST (FASOINST 4710.8)
MRL--MATERIEL REQUIREMENTS LIST (AFLCR 23-43)
MRL--MOBILE REPLENISHMENT LIST (ASOINST 4710.8)
MRL--MULTIPLE ROCKET LAUNCHER (AR 320-50)
MRM--MANAGEMENT REVIEW MEETING (AFLCR 23-43)
MRMO--MOBILIZATION RESERVE MATERIEL OBJECTIVE(S) (AFLCR 23-43)
MRMO-A--MOBILIZATION RESERVE MATERIEL OBJECTIVE-ACQUISITION (AR 710-26)
MRO--MAINTENANCE REPAIR AND OPERATING (AFM 78-4)
MRO--MATERIEL RELEASE ORDER (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
MRO--MEDICAL REGULATING OFFICE(R) (AR 320-50)
MRO--MESSAGE RELEASING OFFICER (AR 320-50)
MRO--MOTOR ROUTE ORDER (DSAR 4500.3, AR 320-50)
MRP--MATERIAL RELIABILITY PROGRAM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
MRP--MATERIEL RETURNS PROGRAM (AFLCR 400-21)
MRPF--MAINTENANCE OF REAL PROPERTY FACILITIES (AR 320-50)
MRR--MAINTENANCE REPLACEMENT REMOVAL (AFLCM 66-2)
MRRB--MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS REVIEW BOARD (AFLCR 65-17)
MRRB--MATERIEL REQUIREMENTS REVIEW BOARD (AFLCR 23-43)
MRRC--MATERIEL REQUIREMENTS REVIEW COMMITTEE (AR 320-50)
MRRL--MATERIEL REPAIR REQUIREMENT LIST (AFLCR 23-43)
MRS--MASTER REPAIR SCHEDULE (AFLCR 57-27)
MRS--MEMO ROUTING SLIP (AR 320-50)
MRS--MISSILE RE-ENTRY SYSTEMS (AFSCR 80-22)
MRS--MOBILIZATION REQUIREMENTS STUDY (AR 320-50)
MRS--MOBILIZATION RESERVE STOCKS (AR 320-50, FASOINST P5600.2E)
MRSI--MOBILIZATION REQUIREMENTS, SECONDARY ITEMS (AR 320-50)
MRSO--MOBILIZATION RESERVE STOCKAGE OBJECTIVE (AR 320-50)
MRT--MAINTENANCE REVIEW TEAM (AFLCR 65-17)
MS--MAINTENANCE SUPERINTENDENT (T.O. 00-20-1)
MS--MILITARY SPECIFICATION (FASOINST P5600.2E)
MS--MILITARY STANDARD (FASOINST P5600.2E)
MSA--MUTUAL SECURITY AGENCY (AFM 67-1)
MSAO--MEDICAL SERVICES ACCOUNTABLE OFFICER (AR 320-50)
MSB--MOST SIGNIFICANT BIT (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
MSC--MATERIEL SCREENING CODE (DOD 4160.21-M)
MSC--MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND (AFR 400-20)
MSC--MOST SIGNIFICANT CHARACTER (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
MSD--MOST SIGNIFICANT DIGIT (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
MSGR--MOBILE SUPPORT GROUP (AR 320-50)
MSHP--MISSILE SYSTEM INSTALLATION INTERRUPTED FOR PARTS (FASOINST P5600.2E)
MSIR--MASTER STOCK ITEM RECORD (FASOINST P5600.2E)
MSK--MISSION SUPPORT KIT (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
MSL--MASTER SAVE LIST (FASOINST 4010.5)
MSMS--MUTUAL SECURITY MILITARY SALES (AR 320-50)
MSO--MAINTENANCE SUPPORT OFFICE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
MSP--MATERIEL SUPPORT PLAN (AFLCR 23-43)
MSPE--MAINTENANCE SAFETY AND PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (AFR 66-12)
MSR--MAIN SUPPLY ROUTE (AR 320-50)
MSR--MILESTONE STATUS REPORT (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
MSS--MILITARY SUPPLY STANDARD (AR 320-50, FASOINST P5600.2E)
MSS--MMICS/ STATUS SUBSYSTEM ON THE B3500 COMPUTER (AFM 171-380)
MSSL--MISSILE SYSTEM STOCKAGE LIST (AR 700-18)
MST--MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME (DLAH 5025.2)
MSTG--MATERIEL SAFETY TASK GROUP (AFLCR 23-43)
MSTSO--MILITARY SEA TRANSPORTATION SERVICE OFFICE (AR 320-50)
MT--MEASUREMENT TON (DOD 4500.32-R)
MT--MECHANICAL TRANSPORT (AR 320-50)
MTADS--MARINE CORPS TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
MTAP--MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES APPLICATION PLAN (AFSCR 375-2)

MTBD--MEAN TIME BETWEEN DEMAND(S) (AFLCR 57-27, AFLCP 57-13)

MTBF--MEAN TIME BETWEEN FAILURE (AFLCM 66-17)

MTBM--MEAN TIME BETWEEN MAINTENANCE (AFLCM 66-17)

MTBO--MEAN TIME BETWEEN OVERHAUL (AFLCM 66-17)

MTM--METHODS-TIME-MEASUREMENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MTMC--MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND (DOD 4140.25-M)

MTMR--MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT REGULATION (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MTMTS--MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND TERMINAL SERVICE (DOD 5160.2)

MTON--MEASUREMENT TON (AR 320-50)

MTS--MOBILE TRAINING SET(S) (AFM 67-1 VOL I, AFLCR 57-27)

MTT--MOBILE TRAINING TEAM(S) (AFR 400-3, AFM 172-1 VOL I)

MTTR--MEAN TIME TO REPAIR (NAVMAT P3910A)

MTU--MOBILE TRAINING UNIT (AR 320-50, T.O. 00-20-2-1)

MUCO--MATERIEL UTILIZATION CONTROL OFFICE (AFLCR 23-43)

MUF--MAXIMUM USABLE FREQUENCY (AR 320-50)

MUL--MASTER URGENCY LIST (NAVMATINST 4857.10, FASOINST P5600.2E)

MUMMS--MARINE CORPS UNIFIED MATERIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MUPL--MILITARY URGENCY PLANNING LIST (HP 21-1)

MURF--MATERIAL UTILIZATION REFERENCE FILE (AR 320-50, FASOINST P5600.2E)

MVO--MONEY VALUE ONLY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MVSB--MOTOR VEHICLE STORAGE BUILDING (AR 320-50)

MVSS--MOTOR VEHICLE STORAGE SHED (AR 320-50)

MVT--MUNITIONS VERIFICATION TEAM (AFSCR 136-3)

MWDDEA--MUTUAL WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT DATA EXCHANGE AGREEMENT (AR 320-50)

MWDP--MUTUAL WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (AR 320-50)

MWG--MODIFICATION WORK ORDER (AR 320-50)

MWRA--MORALE, WELFARE AND RECREATION ACTIVITY (DOD 4160.21-M)

MWSG--MARINE WING SERVICE GROUT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

MYP--MULTI-YEAR PROCUREMENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

-N-

N--NUMERIC DESIGNATOR (AFSCM 375-5)

NA--NO ASSETS (AFLCR 171-94)

NA--NOT APPLICABLE (T.O. 00-20-1)

NA--NOT AVAILABLE (T.O. 00-20-1)

NAAS--NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NABPARS--NAVY AUTOMATIC BROADCASTING AND ROUTING SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NADC--NAVAL AIR DEVELOPMENT CENTER (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NADL--NAVY AUTHORIZED DATA LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAEC--NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING CENTER (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAEL--NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING LABORATORY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAF--NAVAL AIR FACILILTY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAF--NON-APPROPRIATED FUNDS (AFM 172-1 VOL I,DLAH 5025.2)

NAF--NUMBERED AIR FORCE (AFM 100-2)

NAFEC--NAVAL AVIATION FACILITIES EXPERIMENTAL CENTER (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAMA--NAVAL AERONAUTICAL MATERIAL AREA (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

NAMAP--NORTHERN AIR MATERIAL AREA, PACIFIC (AR 320-50)

NAMP--NAVAL AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE PROGRAM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAMSA--NATO MAINTENANCE AND SUPPLY AGENCY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAMSO--NATO MAINTENANCE AND SUPPLY AGENCY ORGANIZATION (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAMT--NAVAL AIR MAINTENANCE TRAINER (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAMTRA--NAVAL AIR MAINTENANCE TRAINERS (OPNAVINST 1540.2)

NAMTRADET--NAVAL AIR MAINTENANCE TRAINING DETACHMENT(OPNAVINST 1540.20)

NAP--NONAGENCY PURCHASE (AR 320-50)

NARDELOG--NAVY RAPID DELIVERY LOGISTICS (FASOINST P5600 2E)

NAS--NATIONAL AIRCRAFT STANDARDS (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)

NAS--NAVAL AIR STATION (AR 55-338)

NASC--NATO SUPPLY CENTER (AR 320-50)

NASC--NAVAL AIRCRAFT STANDARDS COMMITTEE (FASOINST P5600 2E)

NASDS--NAVAL AVIATION SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NASL--NAVAL APPLIED SCIENCE LABORATORY (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

NATIC--NAVAL AIR TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTER (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NATO--NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (AFR 400-3)

NATRA--NAVAL AIR TRAINING COMMAND (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NATRI--NAVY TRAINING REQUIREMENTS INFORMATION (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NATSF--NAVAL AIR TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAV-ADMIN--NAVIGATION-ADMINISTRATION (INQUIRY PROGRAM) (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAVAIDS--NAVIGATIONAL AIDS (AFLCR 80-6)

NAVAIR--NAVAL AIR SYSTEMS COMMAND (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAVAIRENGCEN--NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING CENTER (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAVAREAUDSVC--NAVAL AREA AUDIT SERVICE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAVAUDSVC--NAVAL AUDIT SERVICE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAVAVIONICSFAC--NAVAL AVIONICS FACILITY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAVCOMPT--COMPTROLLER OF THE NAVY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAVELECSYSCOM--NAVAL ELECTRONICS SYSTEMS COMMAND (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAVELEX--NAVAL ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS COMMAND (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAVF--NAVAL AVIONICS FACILITY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAVFAC--NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAVIC--NAVY INFORMATION CENTER (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAVILCO--NAVY INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS CONTROL OFFICE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAVLOGSIP--NAVAL LOGISTIC SUPPORT IMPROVEMENT PLAN (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAVMAT--NAVAL MATERIAL COMMAND (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAVMAT--OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL MATERIAL (NAVMAT P3910A)

NAVMATCOM--NAVAL MATERIAL COMMAND (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAVORD--NAVAL ORDNANCE SYSTEMS COMMAND (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAVPLANTREPOS--NAVAL PLANT REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES (T.O. 00-35D-54)

NAVSEC--NAVAL SHIP ENGINEERING CENTER (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAVSHIP--NAVAL SHIP SYSTEMS COMMAND (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAVSHIPSO--U S NAVY SHIPBUILDING SCHEDULING OFFICE (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

NAVSHIPYD--NAVAL SHIPYARD (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

NAVSUP--NAVAL SUPPLY SYSTEMS COMMAND (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NAWC--NAVAL WAR COLLEGE (AR 320-50)

NBMR--NATO BASIC MILITARY REQUIREMENTS (AR 320-50)

NBR--NUMBER OF BIDS RECEIVED (DOD 4160.21-M)

NBS--NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS (DOD 4155.18 AFM 110-9)

NC--NON-CATALOGED (STOCK NUMBER) (AFLCR 57-27, AFM 67-1 VOL I, AFR 100-18)

NC--NOT CARRIED (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NCC--NATO COUNTRY CODE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NCC--NEW CONSTRUCTION AND CONVERSION (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

NCC--NORAD CONTROL CENTER (AR 320-50)

NCCR--NEW CONSTRUCTION/CONVERSION REQUIREMENTS SYSTEMS (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NCIS--NAVY COST INFORMATION SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NCOM--NUCLEAR ORDNANCE COMMODITY MANAGEMENT (AFLCR 23-43)

NCP--THE NAVY CAPABILITIES PLAN (NAVMAT P4215)

NCR--NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION (NAVMATINST 5230.8)

NCR--NO CALIBRATION REQUIRED (T.O. 00-20-10-6)

NCSO--NAVAL CONTROL OF SHIPPING OFFICER (AR 320-50)

NCTO--NAVY CLOTHING AND TEXTILE SUPPLY OFFICE (AR 320-50)

NCW--NOT COMPLIED WITH (T.O 00-20-1)

ND--LOCAL CONTROL/STOCK NUMBER) (AFR 100-18)

NDCC--NATIONAL DEFENSE CADET CORPS (DOD 4160.21-M)

NDI--NON-DESTRUCTIVE INSPECTION (AFR 66-28, AFLCR 23-43)

NECPA--NATIONAL EMERGENCY COMMAND POST AFLOAT (TECHNOLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

NEG--NEGATIVE (FASOINST P5606.2E)

NEIT--NEW EQUIPMENT INTRODUCTORY TEAM (AR 320-50)

NEL--NAVY ELECTRONICS LABORATORY (TECHNOLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

NET--NETWORK (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NEW--NET EXPLOSIVES WEIGHT (AFR 127-100)

NEW--NEW EQUIPMENT INTRODUCTION (AR 320-50)

NFE--NOT FULLY EQUIPPED (AFM 65-110)

NFR--NO FURTHER REQUIREMENT (AR 320-50)

NHA--NEXT HIGHER ASSEMBLY (AFLCR 57-27)

NHA--NEXT HIGHER AUTHORITY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NHRA--NEXT HIGHER RECOVERABLE ASSEMBLY (AFLCR 57-27)

NHS--NAVAL HONOR SCHOOLS (DOD 4160.21-M)
NIC--NAVY INFORMATION CENTER (NAVY DEPARTMENTaFASOINST P5600.2E)
NICO--NAVY INVENTORY CONTROL OFFICE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
NICP--NATIONAL INVENTORY CONTROL POINT (AR 320-50)
NICP--NUCLEAR INCIDENT CONTROL PLAN (AR 320-50)
NIEM--NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING MISSION (AR 320-50)
NIER--NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT RESERVE (AFR 71-18, DOD 5000.8, AR 320-50)
NIF--NAVY INDUSTRIAL FUND (FASOINST P5600.2E)
NIG--NAVY INSPECTOR GENERAL (FASOINST P5600.2E)
NIIN--NATIONAL ITEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (AFLCR 400-21)
NIMR--NAVY INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT REVIEW (FASOINST P5600.2E)
NIMSC--NONCONSUMABLE ITEM MATERIEL SUPPORT CODE(S) (AFLCR 400-21)
NIMSR--NONCONSUMABLE ITEM MATERIEL SUPPORT REQUEST (AFLCR 400-21)
NIPR--NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PLANT RESERVE (DOD 5000.8, AR 320-50)
NIS--NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY (AR 320-50)
NIS--NONCONSUMABLE ITEM SUBGROUP (AFLCR 400-21)
NIS--NOT IN STOCK (AR 320-50, FASOINST P5600.2E)
NISR--NAVY INITIAL SUPPORT REQUIREMENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)
NJR--NON-JOB ROUTED (AFLCR 57-27)
NL ITEMS--NON LISTED ITEM (AFM 67-1)
NLCP--NAVY LOGISTICS CAPABILITIES PLAN (NAVMAT P4215)
NLRB--NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD (AFM 110-9)
NLRSS--THE NAVY LONG-RANGE STRATEGIC STUDY (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
NLT--NOT LATER THAN (AFM 177-380)
NM--NAVAL MISSION (FASOINST P5600.2E)
NMC--NAVAL MATERIAL COMMAND (AFSCR 11-1)
NMC--NOT MISSION CAPABLE (AFR 66-14)
NMCC--NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
NMCS--NOT MISSION CAPABLE-SUPPLY (AFM 400-1, AFR 400-3)
NMCSA--NAVAL MATERIAL COMMAND SUPPORT ACTIVITY (NAVMATINST 5230.3)
NMCSSC--NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND SYSTEM SUPPORT CENTER (AR 320-50)
NMDL--NAVY MANAGEMENT DATA LIST (NAVSUPPUB 1000)
NMIS--NAVY MANPOWER INFORMATION SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
NML--NAVY MANAGEMENT LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)
NMLT--NEW MATERIAL LABORATORY TEST (AFLCR 65-2)
NMP--NATIONAL MAINTENANCE POINT (AR 320-50)
NMR--NO MASTER RECORD (AFLCR 171-94)
NMRO--THE NAVY MID-RANGE OBJECTIVES (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
NMS--NAVY MID-RANGE STUDIES (NAVMAT P-4215)
NMSE--NAVAL MATERIAL SUPPORT ESTABLISHMENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)
NMSSA--NATO MAINTENANCE SUPPLY SERVICE AGENCY (AR 320-50, FASOINST P5600.2E)
NMSSS--NATO MAINTENANCE SUPPLY SERVICE SYSTEM (AR 320-50)
NMVP--NAVY MANPOWER VALIDATION PROGRAM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
NNMSG--NON-NUCLEAR MUNITIONS SAFETY GROUP (AFLCR 23-43)
NNSTWG--NONNUCLEAR SURVIVABILITY TECHNOLOGY WORKING GROUP (AFR 80-38)
NO--NUMBER (FASOINST P5600.2E)
NOA--NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY (AFSCR 27-6)
NOA--NOT OTHERWISE AUTHORIZED (AR 320-50)
NOAM--NUCLEAR-ORDNANCE AIR FORCE MATERIEL (AFM 67-1)
NOC--NUCLEAR ORDNANCE COMMISSION (AFR 67-28)
NOCM--NUCLEAR ORDNANCE COMMODITY MANAGEMENT (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
NODI--NOTICE OF DELAYED ITEMS (AR 320-50)
NOM--NOMENCLATURE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
NONTSDSL--NOT INCLUDED IN TECHNICAL SERVICE DEMAND STOCKAGE LISTS (AR 320-50)
NOP--NAVY OBJECTIVES PLAN (FASOINST P5600.2E)
NOR--NOT OPERATIONALLY READY (AFM 65-110)
NORAD--NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND (AR 320-50)
NORM--NOT OPERATIONAL READY MATERIEL (AFLCR 23-43)
NORM--NOT OPERATIONALLY READY DUE TO MAINTENANCE (AFR 65-110, DODM 7730.25)
NORS--NOT OPERATIONALLY READY DUE TO SUPPLY (AFR 65-110, AFR 400-20, AFM 67-1)
NOS--NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED (DOD 5500.32-R)
NOSO--NUCLEAR-ORDNANCE ACCOUNTABLE SUPPLY OFFICER (AFM 67-1)
NOTAL--NOT TO ALL (FASOINST P5600.2E)
NOWR--NUCLEAR ORDNANCE WAR RESERVE (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
NPA--NAVY PURCHASING ACTIVITY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NPD--NAVY PROCUREMENT DIRECTIVE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NPE--NAVY PRELIMINARY EVALUATION (BUWEPSINST 13100.4)

NPIR--NO PERIODIC INSPECTION REQUIRED (AFSCR 66-7)

NPL--NUMERICAL PREFERENCE LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NPO--NAVY PURCHASING OFFICE (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

NPPC--NUMERIC PARTS PREFERENCE CODE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

NPPSO--NAVY PUBLICATIONS AND PRINTING OFFICE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NPRO--NAVAL PLANT REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NPSR--NO PRIMARY STAFF RESPONSIBILITY (AR 320-50)

NRAO--NAVY REGIONAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NRAS--NAVY READINESS ANALYSIS SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NRC--NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION (DOD 4160.21-M)

NRFC--NAVY REGIONAL FINANCE CENTER (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NRFI--NOT READY FOR ISSUE (AR 320-50)

NRO--NAVY RETAIL OFFICE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NRP--NONREGISTERED PUBLICATION (AR 320-50)

NRR--NET RETAIL REQUIREMENTS (AR 320-50)

NRTS--NOT REPAIRABLE THIS SHIP (OP NAV 43P2)

NRTS--NOT REPAIRABLE/REPARABLE THIS STATION (AFR 177-380, AFLCR 57-27)

NS--NAVAL STATION (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NSA--NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY (AFM 67-1)

NSA--NAVY STOCK ACCOUNT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NSA--NAVY SUPPLY ANNEX (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NSC--NATIONAL SUPPLY CLASS (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

NSC--NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER (AR 55-358)

NSC--NOMENCLATURE SEQUENCE CODE (BUSHIPSINST 11131.81B)

NSCAMP--NATIONAL STOCK CONTROL AND MAINTENANCE POINT (AR 320-50)

NSD--NAVAL SUPPLY DEPOT (ASOINST PL300.2)

NSD--NAVY SUPPORT DATE (ASOINST PL3000.2)

NSF--NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION (AR 320-50)

NSF--NAVY STOCK FUND (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NSF--NONSTOCK FUND (AR 320-50)

NSFO--NAVY SPECIAL FUEL OIL (AR 320-50)

NSG--NATIONAL SUPPLY GROUP (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

NSI--NO STOCK ITEM (ASOINST P4100.2D)

NSI--NONSTANDARD ITEM (AR 320-50)

NSI--NOT STOCKED ITEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NSIDH--NATIONAL SYSTEM OF INTERSTATE AND DEFENSE HIGHWAYS (AR 55-80)

NSL--NAVY STOCK LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NSL--NON-STOCK LISTED (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

NSN--NATIONAL STOCK NUMBER (AFR 100-18)

NSN--NO STOCK NUMBER (AR 320-50)

NSN'S--NATIONAL STOCK NUMBERS (DOD 4140.26)

NSO--NUMERIC (AL) STOCKAGE OBJECTIVE(ITEM) (AFLCR 57-27)

NSP--NAVY SUPPORT PLAN (NAVMAT P-4215)

NSRP--NONTECHNICAL SUPPORT REAL PROPERTY (AFSCM 375-5)

NSS--NATIONAL STOCKPILE SITE (AR 320-50)

NSSP--NONREPORTING SECONDARY STOCK POINT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NSY--NAVAL SHIPYARD (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NTC--NAVAL TRAINING CENTER (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NTCAVAL--NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY (AR 320-50)

NTDC--NAVAL TRAINING DEVICE CENTER (FASOINST P5600.2E, AR 320-50)

NTDS--NAVY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NTIS--NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE (AFSCR 80-37)

NTS--NEVADA TEST SITE (AR 320-50)

NTS--NONTARIFF SIZE (AR 320-50)

NTX--NAVAL MESSAGE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NUCWPN--NUCLEAR WEAPON(S) (AR 320-50)

NVAL--NOT AVAILABLE (AR 320-50)

NWEF--NAVAL WEAPONS EVALUATION FACILITY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NWIP--NAVAL WARFARE INFORMATION PUBLICATION (FASOINST P5600.2E)

NWL--NAVAL WEAPONS LABORATORY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

-O-

O--OBSOLESCENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

O&M--OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (AFR 100-18)

O&ST--ORDER AND SHIPPING TIME (AFM 67-1 VOL I, AFLCR 57-27)

OA--OBLIGATION AUTHORITY (AFR 100-3)

OAD--OPERATIONAL AVAILABILITY DATA (AR 320-50)

OAM--ORGANIZATION AND METHODS (AR 320-50)

OAMN--OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE NAVY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

OAP--OIL ANALYSIS PROGRAM (AFLCR 23-13)

OASD--OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

OAST--ORDER AND SHIPPING TIME (AFM 67-1)

OBAD--OPERATING BUDGET AUTHORITY DOCUMENT (AFM 172-1 VOL 3)

OBAN--OPERATING BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER (AFM 172-1 VOL 3)

OBLAUTH--OBLIGATION AUTHORITY (AR 320-50)

OBRP--ON BOARD REPAIR PARTS (FASOINST P5600.2E)

OBS--OBSOLETE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

OC--OPERATIONAL CHECK (T.O. 00-20-1)

OC--OVERDUE (T.O. 00-20-1)

OC--OKLAHOMA AIR LOGISTICS CENTER (AFLCR 66-29)

OC-ALC--OKLAHOMA CITY AIR LOGISTICS CENTER (AFM 400-1)

OCAMA--OKLAHOMA CITY AIR MATERIEL AREA (FASOINST P5600.2E)

OCDM--OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION (SUCCESSOR TO ODM) (AFM 110-9)

OCL--OPERATIONAL CONTROL LEVEL (AFLCM 66-2)

OCM--ON-CONDITION MAINTENANCE (AFM 400-1)

OCMM--OFFICE OF CIVILIAN MANPOWER MANAGEMENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

OCO--OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY OBJECTIVE (AR 705-5)

OCOFT--OFFICE, CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION (AR 320-50)

OCONUS--OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (AR 320-50)

OCP--OUT-OF-COMMISSION-PARTS (AFM 66-1)

OCR--OPTICAL CHARACTER READER (FASOINST P5600.2E)

OCRD--OFFICE, CHIEF OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (AR 320-50)

OCUREP--OVERSEAS UNIT REPLACEMENT SYSTEM (AR 320-50)

ODDRE--OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING (AR 320-50)

ODM--OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION (AFM 110-9)

ODP--OUTLINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (AR 70-59)

OEA--ORGANIZATIONAL EXPENSE ACCOUNTS (AR 320-50)

OEG--ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT GUIDE (AR 320-50)

OEL--ORGANIZATIONAL EQUIPMENT LIST (AR 320-50)

OEM--ON-EQUIPMENT MATERIEL (AR 320-50)

OEP--OFFICE OF EMERGENCY/ PLANNING (AFM 172-1 VOL I)

OFAED--ORGANIZATION FORECAST AUTHORIZATION EQUIPMENT DATA (AFM 67-1 VOL I)

OFM--ORGANIZATION FIELD MAINTENANCE (AFR 66-12)

OFR--FAILURE RATE OFFICIAL (AFLCM 66-17)

OFR--OVERSEAS FUEL REGION (DOD 4140.25-M)

OGE--OPERATING(IONAL) GROUND EQUIPMENT (AFM 66-1, AFSCL 173-2)

OHRI--OVERHAUL REMOVAL INTERVAL (AFM 400-1 VOL I, AFLCP 50-4)

OMI--ORGANIZATIONAL INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE (AFLCR 57-27)

OIP--OFFICE OF IMPORT PROGRAMS(US DEPT OF COMMERCE) (DOD 4160.21-M)

OIP--OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

OLC--OPERATOR-LEVEL CHART (AFLCR 400-5)

OLSS--OVERSEAS LIMITED STORAGE SITE (AR 320-50)

OMA--OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY (AR 320-50)

OMARNG--OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD (AR 320-50)

OMB--OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (AFR 100-18)

OMEI(S)--OTHER MAJOR END ITEM(S) (AFLCR 57-11, AFLCR 65-17, AFLCR 66-60)

OMF--OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES (AR 320-50)

OMFCA--OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES COST ACCOUNT (AR 320-50)

OMI--OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (FASOINST P5600.2E)

OMS--ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE SHOP (AR 320-50)

OMTS--ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE TEST STATION (AR 320-50)

OMVTO--OFFICE MOTOR VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION OFFICER (AR 320-50)

ONM--OFFICE OF NAVAL MATERIAL (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

ONR--OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH (AR 320-50)

OO--OGDEN AIR LOGISTICS CENTER (AFLCR 66-29)

OOAMA--OGDEN AIR MATERIAL ARE. (FASOINST P5600.2E)

OOB--OPERATION(SHAL) OPERATING BUDGET (AFLCR 23-43, AFM 172-1 VOL 3)

OOD--OFFICER OF THE DAY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

OOSS--OVERSEAS OPERATIONAL STORAGE SITE (AR 320-50)

OP. ATTY. GEN.--OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (AFM 110-9)

OP. JAG.--OPINION OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL (AFM 110-9)

OPA--OTHER PROCUREMENT ARMY (AR 70-59)

OPE--OTHER PLANT EQUIPMENT (AFR 71-18)

OPM--OFFICE OF PROCUREMENT AND MATERIEL (AR 320-50)

OPM--OPERATING PLANE MONTH (FASOINST P5600.2E)

OPN--OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

OPNAV--OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS (FASOINST P5600.2E)

OPR--OFFICE(S) OF PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY (AFR 100-18,NAVMATINST 4710.1)

OPSEC--OPERATIONS SECURITY (AFM 100-2)
OPTAR--OPERATIONAL TARGET (FASOINST P5600.2E)
OPTEVFOR--OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION FORCE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
OQTD--OPERATIONAL QUANTITATIVE TECHNICAL DEFICIENCIES (HP 21-1)
OR--OPERATIONALLY READY (AFM 65-110)
OR--OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT (AR 70-59)
ORD--NAVAL ORDNANCE SYSTEMS COMMAND (OFFICE CODE) (FASOINST P5600.2E)
ORE--OPERATIONAL READINESS EVALUATION (AR 320-50)
ORI--OPERATIONAL READINESS INSPECTION (AR 320-50)
ORLA--OPTIMUM REPAIR LEVEL ANALYSIS (AFLCR 23-43)
OSC--ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE CODE (AFLCR 23-43)
OSC--ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPLY CODE (AR 320-50)
OSD--OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (AFR 100-.8. AFR 400-3, AR 70-59)
OSD--OPERATIONAL SUPPORT DIRECTIVE (AFSCM 27-1)
OSHA--OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT (AFR 127-12)
OSI--OPERATING SPACE ITEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
OSP--OFFSHORE PROCUREMENT (AR 320-50)
OSPE--ORGANIZATIONAL SPARE PARTS AND EQUIPMENT (AR 320-50)
OSS--OPERATIONAL STORAGE SITE (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
OSS--OPERATIONAL SUPPORT REQUIREMENT (AFSCM 375-5)
OST--OPERATIONAL SUITABILITY TEST (AR 320-50)
OST--ORDER AND SHIPPING TIME (FASOINST P5600.2E)
OT--OPERATIONAL TESTING (AR 70-59)
OT&E--OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION (AFLCR 23-43)
OTAD--OVERSEA TERMINAL ARRIVAL DATE (AR 320-50)
OTP--OUTLINE TEST PLAN (AR 70-59)
OTRA--OVERSEA THEATER REQUISITIONING AUTHORITY (AR 320-50)
OVHL--OVERHAUL (FASOINST P5600.2E)
OWC--OWNING WORK CENTER (T.O. 00-20-10-6)
OWO--ON WORK ORDER (AFLCR 66-33)
OWRMR--OTHER WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT (AFLCR 400-22)
OWRMS--OTHER WAR RESERVE MATERIEL STOCK (DOD 4140.2)

-P-

P&A--PRICE AND AVAILABILITY (AFR 400-3)
P&B--PLANNING AND BUDGETING (AFM 11-8, AFR [illegible])
P&E--PROPELLANTS AND EXPLOSIVES (AR 320-50)
P.E.--PERIODIC (T.O. 00-20-1)
P.L.--PUBLIC LAW (AFM 110-9)
P.O.--POST OFFICE (AFM 110-9)
P/BD--PROGRAM/BUDGET DECISION (DOD 7045.7)
P/F--POST FLIGHT (AFM 65-110)
P/N--PART NUMBER (FASOINST P5600.2E)
PA--PENDING AVAILABILITY (AR 320-50)
PA--PER ANNUM (AR 320-50)
PA--PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS (AR 320-50)
PA--PILOTLESS AIRCRAFT (BUWEPSINST 4700.2)
PA--PRODUCT ASSURANCE (AFSCM 375-3)
PA--PARTIAL APPLICATION (AFSCR 50-5)
PA--PROCUREMENT/ PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION (AFSCR 27-6, AFR 400-3)
PA-M--PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION- MAP (AFR 400-20)
PAA--PROJECTED AIRCRAFT MAN HOURS (AFM 66-1)
PACAF--PACIFIC AIR FORCES (AR 320-50)
PACE--PROVISIONING ACTION CONTROL EVALUATION (FASOINST 4423.14)
PACO--PRIMARY ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRACTING OFFICER (AFLCR 66-33)
PACOM--PACIFIC COMMAND (AR 320-50)
PAD--PLANNING ACTION DIRECTIVE (AFLCM 375-2)
PAD--PREFERRED ARRIVAL DATE (DOD 4500.32-R)
PAD--PROGRAM ACTION DIRECTIVE (AFR 100-18)
PAD--PROPELLANT ACTUATED DEVICES (AR 750-32)
PADAR--PROGRAM APPROVAL DISPOSAL AND REDISTRIBUTION (AR 320-50)
PAEP--PRELIMINARY ANNUAL ENGINEERING PLAN (AFLCR 23-43)
PAF--PRICE ANALYSIS FILE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
PAL--PARCEL AIRLIFT (AFR 76-15)
PAM--PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATIONS MANUAL (FASOINST P5600.2E, AR 320-50)
PAMN--PROCUREMENT OF AIRCRAFT AND MISSILES, NAVY (FASOINST P5600-2E)
PAO--PEACETIME ACQUISITION OBJECTIVE (DOD 4140.25-M)
PAO--PRIMARY ACTION OFFICE (HOI 27-1)
PAO--PROJECT ACTION OFFICER (AFR 400-18)
PAO--PROJECT ADMINISTRATION OFFICER) (AFLCR 23-43, AFLCR 65-17)
PAP--PROCUREMENT AND PRODUCTION (AR [illegible]50)
PAP--PRODUCTION ALLOCATION PROGRAM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
PAR--PROGRAM ASSESSMENT REVIEW (AFSCR 800-[illegible])
PAR--PROGRAM ALLOCATION AND REIMBURSEMENT (AFSCR 170-9)
PAR--PROGRESSIVE AIRCRAFT REWORK (OPNAVINST 5442.2B)
PARS--PROCUREMENT ACTION REPORTING [illegible]

PAS--(MARINE CORPS)-PERSONNEL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM (FASOINST P5600.2E)

PAS--PRE-AWARD SURVEY (AFLCR 23-43)

PAS--PROFESSOR OF AEROSPACE STUDIES (AFM 67-1)

PATF--PROGRAM ACTIVATION TASK FORCE (AFR 400-3)

PBAC--PROGRAM BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE (AR 320-50)

PBD--PROGRAM BUDGET DECISION (AFSCR 27-6)

PBG--PROGRAM AND BUDGET GUIDANCE (AR 320-50)

PBO--PROPERTY BOOK OFFICER (AR 320-50)

PBOS--PLANNING BOARD FOR OCEAN SHIPPING (AR 320-50)

PC--PORT CALL (AR 320-50)

PC--PRIME CONTRACTOR (AFSDCM 375-5)

PC--PROGRAM COMMUNICATIONS (AFLCM 375-2)

PC--PURCHASING AND CONTRACTING (AR 320-50)

PC&H--PACKING, CRATING, AND HANDLING (AFR 78-22)

PCA--PHYSICAL CONFIGURATION AUDIT(S) (AFR 65-3, AFLCR 23-43)

PCAD--PC ALLOWANCE DOCUMENT (AFR 100-18)

PCAM--PUNCH CARD ACCOUNTING MACHINE (AFR 100-18, AFM 400-1)

PCC--POSTAL CONCENTRATION CENTER (DOD 4500.32-R, AR 320-50)

PCC--PROVISIONING CONTROL CODE (DSAR 4140.35)

PCCS--PROGRAM CHANGE CONTROL SYSTEM (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

PCD--PROGRAM CHANGE DECISION (AFSCR 27-6)

PCH&T--PACKING, CRATING, HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION (AFR 400-20)

PCI--PHYSICAL CONFIGURATION INSPECTION (AFSCR 80-33)

PCI--PRODUCT CONFIGURATION IDENTIFICATION (AFR 65-3)

PCL--PROGRAMMING CHECK LIST (AFLCR 57-27)

PCM--PUNCHED CARD MACHINE (AR 320-50)

PCMS--PUNCHED CARD MACHINE SYSTEMS (AR 320-50)

PCN--PRODUCTION) (PROGRAM) CONTROL NUMBER (AFM 172-1 VOL.3, FASOINST P5600.2E, AFLCR 66-40)

PCO--PLACEMENT CONTRACTING OFFICER (AR 320-50)

PCO--PROCUREMENT) CONTRACTING OFFICE(R) (AFR 400-3, AFLCR 23-43)

PCO PROPOSED CHANGE ORDER (NAVMATINST 4130.1, AFM 66-18)

PCO PROVISIONING CONTRACTING OFFICER (AFLCR 23-43)

PCP PROGRAM CHANGE PROPOSAL (NAVMAT P3910A, AR 320-50, AFM 11-1)

PCR PROGRAM CHANGE REQUEST (AFLCM 801-1)

PCS PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION (AFM 172-1 VOL 1)

PCSP--PROGRAMMED COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT PROGRAM (AFM 67-1)

PCSP-CEM--PROGRAMMED COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT PROGRAM-CEM (AFR 67-1)

PCSP--USAF PROGRAM, COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS SUPPORT PROGRAM (AFR 100-18)

PCW--PREVIOUSLY COMPLIED WITH (T.O. 00-20-1)

PD-- AIR PROCUREMENT DISTRICT (AFM 11-2, AR 320-50)

PD--PROGRAM DIRECTIVE (BUWEPS 5200.25)

PD&E--PROVISIONING DOCUMENTATION AND EFFORT (AFR 400-3)

PDA--PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY (NAVM..T P3910A)

PDA--PROPERTY DISPOSAL AGENT (AR 320-50)

PDCO--PROPERTY DISPOSAL CONTRACTING OFFICER (AR 320-50)

PDD--PRIORITY DELIVERY DATE (AR 320-50)

PDM--PROGRAM DECISION MEMORANDUM (AFSCR 27-6)

PDM--PROGRAMMED DEPOT MAINTENANCE (AFM 400-1, AFLCR 23-43)

PDO--PROPERTY DISPOSAL OFFICE(R) (AFR 400-20,DOD 4140.25-M)

PDP--PROJECT DEFINITION PHASE (DOD 4100.35)

PDR--PRELIMINARY DESIGN REVIEW (AFLCR 23-43)

PE--PRELIMINARY EVALUATION (FASOINST P5600.2E)

PE--PERSONNEL EQUIVALENT (AFLCM 171-345)

PE--PROGRAM ELEMENT (AFM 177-350)

PE'S--DOLLARS AND PERSONNEL EQUIVALENTS (AFLCR 66-29)

PEB--PRE-EXPENDED BIN (NAVSUP MAN)

PEC--PLANT EQUIPMENT CODE (DOD 4160.21-M)

PEC--PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT CODE (AR 320-50)

PEC--PROGRAM ELEMENT CODE (AFM 172-1 VOL 3)

PEC--PROGRAM EVALUATION CENTER (BUWEPS 5200.25)

PEDSDS--PROGRAM ELEMENT SUMMARY DATA SHEETS (NAVMAT P-4215)

PEF--PERFORMANCE EFFICIENCY FACTOR (AFLCM 171-345)

PEG--PROGRAM EVALUATION GROUP (AFSCM 27-1)

PEI--PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING INSPECTION (AFLCR 23-43)

PEID- PROGRAM ELEMENT IDENTIFIER (AFLCR 60-2)

PEIS--PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING INSPECTIONS (AFLCR 23-43)

PEM--PRODUCTION ENGINEERING MEASURE (AR 320-50)

PEM--PROGRAM ELEMENT MONITOR (AFSCR 800-22)

PEMA -PROCUREMENT OF EQUIPMENT AND MISSILES, ARMY (AR 320-50)

PEO PROGRAM EVALUATION OFFICE (AR 320-50)

PEP PROGRAM ELEMENT PLAN (AFSCM 27-1)

PEP(S) PLANT EQUIPMENT PACKAGE(S) (AFR 71-18, AFR 78-13)

PEPS--PROGRAM ELEMENT PLAN SUPPLEMENT (AFSCM 27-1)

PEQUA--PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT AGENCY (AR 320-50)

PERG--PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT REDISTRIBUTION GROUP (AR 320-50)

PERI--PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT REDISTRIBUTION INVENTORY (AR 320-50)

PERT/COST--PROGRAM EVALUATION REVIEW TECHNIQUE AND COST (AFSCM 375-5)

PESD--PROGRAM ELEMENT SUMMARY DATA (BUWEPS 5200.23)

PESD--PROGRAM EXECUTION SUB-DIRECTIVE (AR 320-50)

PESDS--PROGRAM ELEMENT SUMMARY DATA SHEETS (NAVMAT P-4215)

PETAT--PERIODIC INSPECTION TURN AROUND TIME (AFM 66-1)

PF--PERFORMANCE FACTOR (AR 320-50)

PF--PNEUMATIC FLOAT (AR 320-50)

PFF--PERMANENT FAMILY FILE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

PFMR--PROJECT(S) FUND MANAGER(MENT) RECORD(S) (AFM 67-1 VOL II. AFM 172-1)

PFP--PROGRAM FORECAST PERIOD (AFLCR 57-27)

PFT--PREFLIGHT TEAM (TACM 400-1)

PFY--PRIOR FISCAL YEAR (AFM 172-1 VOL 3)

PG--USAF PROGRAM GUIDANCE DOCUMENT (HP 21-1)

PGAPL--PRELIMINARY GROUP ASSEMBLY PARTS LIST (AFLCR 57-27)

PGRC--PROGRAM GUIDANCE AND REVIEW COMMITTEE (AR 70-59)

PH--PHASED INSPECTION (T.O. 00-20-1)

PHST--PACKAGING/ HANDLING/ STORAGE/ TRANSPORTABILITY (AFLCR 400-21)

PIAC--PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION AND CORRECTION (DODM 7730.25)

PIC--PROGRAM FOR IMPROVED CONTRACT MANAGEMENT (HP 21-1)

PICA--PRIMARY INVENTORY CONTROL ACTIVITY (AFLCR 400-21)

PID--PROGRAM INTRODUCTION DOCUMENT (AFSCR 177-2)

PIECOST--PROBABILITY OF INCURRING ESTIMATED COST (AFR 173-1)

PIF--PILOT INFORMATION FILE (AR 320-50)

PIF--PLACE IN INACTIVE FILE (AR 320-50)

PII--PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION (DOD 4105.63-M)

PIIN--PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (AFLCR 57-27)

PIP--PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (AFR 66-30)

PIP--PRODUCTION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (NAVAIRINST 1700.2)

PIP--PROGRESSIVE INSPECTION PLAN (FASOINST P5600.2E)

PIWG--PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT WORKING GROUP (AFR 66-30)

PKDOM--PACK FOR DOMESTIC USE (AR 320-50)

PKSEA--PACK FOR OVERSEAS (AR 320-50)

PLA--PLANNED LABOR APPLICATION (AFLCR 66-29)

PLC--PRIME LEVEL CODE (AFLCM 66-2)

PLDC--PRELIMINARY LIST OF DESIGN CHANGES (AFM 67-1)

PLL--PRESCRIBED LOAD LIST (AR 320-50)

PLNSTD--PLANNED STANDARD EQUIPMENT (SECNAVINST 4811.1)

PLT--PIPELINE TIME (AR 320-50)

PLT--PROCUREMENT LEAD TIME (AR 320-50)

PLT--PRODUCTION LEAD TIME (AR 710-25)

PLUS--PROCEDURE FOR LONG SUPPLY ASSET UTILIZATION SCREEN (DOD 4140.26-M)

PLX--PROPELLANT LOADING EXERCISE (T.O. 00-20-1)

PM--PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE (AFSCR 66-7)

PM--PROGRAM MANAGER (AFLCR 23-43)

PMAR--PRECIOUS METALS AREA REPRESENTATIVE (DOD 4160.21-M)

PMC--PARTIAL MISSION CAPABLE (AFR 66-14)

PMC--PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT CODE (AFLCR 23-43)

PMC(S)--PROCUREMENT METHOD CODE(S) (AFR 57-6. AFLCR 57-27)

PMCS--PARTIAL MISSION CAPABLE. SUPPLY (AFLCR 400-21)

PMD--PROGRAM MANAGEMENT DIRECTIVE(S) (AFSCR 800-22. AFSC/AFLCR 80-17)

PMDL--POST M-DAY DEPLOYMENT LIST (AR 320-50)

PME--PRECISION MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT (T.O 00-20-2-1)

PMEL--AIR FORCE PRECISION MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT LABORATORY (AFLCR 23-48)

PMI--PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS (GROUND C-E-M) (T.O.00-20-1)

PMMF--PRECIOUS METALS MASTER FILE (DOD 4160.21-M)

PMO--PROGRAM MANAGEMENT OFFICE (AFSCM 310-2. AR 70-17)

PMP--PROGRAM MANAGEMENT PLAN (AFLCR 23-43)

PMP--PROJECT MANAGEMENT MASTER PLAN (AR 70-17. AMCR 11-26)

PMPP--PROGRAM MANAGEMENT PHASE-OUT PLAN (AFSCM 27-1)

PMR--PROGRAM MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY (AFSC AFLCR 800.12)

PMRMO--PROTECTABLE MOBILIZATION RESERVE MATERIEL OBJECTIVE (AR 320-50)

PMRMR--PROTECTABLE MOBILIZATION RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENTS (AR 320-50)

PMRP--PRECIOUS METALS RECOVERY PROGRAM (DOD 4160.21-M)

PMRT--PROGRAM MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY TRANSFER (AFLCR 23-43)

PMRTD--PROGRAM MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY TRANSFER DATE (AFR 800-4)

PMRTP--PROGRAM MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY TRANSFER PLAN (AFLCR 23-43)

PMS--PLANNED MAINTENANCE SYSTEM (COMNAVAIRPACINST 4700.6)

PMS--PROFESSOR OF MILITARY SCIENCE (AR 320-50)

PMS--PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (AR 320-50)

PMS--PROJECT MANAGERS (NAVMATINST 5230.3, AR 70-17)

PMSO--PROJECT MANAGEMENT STAFF OFFICER (AMCR 11-16)

PN--PART NUMBER (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

PO--PROGRAM OBJECTIVES (NAVMAT P-4215)

PO--PROGRAM OFFICE (FORMERLY SPO) (AFR 400-3, AFLC/AFSCR 80-28)

PO--PROJECT ORDER (AFLCR 66-40)

PO--PURCHASING OFFICE (DOD 4105.63-M)

POA--PEACETIME OPERATING ASSETS (DOD 4140.25-M)

POBY--PRIOR OPERATING BUDGET YEAR (AFM 172-1 VOL 3)

POC--PRELIMINARY OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY (AFLCR 57-27)

POC--PRIVATELY OWNED CONVEYANCE (AR 320-50)

POD--PERMISSABLE OPERATING DISTANCE (AR 58-1, AFM 77-1)

POD--PORT OF DEBARKATION (AFM 400-1)

POD--POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT (AR 320-50)

POD--PROGRAMMED OPERATIONAL DATE (AFR 100-18)

PODBCA--POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS (AFM 110-9)

POE--PORT OF EMBARKATION (AFM 67-1 VOL I)

POI--PROGRAMS OF INSTRUCTION (AR 320-50)

POL--PETROLEUM, OILS, AND LUBRICANTS (AFR 144-1, AFR 300-3, AFR 300-20)

POLIC--PETROLEUM INTERSECTIONAL COMMAND (AR 320-50)

POLIS--PETROLEUM INTERSECTIONAL SERVICE (AR 320-50)

POM--PROGRAM OBJECTIVES MEMORANDUM (AFLCR 300-10,DODM 5105.38-M)

POOD--PROVISIONING ORDER OBLIGATION DOCUMENT (AFSCR/AFLCR 300-10)

POS--PEACETIME OPERATING STOCK (AR 11-18)

POSR--PEACETIME OPERATING STOCK REQUIREMENT (FASOINST 5600.2E)

POV--PRIVATELY-OWNED VEHICLE (AR 55-9)

PPBG--PRELIMINARY PROGRAM AND BUDGET GUIDANCE (AR 320-50)

PPBS--PLANNING/ PROGRAMMING/ BUDGETING SYSTEM (AFSCR 27-6,DODM 5105.38-M)

PPC--PARTS PREFERENCE CODE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

PPF--PROVISION OF PRODUCTION FACILITIES (AR 320-50)

PPN--PROCUREMENT PROGRAM NUMBER (AR 320-50)

PPNSC--PREFERRED PROCUREMENT NUMBER SELECTOR CODE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

PPO--PUBLICATIONS AND PRINTING OFFICE (AR 320-50)

PPT--PREPRODUCTION TESTS (AR 70-10)

PPWR--PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERVES (AR 320-50)

PQA--PROCUREMENT QUALITY ASSURANCE (DOD 4140.25-M)

PR--PRECEDENCE RATING (AFR 100-18)

PR--PREFLIGHT (T.O. 00-20-1)

PR--PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS (AR 320-50)

PR--PROCUREMENT REQUEST (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1, AFLCR 67-43)

PR--PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS (AFSCR 80-11)

PR--PURCHASE REQUEST (AR 320-50, AFM 67-1)

PR(S)--PURCHASE REQUEST(S) (AFLCR 23-43, AFLC/AFSCR 67-12)

PR/MIPR--PURCHASE REQUEST/ MILITARY INTERDEPARTMENTAL PURCHASE REQUEST (AR 320-50, AFM 67-1, AR 320-

PRAM--PRODUCTIVITY, RELIABILITY, AVAILABILITY & MAINTAINABILITY (AFLCR 23-43)

PRC--PROCUREMENT REQUEST CODE (AFLCR 23-43)

PREP--PREPARED (T.O. 00-20-10-6)

PREPROD--PREPRODUCTION MODEL (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

PRES. PROC.--PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION (AFM 110-9)

PRM--PROGRAM MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY (AFR 800-4)

PROC. CIR.--PROCUREMENT CIRCULAR (AFM 110-9)

PROLT--PROCUREMENT LEADTIME (AMCR 11-16)

PRR--PRODUCTION READINESS REVIEW (AFSCM 84-3)

PSA--POST SHAKEDOWN AVAILABILITY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

PSO--PEACETIME STOCKAGE OBJECTIVE (DOD 4140.25-M)

PSO--PRIMARY STANDARDIZATION OFFICE (AR 320-50)

PSO--PROVISIONS SUPPLY OFFICE (AR 320-50)

PSP--PRICED SPARE PARTS (AFLCM 65-3)

PSP--PRODUCT SUPPORT PROGRAM (AFLCR 23-43)

PSPP--PROPOSED SYSTEM PACKAGE PLAN (AFR 375-1)

PSR--PROGRAM SUMMARY RECORD (AFM 172-1 VOL 3)

PST--PERSONNEL SUBSYSTEM TEAMS (AFLCR 23-43)
PT--PREVIOUS OPERATING TIME (T.O. 00-20-1)
PTA--PROPOSED TECHNICAL APPROACH (OPSNAVINST 3960.8C)
PTB--PROGRAM TIME BASE (AFLCR 57-27)
PTDP--PRELIMINARY TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (AFR 375-1)
PTFMA--PEACETIME FORCE MATERIAL ASSETS (OPNAV NOTICE 4080)
PTFMO--PEACETIME FORCE MATERIEL OBJECTIVE (AR 320-50)
PTFMPO--PEACETIME FORCE MATERIEL PROCUREMENT OBJECTIVE (AR 320-50)
PTFMR--PEACETIME FORCE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT (AFLCR 23-43)
PTO--PARTICIPATING TEST ORGANIZATIONS (AFSCR 80-21)
PTOL--PEACETIME OPERATING LEVEL (AFR 67-79)
PTOS--PEACETIME OPERATING STOCK (AR 320-50)
PTSR--PRELIMINARY TECHNICAL SURVEY REPORT (AFR 400-3)
PTT--TECHNICAL TRAINING PROGRAM DOCUMENT (HP 21-1)
PTTI--PRECISE TIME AND TIME INTERVAL (AFLCR 23-48)
PUB. L.--PUBLIC LAW (AFM 110-9)
PUC--PROGRAM UNIT CODE (AFLCR 171-26)
PWD--PROCUREMENT WORK DIRECTIVES (AR 716-26)
PWR--PROJECT WORK REVIEW (AR 70-39)
PWRMR--PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENTS (AFR 144-1)
PWRMRB--PRE-POSITIONED WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT BALANCE
PWRMS--PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERVE MATERIEL STOCK(S) (AFR 144-1,DOD 4140.2)
PWRS--PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERVE STOCKS (AR 320-50)
PYC--PERISHABLITY CODE (AR 700-1)

-Q-

QA--QUALITY ASSURANCE (AFR 400-3)
QAASC--QUADRIPARTITE ARMAMENTS STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE (AR 320-50)
QAE--QUALITY ASSURANCE ENGINEER (AFSCR 74-1)
QAL--QUARTERLY ACCEPTANCE LIST (AFLCR 66-40)
QAM--QUALITY ASSURANCE MANAGER (AFSCR 74-1)
QAR--QUALITY ASSURANCE REPRESENTATIVE (DOD 4140.25-M)
QAS--QUALITY ASSURANCE SPECIALIST (DOD 4140.25-M)
QC--QUALITY CONTROL (AR 320-50 AFM 66-1 TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
QCDR--QUALITY CONTROL DEFICIENCY REPORT (T.O. 00-35D-54)
QCI--QUALITY CONTROL INFORMATION (AR 320-50)
QCIE--QUALITY CONTROL INSPECTION ELEMENT (DSAR 4130.4)
QCR--QUALITY CONTROL REPRESENTATIVE (AR 320-50)
QDR--QUALITY DEFICIENCY REPORT (DLAR 4155.24)
QDRI--QUALITATIVE DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS INFORMATION (AR 320-50)
QEC--QUICK ENGINE CHANGE (AFM 400-1)
QECA--QUICK ENGINE CHANGE ASSEMBLY (NAVAIRINST 4700Z.2)
QECK--QUICK ENGINE CHANGE KIT (FASOINST P5600.2E)
QECS--QUICK ENGINE CHANGE STAND (FASOINST P5600.2E)
QELECSC--QUADRIPARTITE ELECTRONICS STANDARIZATION COMMITTEE (AR 320-50)
QENGRSC--QUADRIPARTITE ENGINEER STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE (AR 320-50)
QER--QUALITATIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS (AR 320-50)
QFIRC--QUICK-FIX INTERFERENCE REDUCTION CAPABILITY (AFR 100-18)
QM--QUARTERMASTER (AR 320-50, AFM 110-9)
QMA--QUALITATIVE MATERIEL APPROACH (AR 705-5)
QMC--QUARTERMASTER CORPS (AR 320-50)
QMDO--QUALITATIVE MATERIEL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE (AR 320-50)
QMOBSC--QUADRIPARTITE MOBILITY STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE (AR 320-50)
QMR--QUALITATIVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT (AR 320-50, DOD 4100.35)
QOR--QUALITATIVE OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS (DOD 4100.35, AFM 11-1)
QPL--QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST (AFLCR 23-43)
QQSC--QUADRIPARTITE QUARTERMASTER STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE (AR 320-50)
QRC--QUICK REACTION CAPABILITY (FASOINST P5600.2E, AFM 67-1)
QRCC--QUADRIPARTITE RESEARCH COORDINATION COMMITTEE (AR 320-50)
QRI--QUALITATIVE REQUIREMENTS INFORMATION (AR 70-35)
QRS--QUALIFIED REPAIR SOURCE (AFLCR 66-31)
QRSL--QUALIFIED REPAIR SOURCE LIST (AFLCR 66-31)
QSR--OPERATIONAL SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (DOD 4100.35)
QTPC--QUADRIPARTITE TECHNICAL PROCEDURES COMMITTEE (AR 320-50)
QTYSESREQ--QUANTITY DESIRED AS REQUESTED (AR 320-50)
QUICKTRANS--NAVY CONTRACT AIR CARGO SYSTEM (AR 55-355)

QUMDO--QUALITATIVE MATERIEL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE (AR 705-5)
QUP--QUANTITY UNIT PACK (DOD 4L40.36)
QUT--QUANTITY UNIT TAC (AFLCR 57-27)

-R-

R&D--RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (AR 320-50. AFM 110-9)
R&S--RENOVATION AND STORAGE (AFM 177-380)
R&U--REPAIRS AND UTILITIES (AR 320-50)
RAC--REQUISITION ADVICE CARE (AR 320-50)
RAC--RESEARCH ANALYSIS CORPORATION (AR 320-50)
RACE--RESTORATION OF AIRCRAFT TO COMBAT EFFECTIVITY (AR 320-50)
RAD--REGIONAL ACCOUNTABLE DEPOT (AR 320-50)
RAD--REQUIRED AVAILABILITY DATE (AFR 400-3)
RAD--REQUIREMENT ACTION DIRECTIVE (AR 70-59)
RAD--RETURN TO ACTIVE DUTY (AR 320-50)
RADAS--RANDOM ACCESS DISCRETE ADDRESS (AR 320-50)
RADCC--REAR AREA DAMAGE CONTROL CENTER (AR 320-50)
RADIAC--RADIATION, DETECTION, INDICATION AND COMPUTATION (AR 320-50)
RADSOC--REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO DEVELOP A SYSTEM OR CHANGE (AFLCR 400-5)
RAF--ROYAL AIR FORCE (DOD 4500.32-5)
RAM--RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY (AR 320-50)
RAM--RAPID AREA MAINTENANCE (AFM 65-110)
RAM--RELEASABLE ASSET PROGRAM (FASOINST P5600.2E)
RAM--RELIABIALITY AND MAINTAINABILITY (AFLCR/AFSCR 400-10)
RAMD--RECEIVING AGENCY MATERIEL DIVISION (AR 320-50)
RAMMS--RESPONSIVE AUTOMATED MATERIEL MANAGEMENT (AR 320-50)
RAN--REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO NEGOTIATE (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
RAP--REAR AREA PROTECTION (AFM 54-7)
RAS--REQUIREMENTS ALLOCATION SHEETS (AFLCR 23-43)
RASA--REGIONAL AERONAUTICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)
RASO--REGIONAL AVIATION SUPPLY OFFICER (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)
RASP--REFINED AERONAUTICAL SUPPORT PROGRAM (NAVAIRINST 4700.2)
RATO--ROCKET ASSISTED TAKEOFF (AR 320-50)
RB-- THE RENEGOTIATION BOARD (AFM 110-9)
RC--REVIEW CYCLE (AFLCR 57-27)
RC/CC--RESPONSIBILITY CENTER COST CENTER (AFM 172-1 VOL 5)
RCAG--REPLACEMENT CARRIER AIR GROUP (ASOINST 4400.3)
RCC--RESOURCE CONTROL CENTER (AFLCR 66-9)
RCN--RECORD CONTROL NUMBER (AFR 400-20)
RCO--RECLAMATION CONTROL OFFICER (AFLCR 65-31)
RCS--REPORT(S) CONTROL SYMBOL (AFM 177-380,DOD 4160.21-M)
RCT--RADAR CONTROL TRAILER (AR 320-50)
RD--READINESS DATE (AR 320-50)
RD--REQUIRED DATE (AR 320-50)
RD&ENG--RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING (AR 70-59)
RDAC--RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND ACQUISITION COMMITTEE (AR 70-59)
RDAT--R&D ACCEPTANCE TEST (AR 70-10)
RDD--REQUIRED DELIVERY DATE (AFM 400-1)
RDO--REDISTRIBUTION ORDER (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
RDO--RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE (AFSCM 27-1)
RDP--RATION DISTRIBUTING POINT (AR 320-50)
RDPB--R&D PLANNING AND BUDGETING (AFSCR 80-21)
RDT&E--RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION (NAVMAT P3910A)
RDTE--RESEARCH,DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION (AR 320-50)
RE--RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING (AR 320-50)
REA--REENTRY ANGLE (AR 320-50)
RECOND--RECONDITIONED (AR 320-50)
RECONST--RECONSTRUCT (AR 320-50)
RECOV--RECOVER (AR 320-50)
RECSTA--RECEIVING STATION (AR 320-50)
REDCAPE--READINESS CAPABILITY (AR 320-50)
REDCAT--READINESS REQUIREMENT (AR 320-50)
REDCON--READINESS CONDITION (AR 320-50)
REDSG--REDESIGNATE (AR 320-50)
REG--REGULATION (AFM 110-9)
REM--REGISTERED EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT (AFM 67-1)
REMS--REGISTERED EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AR 58-1, AFM 77-1)
REO--RESPONSIBLE ENGINEERING OFFICE (AFSCR 8-4)
REPR--REAL ESTATE PLANNING REPORT (AR 320-50)
REPSHIP--REPORT OF SHIPMENT (NAVORD OF 2165, AR 320-50)
REQAURQN--REQUEST AUTHORITY TO REQUISTION (AR 320-50)
REQDI--REQUEST DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS (AR 320-50)
REQIBO--REQUEST ITEM BE PLACED ON BACK ORDER (AR 320-50)
REQSI--REQUEST SHIPPING INSTRUCITONS (AR 320-50)
REQSSD--REQUEST SUPPLY STATUS AND EXPECTED DELIVERY DATE (AR 320-50)

REQSUPSTAFOL--REQUEST SUPPLY STATUS OF FOLLOWING (AR 320-50)

RESPO--RESPONSIBLE PROPERTY OFFICER (AR 320-50)

REV. RUL.--IRS REVENUE RULING (AFM 110-9)

REX--REQUISITION EXCEPTION CODE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

RF--RADIO FREQUENCY (AR 320-50)

RF--REPLACEMENT FACTOR (AR 320-50)

RFAED--READINESS FORECAST AUTHORIZATION EQUIPMENT DATA (AFLCR 23-43)

RFC--RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION (AFM 110-9)

RFI--READY FOR ISSUE (FASOINST P5600.2E, AR 320-50)

RFP--REQUESTS FOR PROPOSAL (DOD 4140.25-M)

RFQ--REQUEST FOR QUOTATION (FASOINST P5600.2E, AFSCM/AFLCM 310-1)

RFS--READY FOR SEA (AR 320-50)

RGC'S--REPAIR GROUP CATEGORIES (AFLCR 66-29)

RI--RFALLOCATION INVENTORY (AFM 67-1)

RI--ROUTING IDENTIFIER (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

RIAL--REVISED INDIVIDUAL ALLOWANCE LIST (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

RIAR--REQUIREMENTS INVENTORY ANALYSIS REPORT (AFLCR 23-43)

RIC--ROUTING IDENTIFIER CODE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

RID--RECORD IDENTITY (AFLCM 171-343)

RIF--REPORTABLE ITEM FILE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

RILOP--RECLAMATION IN LIEU OF PROCUREMENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

RILSA--RESIDENT INTEGRATED LOGISTICS SUPPORT ACTIVITY (AFR 800-8)

RIM--RECEIPT, INSPECTION, AND MAINTENANCE (AFM 67-1, AR 320-50)

RIMC--REPARABLE ITEM MOVEMENT CONTROL (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

RIMC--REPORTABLE ITEMS OF MAJOR COMBINATIONS (AR 320-56)

RIMCS--REPAIRABLE ITEM MOVEMENT CONTROL SYSTEM (AFLCR 23-43)

RIMF--REPORTABLE ITEM MASTER FILE (AFLCR 23-43)

RIT--RECLAMATION INSURANCE TYPE (AFLCR 65-31)

RJ--ROAD JUNCTION (AR 320-50)

RLA--REPAIR LEVEL ANALYSIS (AFR 80-5)

RMAL--REVISED MASTER ALLOWANCE LIST (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

RMC--REDUCED MATERIEL CONDITION (DODM 7730.25)

RMOC--RECOMMENDED MAINTENANCE OPERATION CHART (AR 320-50)

RMR--REGIONAL MAINTENANCE REPRESENTATIVE (AR 320-50)

RMS--RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (HP 21-1)

RMWR--RELIGIOUS, MORALE, WELFARE AND RECREATION (AFM 172-1 VOL I)

RNB--RECEIVED NOT BILLED (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

RNFP--RADAR NOT FUNCTIONING PROPERLY (AFM 67-1)

RNGT--RENEGOTIATE (AR 320-50)

RO--REQUISITIONING OBJECTIVE (AR 320-50)

RO--ROUTE ORDER (AR 320-50)

ROC--REQUIRED OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY (AFLCR 23-43)

ROCP--RADAR OUT OF COMMISSION FOR PARTS (AFM 67-1)

ROF--REPORTING ORGANIZATION FILE (AFM 67-1 VOL I)

ROICC--RESIDENT OFFICER IN CHARGE OF CONSTRUCTION (AR 320-50)

ROID--REPORT OF ITEM DISCREPANCY (AFR 400-3)

RORO--ROLL ON/ROLL OFF (DOD 4500.32-R)

ROS--REDUCED OPERATIONAL STATUS (AR 320-50)

ROS--RETURN FROM OVERSEAS (AR 320-50)

RP--REAL PROPERTY (SACM 66-12)

RPBG--REVISED PROGRAM AND BUDGET GUIDANCE (AR 320-50)

RPC--REPARABLE PROCESSING CENTER (AFM 66-1)

RPCO--RECLAMATION PROGRAM CONTROL OFFICER (AFLCR 65-31)

RPEP--REGISTER OF PLANNED EMERGENCY PRODUCERS (DOD 4005.13)

RPG--RESEARCH PLANNING GUIDE (AFR 80-53)

RPIE--REAL PROPERTY INSTALLED EQUIPMENT (AFM 172-1 VOL I)

RPIO--REGISTERED PUBLICATION ISSUING OFFICE (AR 320-50)

RPM--RECLAMATION PROGRAM MANAGER (AFLCR 65-31)

RPMA--REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES (DOD 4150.9)

RPMIO--REGISTERED PUBLICATION MOBILE ISSUING OFFICE (AR 320-50)

RPO--RESPONSIBLE PROPERTY OFFICER (AFM 67-1)

RPP--REQUISITION PROCESSING POINT (AR 320-50)

RPSTL--REPAIR PARTS AND SPECIAL TOOLS LIST (AR 700-18)

RPT--RESIDENT PROVISIONING TEAM (AFLCR 23-43)

RPV--REMOTELY PILOTED VEHICLE (AFSCR 80-33)

RRI--REIMBURSEMENT REFUND INDICATOR (AFM 172-1 VOL 3)

RS--REENTRY SYSTEMS (AFSCR 80-22)

RSIUFL--RELEASE SUSPENSION FOR ISSUE AND USE OF FOLLOWING LOTS (AR 320-50)

RSM--RECONNAISSANCE MISSILE (AFM 67-1)

RSPL--RECOMMENDED SPARE PARTS LIST (AFSCR AFLCR 400-10)

RSR--REQUIRED SUPPLY RATE (AR 320-50)

RSU--RUNWAY SUPERVISORY UNIT (AFR 400-45)

RT--RECOVERY TIME (AFM 66-1)
RTE--RESIDENT TRAINING EQUIPMENT (AFLCR 57-27)
RTO--RAIL TRANSPORTATION OFFICERS (AR 320-50)
RTO--RAILWAY TRAFFIC OFFICER (AR 320-50)
RTO--RESPONSIBLE TEST ORGANIZATIONS (AFSCR 80-21)
RU--RELEASE UNIT (DOD 4500.32-R)
RUQ--RIFLE UNQUALIFIED (AR 320-50)
RVN--REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (AMCR 750-29)
RW--ROTARY WING (AR 320-50)
RY--RAILWAY (AR 320-50)

-S-

S&C--STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL RAW MATERIAL (AR 320-50)
S&T--SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL (AFR 80-40)
S&T--SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT (AR 320-50)
S-E-M--SYSTEMS/ EQUIPMENT/ MUNITIONS (AR 70-44)
S. CON. RES.-- SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION (AFM 110-9)
S. REPT.--SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT (AFM 110-9)
S. RES.--SENATE RESOLUTION (AFM 110-9)
S.J. RES--SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION (AFM 100-9)
S/A--SERVICE APPLICATION (BUSHIPSINST 4441.81B)
S/N--SERIAL NUMBER (AFM 65-110)
S4--SUPPLY OFFICER (US ARMY) (AR 320-50)
SA--SAN ANTONIO AIR LOGISTICS CENTER (AFLCR 66-29)
SA--SECURITY ASSISTANCE (AFR 400-3)
SA--SMALL ARMS (AR 320-50)
SA-ALC--SAN ANTONIO AIR LOGISTICS CENTER (AFR 144-1)
SA-GOR--SECURITY ASSISTANCE- GENERAL OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT (AFR 400-3)
SAA--SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION (AR 320-50)
SAA--SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT AIRLIFT (AFM 172-1 VOL I)
SAA--SUMMARY ACTIVITY ACCOUNT (AR 750-4)
SAAC--SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACCOUNTING CENTER (AFR 400-3)
SAAM--SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT AIRLIFT MISSION (AFR 400-3)
SAC--STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND (AFM 110-9)
SACO--SUPPORTING ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRACTING OFFICER (AFLCR 66-33)
SAD SAFETY AND ARMING DEVICE (AR 320-50)
SADL SPECIAL AUTOMATED DISTRIBUTION LIST (DOD 4160.21-M)
SADM SPECIAL ATOMIC DEMOLITION MUNITIONS (AR 320-50)
SAGE SEMI-AUTOMATIC GROUND ENVIRONMENT (AR 320-[illegible])
SAI SATISFACTORY [illegible]
SAIL--SHIP ACTIVE ITEM LISTING (FASOINST P5600.2E)
SAL--SHIPBOARD ALLOWANCE LIST (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
SAL--SPECIAL AMMUNITION LOAD (AR 320-50)
SALTI--SUMMARY ACCOUNTING FOR LOW-DOLLAR TURNOVER ITEMS (AR 320-50)
SALV--SALVAGE (AR 320-50)
SAM--SPACE AVAILABLE MAIL (AR 320-50)
SAM--SPECIAL AIR MISSION (AFR 76-15)
SAM--SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE (AR 320-50)
SAM--SURFACE TO AIR MISSILE (AR 320-50)
SAMAP--SOUTHERN AIR MATERIEL AREA, PACIFIC (AR 320-50)
SAMMS--STANDARD AUTOMATED MATERIEL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (DLAH 5025.2)
SAO--SYSTEMS ACQUISITION OFFICER (AFR 400-3)
SAP--SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (AFM 400-1, AFLCR 23-43)
SAP--SEMI-ARMOR PIERCING (AR 320-50)
SAPDO--SPECIAL ACCOUNTS PROPERTY DISPOSAL OFFICER (DOD 4160.21-M)
SAPO--SUBAREA PETROLEUM OFFICE (DOD 4140.25-M)
SAR--SELECTED ACQUISITION REPORT (AFSCR 27-6)
SARD--SPECIAL AIRLIFT REQUIREMENT DOCUMENT (AR 320-50)
SAS--SPECIAL AMMUNITION STOCKAGE (AR 320-50)
SAS--SUPPLY AND SERVICE (AR 320-50)
SASCOM--SPECIAL AMMUNITION SUPPORT COMMAND (AR 320-50)
SASM--SPECIAL ASSISTANCE FOR STRATEGIC MOBILITY (AFLCR 171-26)
SASP--SPECIAL AMMUNITION SUPPLY POINT (AR 320-50)
SATAF--SITE ACTIVATION/ ALTERATION TASK FORCES (AFSC/AFLCR 800-11)
SAW--SPECIAL AIR WARFARE (HP 21-1)
SAWSET--SUPPLY ACTION WILL BE TAKEN (AR 320-50)
SB & CR--STOCK BALANCE AND CONSUMPTION REPORT (AFM 67-1)
SB--SELECTION BOARD (AR 320-50)
SB--SUPPLY BULLETIN (AR 320-50)
SB&CR--STOCK BALANCE AND CONSUMPTION REPORTS (AFM 67-1 VOL I, AFLCR 23-43)
SBA--SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (DOD 4160.21-M)
SBLSA--SMALL BUSINESS AND LABOR SURPLUS ADVISOR (AR 320-50)
SBS--SYSTEM BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
SBSS STANDARD BASE SUPPLY SYSTEM (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
SCA STOCK CONTROL ACTIVITY (FASOINST P5600.2E)

SCA--SUMMARY COST ACCOUNT (AR 320-50)
SCAMP--STANDARD CONFIGURATION AND MODIFICATION PROGRAM (AR 320-50)
SCAN--SWITCHED CIRCUIT AUTOMATIC NETWORK (AR 320-50)
SCAT--SECURITY CONTROL OF AIR TRAFFIC (AR 320-50)
SCATA--SURVIVAL SITED CASUALTY TREATMENT (AFM 67-1)
SCC--STANDARD COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION (AR 320-50)
SCC--SUPPLY CONTROL CENTER (AR 320-50)
SCFEL--STANDARD COMSEC FACILITY EQUIPMENT LIST (AFR 100-18)
SCH--SCHEDULER (T.O. 00-20-10-6)
SCIP--SHIP'S CAPABILITY IMPARED FOR LACK OF PARTS (FASOINST P5600.2E)
SCL--SCRAP CLASSIFICATION LIST (DOD 4160.21-M)
SCL--SITE CONCURRENCE LETTER (AFR 100-18)
SCL--STANDARD CLASSIFICATION LIST (AR 320-50)
SCMS--SIGNAL COMMAND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AR 320-50)
SCMS--STANDARD CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (AFLCR 65-46)
SCN--SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
SCN--SHIPS AND CONVERSION (NAVY) (BUWEPS 5200.25)
SCN--SPECIFICATION CHANGE NOTICE (AFSCM 375-5)
SCO--SALES CONTRACTING OFFICER (DOD 4160.21-M)
SCO--STATISTICAL CONTROL OFFICE (AR 320-50)
SCO--SYSTEM COUNTERPART OFFICER (HOI 27-1)
SCP--SERVICE CONTROL POINT (DOD 4140.25-M)
SCV--STOCK CHANGE VOUCHER (AFR 67-79)
SD--SORTIES PER DAY (AFM 66-1)
SD--SYSTEM DESIGNATOR (FORMERLY W/S) (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
SDA--SOURCE DATA AUTOMATION (AFSCR 70-18)
SDAS--SOURCE DATA AUTOMATION SYSTEM (AR 320-50)
SDC--SHIPMENT DETAIL CARD (AR 320-50)
SDC--SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION CENTER (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
SDC--SYSTEM DESIGNATOR CODE (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
SDCP--SUPPLY DEMAND CONTROL POINT (AR 320-50, NAVEXOS P-1300)
SDD--STANDARD DELIVERY DATE (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
SDD--SYSTEM DEFINITION DIRECTION (AFR 27-9)
SDMO--SUBCOMMAND DATA MANAGEMENT OFFICE (AFSCM AFLCM 310-1)
SDP--SINGLE DEPARTMENT PURCHASING (AGENCY) (AR 320-50)
SDP--STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION POINTS (AFR 69-8, AFM 67-1 VOL I)
SDP--SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (AR 70-17)
SDPDA--SPECIAL DEFENSE PROPERTY DISPOSAL ACCOUNT (DOD 4160.21-M)
SDR--SHIPMENT DOCUMENT RELEASE (AFM 67-1)
SDR--SMALL DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS (DOD 4100.35, AR 320-50)
SDR--SYSTEM DESIGN REVIEW (AFLCR 23-43)
SDR&C--SHIPMENT DOCUMENT RELEASE AND CONTROL (AFM 67-1 VOL I, AFLCR 171-94)
SE--SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (AFR 400-3)
SE--SYSTEM ENGINEERING (AFSCR 23-30)
SEA--SOUTHEAST ASIA (AR 320-50)
SEA-EX--SEALIFT EXPRESS (DOD 4500.32-R)
SEAL--SEA-AIR-LAND (AR 320-50)
SEAOR--SOUTHEAST ASIA OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT (AFLCR 23-43)
SEAVAN--COMMERCIAL SEAVAN SERVICE (DOD 4500.32-R)
SEC.--SECTION (AFM 110-9)
SECNAV--SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (BUWEPS 5200.25)
SECO--SUSTAINER ENGINE CUTOFF (AFM 127-201)
SED--SYSTEM ENTRY DATE (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
SEIP--SYSTEM ENGINEERING IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (AFSCM 375-5)
SEN.--U.S. SENATE (AFM 110-9)
SENL--STANDARD EQUIPMENT NOMENCLATURE LIST (AR 320-50)
SEP--SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING PERSONNEL (AR 320-50)
SEPORT--SUPPLY AND EQUIPMENT REPORT (AR 320-50)
SER--SERIAL NUMBER (T.O. 00-20-10-6)
SERD--SUPPORT EQUIPMENT RECOMMENDATION DATA (AFLCR 23-43)
SERP--STANDARDIZATION/EVALUATION REVIEW PANEL (AFSCR 60-1)
SESS.--SESSION OF U.S. CONGRESS (AFM 110-9)
SEV--SPECIAL EQUIPMENT VEHICLE (AR 320-50)
SEX--SHIPMENT EXCEPTION CODE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
SF--SOUND AND FLASH (AR 320-50)
SF--SPECIAL FORCES (AR 320-50)
SF--STANDARD FORMS (DOD 5000.8, AR 320-50)
SF--STOCK FUND (AFM 172-1 VOL I)
SFEL--STANDARD FACILITY EQUIPMENT LIST (AFM 67-1)
SFEL(S)--STANDARD FACILITY EQUIPMENT LIST(S) (AFR 100-18, AFCS/AFLC 57-49)
SFIMR--STOCK FUND INVENTORY MANAGEMENT RECORD (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
SGTR--STANDARDIZED GOVERNMENT TRAVEL REGULATION (AR 320-50)
SHAPE--SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED POWERS IN EUROPE (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
SHF--SUPER HIGH FREQUENCY (AR 320-50)
SHIP OPS--SHIP OPERATIONS (OPNAVINST 5442.2B)

SHIPALT--SHIP ALTERATION (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

SHIPDA--SHIPPING DATA (AR 320-50)

SHIPDTO--SHIP ON DEPOT TRANSFER ORDER (AR 320-50)

SHIPGO--SHIPPING ORDER (AR 320-50)

SHIPIM--SHIP IMMEDIATELY (AR 320-50)

SHIPREQ--SHIP TO APPLY ON REQUISITION (AR 320-50)

SHKDN--SHAKEDOWN (AR 320-50)

SHORAN--SHORT-RANGE NAVIGATION (JCS PUB. 1)

SHP--SHAFT HORSEPOWER (AR 320-50)

SHPMT--SHIPMENT (AR 320-50)

SHPTARDY--SHIP TO ARRIVE NOT LATER THAN (AR 320-50)

SHRF--SHIP REGULAR FREIGHT (AR 320-50)

SHRTG--SHORTAGE (AR 320-50)

SI--SPARK IGNITION (AR 320-50)

SIC--SORTIES PER INSPECTION CYCLE (AFM 66-1)

SIC--STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (DOD 4160.21-M)

SICA--SECONDARY INVENTORY CONTROL ACTIVITY (AFLCR 400-21)

SICR--SUPPLY ITEM CHANGE RECORD (FASOINST P5600.2E)

SIDC--SUPPLY ITEM DESIGN CHANGE (FASOINST P5600.2E)

SIG--SHIP IMPROVEMENT GUIDE (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)

SIL--SPECIAL INTEREST LAUNCH (AFSCR 177-4)

SIM--SELECTED ITEM MANAGEMENT (NAVSUPMAN)

SIOATH--SOURCE IDENTIFICATION AND ORDERING AUTHORIZATION (DOD 4140.25-M)

SIP--STANDARD INSPECTION PROCEDURE (AR 320-50)

SISMS--STANDARD INTEGRATED SUPPORT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AFLCR 23-43)

SIT--STATEMENT OF INVENTORY TRANSACTION (AR 320-50)

SIUFL--SUSPEND ISSUE AND USE OF FOLLOWING LOTS (AR 320-50)

SIUSM--SUSPEND FROM ISSUE AND USE AS SUSPECT MATERIAL (AR 320-50)

SL--SOUND LOCATOR (AR 320-50)

SL--SQUAD LEADER (AR 320-50)

SL--STOCK LIST (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

SL--STORAGE LOCATION (AR 320-50)

SLAR--SIDE-LOOKING AIRBORNE RADAR (AFM 100-2)

SLAT--SPECIAL LOGISTICS ACTIONS, THAILAND (AR 320-50)

SLBM--SEA LAUNCHED BALLISTIC MISSILE (AR 320-50)

SLOE--SPECIAL LIST OF EQUIPMENT (AR 320-50 AFM 67-1)

SLP--STOCK LIST PRICE (AFM 177-380)

SLT--STOCKPILE LABORATORY TEST (AFLCR 65-2)

SM--SACRAMENTO AIR LOGISTICS CENTER (AFLCR 66-29)

SM--SUPPLY MANUAL (AR 320-50)

SM--SYSTEM MANAGER/MENT (AFR 100-18, AFLCM 72-2)

SM/IM--SYSTEM MANAGER OR ITEM MANAGER (AFLCR 65-2, AFLCR 66-40)

SMAL--SYSTEM MATERIAL ANALYSIS LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)

SMD--SYSTEM MANAGEMENT DIRECTIVE (AFR 57-1)

SME--SURFACE MOVEMENT ELEMENT (TACM 400-1)

SML--SUPPORT MATERIAL LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)

SMMR--SPECIFIC MOBILIZATION MATERIAL REQUIREMENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)

SMO--SUPPLIES MANAGEMENT OFFICE (AFM 66-1)

SMO--SYSTEM MANAGEMENT OFFICE (AFM 100-2)

SMOA--SINGLE MANAGER OPERATING AGENCY (AR 320-50)

SMR--SOURCE, MAINTENANCE AND RECOVERABILITY (AFR 66-45)

SMR--SPECIAL MONEY REQUISITION (AR 320-50)

SMR--STOCK MANAGEMENT REPORT (AR 320-50)

SMRS--SPECIFIC MOBILIZATION RESERVE STOCK (NAVEXOS P-1500)

SN--SERIAL NUMBER (T.O. 00-20-1)

SNACS--STOCK NUMBER ASSIGNMENT CONTROL SYSTEM (AFLCM 65-3)

SNC--SHIPPED NOT CREDITED (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

SNDL--STANDARD NAVY DISTRIBUTION LIST (FASOINST P5600.2E)

SNL--STANDARD NAME LINE (AR 320-50)

SNL--STANDARD NOMENCLATURE LIST (AR 320-50)

SNPRI--SELECTED NONPRIORITY LIST ITEM(S) (AR 320-50)

SNSL--STOCK NUMBER SEQUENCE LIST (NAVSUPMAN)

SNUD--STOCK NUMBER USER DIRECTORY (AFR 100-18)

SNY--AF STATION NUMBER (AFM 67-1 VOL II)

SO--SHIPMENT ORDER (AR 320-50)

SO--SPECIAL ORDERS (AR 320-50)

SO--STOCKAGE OBJECTIVE (DOD 4140.25-M)

SOAP--SPECTROMETRIC OIL ANALYSIS PROGRAM (AFM 400-1,

SOC--START OF CONSTRUCTION (BUSHIPSINST 4441.81B)

SOC--STATEMENT OF CAPABILITY (AFSCR 177-2)

SOE--STATUS OF EQUIPMENT (AR 320-50)

SOFA--STATUS OF FORCE AGREEMENT (AFR 400-3)

SOI--SURETY AND OPERATIONAL INSPECTION (AMCR 11-37)

SOP--STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (AR 320-50)

SOPP--STATEMENT OF PROVISIONING POLICY (AR 715-19)

SOR--SOURCE OF REPAIR (AFLCR 23-43)
SOR--STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENT(S) (AFR 100-18)
SOS--SOURCE OF SUPPLY (AFLCR 400-21)
SOS--SQUADRON OPERATIONAL SUPPORT (AFM 67-1)
SOSP--SQUADRON OPERATIONAL SUPPORT PACKAGE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
SOW--STATEMENT OF WORK (AFR 100-18)
SP--SUPPLY POINT (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
SPC--SPECIAL CODE (AFM 65-110)
SPC--STOCKAGE PRIORITY CODE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
SPCC--SHIPS PARTS CONTROL CENTER (AR 320-50, TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
SPCC--SPILL CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE (DOD 5030.41)
SPD--SUPPLEMENTAL/SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTIVE (AFLCR 400-23, HP 21-1)
SPD--SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTIVE (HP 21-1)
SPD--SYSTEM PROGRAM DIRECTOR (AFR 400-3)
SPE--SPECIAL PURPOSE EQUIPMENT (AR 320-50)
SPECAT--SPECIAL CATEGORY (AR 320-50)
SPIW--SPECIAL PURPOSE INDIVIDUAL WEAPON (AR 320-50)
SPM--SELF-PROPELLED MOUNT (AR 320-50)
SPM--SINGLE POINT MANAGER/MENT (AFLCR 400-23, AFLCR 23-43)
SPM--SUPPORT MANAGER (AFR 400-20)
SPO--SIGNAL PROPERTY OFFICE (AR 320-50)
SPO--SYSTEM PROGRAM OFFICE(R) (AFR 400-3, AFLCR 23-43)
SPO-PO--SYSTEM PROGRAM OFFICE/ PROJECT OFFICE (AFSCM 310-2)
SPP--SYSTEM PACKAGE PROGRAM (AFR 375-1)
SPR--SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE PROGRAM REVIEW (AFSCR 800-1)
SPR--SPECIAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS (AFLCR 23-43)
SPSL--SPARE PARTS SELECTION LIST (AFLCR 57-27)
SPT--SYSTEM PLANNING TEAM (AFR 400-3)
SPV--SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES (AR 320-50)
SRA--SPECIALIZED REPAIR ACTIVITY (AFLCR 57-11)
SRAN--STOCK RECORD ACCOUNT NUMBER(S) (AFM 400-1, AFLCR 23-43)
SRB--SAFETY REVIEW BOARD (AFSCR 80-33)
SRC--STANDARD REQUIREMENT CODE (AR 320-50)
SRD--STANDARD REPORTING DESIGNATOR (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
SRF--SYSTEM RECOVERY FACTOR (FASOINST P5600.2E)
SRP--SENSOR REPORTING POST (AFM 100-2)
SRR--SYSTEM REQUIREMENT REVIEWS (AFLCR 23-43)
SRU--SHOP REPLACEMENT (ABLE) UNIT (AFM 400-1 VOL I, AFLCR 57-27)
SSA--SOURCE-SELECTION AUTHORITY (AFSCR 27-6)
SSA--SUPPLY SUPPORT ARRANGEMENT (NAVMATINST 4000.9)
SSAC--SOURCE-SELECTION ADVISORY COUNCIL (AFSCR 27-6)
SSAN--SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER (AFM 177-380)
SSB--SINGLE SIDEBAND (AFM 100-2)
SSB--SOURCE SELECTION BOARD (AFSCM 27-1)
SSC--SUPPLY STATUS CODE (DOD 4L40.32-R)
SSD--SYSTEMS SUPPORT DIVISION (AFLCR 23-43, AFSC/AFLCR 67-20)
SSDP--STANDARD SOURCE DATA PACKAGE (AFLC/AFSCR 80-28)
SSE--SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (BUWEPS 5200.25)
SSE--SYSTEM STATUS EVALUATION (AR 70-10)
SSEB--SOURCE SELECTION EVALUATION BOARD (AFLCR 23-43, AFSCR 27-6)
SSF--SERVICE STORAGE FACILITY (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
SSIM--STATISTICAL, SAMPLING INVENTORY METHOD (AR 320-50)
SSLT--STOCK STATUS LAG TIME (AR 320-50)
SSM--SURFACE TO SURFACE MISSILE (AR 320-50)
SSM--SYSTEM SUPPLY/SUPPORT MANAGER (AFLCM 310-1, FASOINST P5600.2E)
SSMSN--SURFACE TO SURFACE MISSION (AR 320-50)
SSN--SPECIFICATION SERIAL NUMBER (AR 320-50)
SSOO--SATELLITE SUPPLY OPERATIONS OFFICER (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
SSP--SINGLE STOCK POINT (AFR 400-3)
SSR--SUPPLY SUPPORT REQUEST (AFLCR 57-27)
SSSC--SELF-SERVICE SUPPLY CENTERS (AR 320-50)
SSSO--SPECIALIZED SURPLUS SALES OFFICE (AR 320-50)
SST--SYSTEM SURVEY TEAM (AFR 400-3)
SSW--SENSE SWITCH (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
ST--SERVICE TEST (AMCR 11-16)
ST--SHORT TON (DOD 4500.32-R)
STA--STATION (DOD 4500.32-R)
STALO--STABLE LOCAL OSCILLATOR (AR 320-50)
STAMP--STANDARD AIRMUNITIONS PACKAGE (AFLCR 400-22)
STANAG--STANDARDIZATION AGREEMENT (AR 320-50)
STAT.--U.S. STATUTES AT LARGE (AFM 110-9)
STDP--SPECIAL TRAINING DEVICES PROGRAM (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
STDZN--STANDARDIZATION (AR 320-50)
STEM--SYSTEM FOR TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
STEP--SPECIAL TRAINING EQUIPMENT PROGRAM DOCUMENT (HP 21-1)
STINFO--DOD SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION PROGRAM (NAVMAT P3910A)
STINFO--SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION (DLAR 4185.10)

STKF--STOCK FUND (AR 320-50)
STKFA--STOCK FUND ACCOUNTING (AR 320-50)
STKFS--STOCK FUND STATEMENT (AR 320-50)
STKR--STOCKROOM (AR 320-50)
STOG--SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OBJECTIVES GUIDE (AR 70-59)
STOL--SHORT TAKEOFF AND LANDING (AR 320-50)
STON--SHORT TON (AR 320-50)
STOR--STORAGE (AR 320-50)
STP--STOPPAGE (AR 320-50)
STP--SYSTEMS TRAINING PROGRAM (AFR 400-3)
STRAPP--STANDARD TANK, RACK, ADAPTER AND PYLON PACKAGE (AFLCR 400-22)
SUBSTD--SUBSTITUTE STANDARD (SECNAVINST 4814.1)
SUP--SUPPLIED (AR 320-50)
SUP--SUPPLY (AR 320-50)
SUP. CT.--U.S. SUPREME COURT REPORTER (AFM 110-9)
SUPOHDU--SUPPLY FROM STOCK ON HAND OR DUE IN (AR 320-50)
SUPPT--SUPPLY POINT (AR 320-50)
SUPSHIP--SUPERVISOR OF SHIPBUILDING, U.S. NAVY (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
SURVM--SURVEILLANCE AND MAINTENANCE (AR 320-50)
SVC--SERVICE (AR 320-50)
SVC--SERVICES (AR 320-50)
SVC--SERVICING (AR 320-50)
SVI--SINGLE VENDOR INTEGRITY (AFR 400-3)
SW--SPECIAL WEAPON (AR 320-50)
SWB--SHORT WHEELBASE (AR 320-50)
SWDB--SPECIAL WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT BOARD (AR 320-50)
SYS--SYSTEM (AR 320-50)
SYSCON--SYSTEMS CONTROL (AR 320-50)

-T-

T & TE--TOOL AND TEST EQUIPMENT (AFLCR 23-43)
T&CCP--TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM (AFR 100-18)
T&TE--TOOL AND TEST EQUIPMENT (AFLCR 23-43)
T/A--TABLE OF ALLOWANCE (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
TA--TABLE OF ALLOWANCE (AFR 100-18)
TAAM--TRANSPORTATION ARMY AVIATION MAINTENANCE (AR 320-50)
TAC--TACTICAL AIR COMMAND (R 320-50)
TAC--TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTING CODE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
TACC--TACTICAL AIR CONTROL CENTER (AFM 100-2)
TACOM--U S ARMY TANK-AUTOMOTIVE COMMAND (DOD 4140.26-M)
TACS--TACTICAL AIR CONTROL SYSTEM (AFM 100-2)
TACS--THEATER ARMY COMMUNICATION SYSTEM (AR 320-50)
TAD--TECHNICAL APPROVAL DEMONSTRATION (AFLCR 23-43)
TADM--TACTICAL ATOMIC DEMOLITION MUNITIONS (AR 320-50)
TAERS--THE ARMY EQUIPMENT RECORDS SYSTEM (AR 320-50)
TAFO--THEATRE ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE OFFICE (AFM 67-1)
TAFT--TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FIELD TEAM (AFR 400-3)
TAIRCG--TACTICAL AIR CONTROL GROUP (AFM 100-2)
TALAR--TACTICAL LANDING APPROACH RADAR (AFM 100-2)
TALOG--THEATER ARMY LOGISTICAL COMMAND (AR 320-50)
TAMMS--THE ARMY MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AR320-50)
TASG--TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT GROUP (AFM 100-2)
TASL--THEATER AUTHORIZED STOCKAGE LIST (AR 320-50)
TASS--TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT SQUADRON (AFM 100-2)
TAT--TO ACCOMPANY TROOPS (AFM 67-1)
TAT--TURN-AROUND TIME (FASOINST P5600.2E, AFM 66-1)
TATC--TERMINAL AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL (AFM 100-2)
TATSA--TRANSPORTATION AVIATION TEST AND SUPPORT (AR 320-50)
TBF--TIME BETWEEN FAILURE (AFLCM 66-17)
TBL--THROUGH BILL OF LADING (DOD 4500.32-R)
TBO--TIME BETWEEN OVERHAUL (AFLCM 66-17)
TC--TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS (AR 320-50)
TC--TRAINING CENTER/CIRCULAR (AR 320-50)
TC--TRANSACTION CODE (AR 320-50)
TC--TRANSPORTATION CORPS (AR 320-50)
TC--TRIAL COUNSEL (AR 320-50)
TC--TYPE CLASSIFICATION (AMCR 11-16)
TCC--TRANSPORT CONTROL CENTER (AR 320-50)
TCC--TRANSPORTATION CONTROL CARD (AR 320-50)
TCC--TROOP CARRIER COMAND (AR 320-50)
TCL--TOOL CONTROL LIST (AFSCR 66-9)
TCM--TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MINUTES (AMCR 11-16)
TCN--TRANSPORTATION CONTROL NUMBER (AFM 400-1)
TCO--TELECOMMUNICATIONS CERTIFYING OFFICER (AFR 100-18)
TCO--TERMINATION CONTRACTING OFFICER (AFM 110-9)
TCP--TECHNICAL COORDINATION PROGRAM (AFR 400-3)
TCP--TECHNOLOGY COORDINATING PAPERS (AFSCR 80-21)
TCP--TRAFFIC CONTROL POST (AR 320-50)

TCP--TRAINER CHANGE PROPOSAL (NAVMATINST 4130.1)
TCR--TRANSPORTATION CORPS RELEASE (AR 320-50)
TCTC--TRANSPORTATION CORPS TECHNICAL COMMITTEE (AR 320-50)
TCTM--AIRCRAFT TIME COMPLIANCE TECHNICAL MANUALS (AR 320-50)
TCTO--TIME COMPLIANCE TECHNICAL ORDER (AFM 400-1)
TCV--TROOP CARRYING VEHICLE (AR 320-50)
TD--TECHNICAL DIRECTION (AFSCM 375-5)
TDA--TABLE OF DISTRIBUTION AND ALLOWANCES (AR 70-59)
TDD--TREASURY DEPARTMENT DECISION (AFM 110-9)
TDIS--TIME DISTANCE (AR 320-50)
TDO--TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES (AFSCM 27-1)
TDP--TECHNICAL DATA PACKAGE (AFR 400-3)
TDP--TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (FASOINST P5600.2E, AMCR 11-16,DOD 4100.35)
TDP--TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION FOR PROVISIONING (DSAR 4140.35)
TDR--TEARDOWN DEFICIENCY REPORTS (AFLCR 23-43)
TECHEVAL--TECHNICAL EVALUATION (TECHLOGDIVINST 5200.1)
TEEL--TEMPORARY EXPEDIENT EQUIPMENT LIST (AR 320-50)
TEMP--T&E MASTER PLAN (AFR 80-14)
TEOA--TEST AND EVALUATION OBJECTIVES ANNEXES (AFR 80-14)
TEPI--TRAINING EQUIPMENT PLANNING INFORMATION (AFSCM 375-5)
TEX--TRANSACTION EXCEPTION CODE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
TFG--TENTATIVE FORCE GUIDANCE (NAVMAT P-4215)
TFGM--TENTATIVE FISCAL GUIDANCE MEMORANDUM (AR 70-59)
TGBL--THROUGH GOVERNMENT BILL OF LADING (AR 320-50, DOD 4500.32-R)
TH--THRUFLIGHT (T.O. 00-20-1)
TIC--TOOL ISSUE CENTER (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
TIC--TRANSACTION IDENTIFICATION CODE (AFM 65-662)
TID--TURN-IN DOCUMENT (DOD 4160.21-M)
TIF--TECHNICAL INFORMATION FILE (AFLCR 23-43)
TIG--THE INSPECTOR GENERAL (AR 320-50)
TIMINT--TIME INTERVAL (AR 320-50)
TIR--TOTAL ITEM RECORD (AFLCR 400-21,DOD 4140.26-M)
TIR--TRANSACTION ITEM REPORT (FASOINST P5600.2E)
TL--TIME OF LANDING (AFM 66-1)
TL--TRUCKLOAD (AR 320-50)
TLOBS--TAILORED LIST OF BASE SPARES (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
TLOS--TAILORED LIST OF SPARES (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
TM&DE--TEST MEASURING AND DIAGNOSTIC EQUIPMENT (AR 705-5)
TM--TACTICAL MISSILE (AFM 67-1)
TM--TECHNICAL MANUAL (AR 320-50, AFR 66-7)
TMA--TOTAL MATERIAL ASSETS (OPNAV NOTICE 4080, AR 320-50)
TMB--TIME MAINTENANCE BEGAN (AFM 66-1)
TML--TERMINAL (AR 320-50)
TMO--TOTAL MATERIEL OBJECTIVE (AR 320-50)
TMO--TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT OFFICE (AFR 65-110)
TMO--TRANSPORTATION MOVEMENTS OFFICE(R) (AR 320-50)
TMP--TRANSPORTATION MOTOR POOL (AR 320-50)
TMPO--TOTAL MATERIEL PROCUREMENT OBJECTIVE (AR 320-50)
TMR--TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT REVIEW (AFSCR 80-25)
TMR--TOTAL MATERIEL REQUIREMENT (AR 320-50)
TMS--TYPE, MODEL, AND SERIES (AFM 65-662, AFM 400-1, AFLCR 57-27)
TMSS--TECHNICAL MANUAL SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS (AFLCR 23-43)
TMT--TRANSPORTATION MOTOR TRANSPORT (AR 320-50)
TN--TECHNOLOGY NEEDS (AFR 80-53)
TNC--TAIL NUMBER CHANGE (AFSCR 60-2)
TO--TECHNICAL ORDER (AFR 400-3)
TO--THEATER OF OPERATIONS (AR 320-50)
TO--TRANSPORTATION OFFICER (AR 320-50, DOD 4500.32-R)
TO--TRAVEL ORDER (AR 320-50)
TOA--TOTAL OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY (DOD 7000.5,DODM 5105.38-M)
TOA--TRADE-OFF ANALYSIS (AR 70-59)
TOC--TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTER (AR 320-50)
TOC--TECHNICAL ORDER COMPLIANCE (AFR 400-20)
TOC--THEATER OF OPERATIONS COMMAND (AR 320-50)
TOC/ECP--TECH ORDER COMPLIANCE ENGINEERING CHANGE PROPOSAL (AFLCR 65-42)
TOD--AFSC TECHNOLOGY OBJECTIVES DOCUMENTS (AFR 80-53)
TOD--TECHNICAL OBJECTIVES DOCUMENT (AFSCM 27-1)
TOD--TIME OF DELIVERY (AR 320-50)
TOD--TRADE-OFF DETERMINATION (AR 70-59)
TOE--TABLE OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND EQUIPMENT (AR 70-59)
TOE--TERM OF ENLISTMENT (AR 320-50)
TOFC--TRAILER ON FLAT CAR (AR 55-338)
TOMA--TECHNICAL ORDER MANAGEMENT AGENCY (AFSC AFLC 8-6)

TOR--TIME OF RECEIPT (AR 320-50)
TOS--TERM OF SERVICE (AR 320-50)
TOS--TYPE OF SHIPMENT (AR 320-50)
TOSPDR--TECHNICAL ORDER SYSTEM PUBLICATION DEFICIENCY REPORT (AFLCR 23-43)
TOT--TIME OF TAKE-OFF (AFM 66-1)
TP--TECHNICAL PUBLICATION (AR 320-50)
TP--TRANSPORTATION PRIORITY (AR 710-50)
TPG--TECHNOLOGY PLANNING GUIDE (AFSCR 80-21)
TPI--TECHNICAL PROFICIENCY INSPECTION (AR 320-50)
TPO--TRANSPORTATION PACKAGING ORDERS (AFR 69-8)
TPP--TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM PLAN (AFSCR 80-1)
TPP--TOTAL PACKAGE PROCUREMENT (NAVMAT P-4215)
TR--TRANSPORTATION REQUEST (AR 55-358)
TR--TRAVELING PURCHASE REQUEST (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
TRACALS--TRAFFIC CONTROL AND LANDING SYSTEM (AFR 100-18)
TRADOC--UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING & DOCTRINE COMMAND (AR 70-59)
TRANS--TRANSIENT (AFM 177-380)
TRC--TECHNICAL(OLOGY) REPAIR CENTER(S) (AFM 400-1, AFLCR 65-2)
TRC--TYPE REQUISITION CODE (AR 320-50)
TRI-TAC--DoD JOINT TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM (AFM 100-2)
TRIC--TRANSACTION IDENTIFICATION CODE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
TRIMS--TRANSPORTATION INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AFRP 75-1)
TRO--TERMINAL RELEASE ORDER (DOD 4140.25-M)
TRO--TRUCK ROUTE ORDER (AR 320-50)
TROI--TENTATIVE BASIS OF ISSUE(AR 11-25)
TRP--TRAFFIC REGULATION POINT (AR 320-50)
TRP--TRI-COMMAND REVIEW PANEL (AFR 100-18)
TRW--THOMSON RAMO WOODRIDGE (DLAH 5025.2)
TS--TERMINAL SERVICE (AR 320-50)
TS--TOP SECRET (AR 320-50)
TS--TRANSIT STORAGE (AR 320-50)
TSAF--TYPICAL SYSTEM ACQUISITION FLOW (AFSCM/AFLCM 310-1)
TSD--THEATER SHIPPING DOCUMENT (AR 320-50)
TSE--TACTICAL SUPPORT ELEMENT (TACM 400-1)
TSI--TECHNICAL STANDARDIZATION INSPECTION (AR 320-50)
TSMC--TECHNICAL SUPPLY MANAGEMENT CODE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
TSMC--TRANSPORTATION SUPPLY MAINTENANCE COMMAND (AR 320-50)
TSO--TRANSPORTATION SUPPLY OFFICER (AR 320-50)
TSOR--TENTATIVE SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT (OPNAVINST 3900.6C)
TSRP--TECHNICAL SUPPORT REAL PROPERTY (AFSCM 375-5)
TST--TEST SUPPORT TABLE (AFSCR/AFLCR 400-10)
TTPI--TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS (DOD 4160.21-M)
TUOC--TACTICAL UNIT OPERATIONS CENTER (AFM 100-2)
TUSLOG--THE UNITED STATES LOGISTICS GROUP (AR 320-50)
TV--TELEVISION (AR 320-50)
TV--TRANSPORT VEHICLES (AR 320-50)
TVC--TOTAL VARIABLE COST (DOD 4140.39)
TWG--TRANSFER WORKING GROUP (AFR 800-4)
TWP--TECHNOLOGICAL WAR PLAN (AFSCM 27-1)

-U-

U.S.C.--UNITED STATES CODE (AFM 110-9)
U/I--UNIT OF ISSUE (AR 320-50)
UC--UNIT COUNT (T.O. 00-20-10-6)
UCS--UNCLOSED CONTRACT STATUS (AFLCR 70-11)
UDL--UNIT DETAIL LISTING (AFM 172-1 VOL I
UEE--UNIT ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT (AR 320-50)
UFAED--UNIT FORECAST AUTHORIZATION EQUIPMENT DATA (AFLCR 23-43)
UIC--UNIT IDENTIFIED/CATION CODE (FASOINST P5600.2E, DOD 4000.21)
UICP--UNIFORM INVENTORY CONTROL POINT (FASOINST P5600.2E)
UJC--URGENCY JUSTIFICATION CODE (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
UJC--URGENCY OF JUSTIFICATION CODES (AFM 66-1)
UKC--UNIT KIND CODE (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
UM--MISSILES PRODUCTION PLANNING SCHEDULE (MP 21-1)
UMC--UNIT MOBILITY CENTER (AFM 100-2)
UMD--UNIT MANNING DOCUMENT (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
UMI--UNIT MOVEMENT IDENTIFIER (AR 320-50)
UMIPS--UNIFORM MATERIEL ISSUE PRIORITY SYSTEM (AR 320-50)
UML--UNIVERSAL MISSION LOAD (AR 320-50)
UMMIPS--UNIFORM MATERIEL MOVEMENT & ISSUE PRIORITY SYSTEM (AFR 400-3)
UMR--UNSATISFACTORY MATERIEL REPORT (AFLCR 23-43)
UND--URGENCY OF NEED DESIGNATOR (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
UNREP--UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT (DOD 4140.25-M)
UOO--UNDELIVERED ORDERS OUTSTANDING (AFM 172-1 VOL 3)
UOS--UNDELIVERED ORDER SCHEDULE (AR 320-50)
UPREC--UPON RECEIPT (AR 320-50)
UR--UNFUNDED REQUIREMENT (AFSCR 27-9)
UR--UNSATISFACTORY REPORT (AR 320-50, AFM 110-9)

USA--U.S. ARMY (AFM 110-9)
USAAVCOM--UNITED STATES ARMY AVIATION MATERIEL COMMAND (AR 320-50)
USACDC--COMBAT DEVELOPMENT COMMAND (AMCR 11-16)
USAF--U. S. AIR FORCE (AFM 110-9)
USAFSS--UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE (AFR 66-1)
USAILC--U. S. ARMY INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS CENTER (AMCR 37-3)
USATACOM--U.S. ARMY TANK AUTOMOTIVE COMMAND (AMCR 37-9)
USCG--U.S. COAST GUARD (AFM 110-9)
USCONARC--CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND (AMCR 11-16)
USIA--U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY (AFM 110-9)
USMC--U.S. MARINE CORPS (AFM 110-9)
USN--U.S. NAVY (AFM 110-9)
USPFO--UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICER (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
UTC--UNIT TYPE CODE (AFM 100-2)
UTR--UPTIME RATIO (AFM 65-662)
UW--UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE (HP 21-1)
UXO--UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE (AR 320-50)

-V-

VATE--VERSATILE AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT (AFLCR 66-26)
VE--VALUE ENGINEERING (AFLCR 23-43)
VECP--VALUE ENGINEERING CHANGE PROPOSAL (DOD 5010.8)
VEP--VALUE ENGINEERING PROPOSALS (AFM 172-1 VOL I)
VHF--VERY HIGH FREQUENCY (AFM 100-2)
VOC--VEHICLE OUT OF COMMISSION (AR 58-1, AFM 77-1)
VPM--VEHICLES PER MILE (AR 320-50)
VSD--VENDOR'S SHIPPING DOCUMENT (AR 320-50)

-W-

W/L--WORKLOAD (AFLCM 171-343)
WAC--WORK ACCOMPLISHMENT CODE (AFM 177-380)
WACO--WRITTEN ADVICE OF CONTRACTING OFFICER (AR 320-50)
WAD--WORK AUTHORIZATION DOCUMENT (AFLCR 66-60)
WAPS--WEIGHTED AIRMAN PROMOTION SYSTEM (AFR 111-1)
WAS--WEEKLY ARRIVAL SCHEDULE (DOD 4140.25-M)
WBI--WILL BE ISSUED (AR 320-50)
WBS--WORKLOAD BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE (AFM 177-380, AFSCM 27-1, AFSCR 27-6)
WCDO--WAR CONSUMABLE DISTRIBUTION OBJECTIVES) (AFM 67-1 VOL I, AFR 111-1)
WCPAB--WAR CONTRACTS PRICE ADJUSTMENT BOARD (AFM 110-9)
WCRD--WAR CONSUMABLES REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENT (FORMER WCDO) (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
WDI--WEAPON DATA INDEX (AFR 80-8)
WFCMV--WHEELED FUEL CONSUMING MOTOR VEHICLE (AR 320-50)
WG--USAF WARTIME GUIDANCE DOCUMENT (HP 21-1)
WIMM--WEAPON(S) INTEGRATED MATERIEL MANAGER/MENT (AFLCR 23-43, AFLCR 400-1)
WIMM--WEAPONS SYSTEM INTEGRATED MATERIEL MANAGER (AFLCR 57-27)
WISSA--WHOLESALE INTERSERVICE SUPPLY SUPPORT AGREEMENT (AFLCR 23-43)
WLB--WEAPONS LOGBOOK (AR 320-50)
WLCS--WORKLOAD AND COST SCHEDULE (AR 320-50)
WMIP--WEAPONS MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (DOD 4160.21-M)
WMPC--WAR MATERIEL PROCUREMENT CAPABILITY (DOD 4140.25-M)
WMR--WAR MATERIEL REQUIREMENT (DOD 4140.25-M)
WO--WORK ORDER (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
WO--WORK ORDER NUMBER (T.O. 00-20-10-6)
WPB--USAF WARTIME BASIC PLAN DOCUMENT (HP 21-1)
WPM--USAF MID-RANGE WARTIME REQUIREMENTS PLAN DOCUMENT (HP 21-1)
WPP--WEAPONS PRODUCTION PROGRAM (AR 320-50)
WPS--USAF SHORT-RANGE WARTIME REQUIREMENTS PLAN DOCUMENT (HP 21-1)
WPS--WAR PLANNING SERIES (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
WR--WAR RESERVE (AR 320-50)
WR--WARNER ROBINS AIR LOGISTICS CENTER (AFLCR 66-29)
WR--WEAPONS REQUIREMENT (FASOINST P5600.2E)
WRM--WAR RESERVE READINESS MATERIEL (AFR 400-20, AFLCR 23-43)
WRMR--WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT (DOD 4140.25-M)
WRMRB--WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT. BALANCE (DOD 4140.2)
WRMRP--WAR RESERVE MATERIEL REQUIREMENT. PROTECTABLE (DOD 4140.2)
WRS--WAR RESERVE STOCK (DOD 4140.2)
WRSK--WAR READINESS SPARES KIT (AFM 67-1 VOL II)
WS--WATER SUPPLY (AR 320-50)
WSAR--WEEKLY SIGNIFICANT ACTION REPORT (AMCR 11-16)
WSBSA--WEAPON SYSTEM BASE SUPPLY ACCOUNT (AFLCM 400-2)
WSCP--WEAPON SYSTEM CONTROL POINT (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
WSEG--WEAPONS SYSTEMS EVALUATION GROUP (AR 320-50)

WSLO--WEAPON SYSTEM LOGISTIC OFFICES (AFM 67-1)
WSLO--WEAPON(S) SYSTEM(S) LOGISTICS OFFICER (AFR 400-3, AFLCR 23-43)
WSLR--WEAPON SYSTEMS LOGISTIC REVIEW (ASOINST P13000.2)
WSMC--WEAPON SYSTEM MANAGEMENT CODE (FASOINST P5600.2E)
WSO--WASHINGTON STANDARDIZATIONS OFFICER (AR 320-50)
WSP--WATER SUPPLY POINT (AR 320-50)
WSSC--WEAPON SYSTEM SUPPORT CENTER (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
WSSL--WEAPON SYSTEM STOCK/SUPPORT LIST (AFM 67-1 VOL I, AFLCR 23-43)
WSSP--WEAPON SYSTEM SUPPORT PROGRAM (AFLCR 23-43)
WSSPM--WEAPONS SYSTEM SUPPORT PROGRAM MANAGER (FASOINST P5600.2E)
WSSS--WEAPON SYSTEM STORAGE SITE (AFM 67-1 VOL I)
WT--WEIGHT (DOD 4500.32-R)
WTCA--WATER TERMINAL CLEARANCE AUTHORITY (AR 55-16)
WU--WORK UNIT (AFLCM 171-345)
WUC--WORK UNIT CODE (AFM 177-380)
WWIO--WORLDWIDE INVENTORY OBJECTIVE (AR 320-50)
WWMCCS--WORLDWIDE MILITARY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AFR 100-18)

-X-

XW--EXPERIMENTAL WARHEAD (AR 320-50)

-Y-

YTD--YEAR TO DATE (AFM 177-380)

-Z-

ZIP--ZONE IMPROVEMENT PLAN (DOD 4500.32-R)
ZIP-EXECUTED--TRANSFER CONTROL TO NEXT DESIGNATED PROGRAM (AFLCM 171-350)
ZTO--ZONE TRANSPORTATION OFFICE (AR 320-50)
ZZ--NOT AUTHORIZED FOR MAP PROGRAMMING (AFR

SECTION III

AUTHENTICATED REFERENCES

AFLCM 25-3 *1 AUG 73*
AFLCM 25-6 C1 *6 JUN 75*
AFLCM 35-3 **
AFLCM 57-2 *23 NOV 73*
AFLCM 57-7 **
AFLCM 65-3 *26 MAY 65 **
AFLCM 66-2 *1 JUL 65 **
AFLCM 66-17 C 2 CHAPTER 2 *31 JUL 72*
AFLCM 66-309 *27 DEC 76*
AFLCM 71-1 *23 JUN 69*
AFLCM 72-2 *5 MAY 70 **
AFLCM 74-2 *25 JUN 73 **
AFLCM 170-10 *28 JUN 79*
AFLCM 171-1 **
AFLCM 171-64 *29 SEP 69 **
AFLCM 171-119 PART O *7 FEB 72*
AFLCM 171-343 *20 JUN 78*
AFLCM 171-344 *1 AUG 75*
AFLCM 171-345 *22 JAN 79*
AFLCM 171-346 *3 JUN 77*
AFLCM 171-347 *29 APR 78*
AFLCM 171-350 *20 FEB 79*
AFLCM 171-351 VOL I *27 JUN 79*
AFLCM 172-1 C 4 PART 7 CHAPTER 18 *15 MAR 74*
AFLCM 177-1 PART EIGHT CHAP 1 SECTION II C 18 *22 DEC 66*
AFLCM 177-1 PART FIVE CHAPTER 1 C 15 SECTION II *5 MAR 65*
AFLCM 400-2 VOL IX PART ONE *11 AUG 67*
AFLCM 400-4 *18 MAR 69 **
AFLCM 401-1 ATCH 4 *10 FEB 78*
AFLCP 50-4 *13 JUL 69 **
AFLCP 57-13 *28 FEB 75*
AFLCR 23-7 *14 OCT 75*
AFLCR 23-43 *1977*
AFLCR 23-43 APPENDIX 3 *21 FEB 74*
AFLCR 57-1 *2 SEP 77*
AFLCR 57-3 AFSCR 57-3 *30DEC 70*
AFLCR 57-8 *30 APR 76*
AFLCR 57-10 *8 AUG 67 **
AFLCR 57-11 APP 1 *1 MAR 77*
AFLCR 57-11 APPENDIX 3 *28 AUG 75*
AFLCR 57-20 *1 MAR 74*
AFLCR 57-27 ATTCH 1 *22 DEC 76*
AFLCR 57-27 ATTCH 2 *22 DEC 76*
AFLCR 60-2 *2 MAY 77*
AFLCR 65-2 *5 DEC 74*
AFLCR 65-6 *29 JUN 79*
AFLCR 65-14 *26 SEP 78*
AFLCR 65-15 *15 JAN 79*
AFLCR 65-17 *28 DEC 78*
AFLCR 65-22 *30 JAN 74*
AFLCR 65-31 *10 OCT 75*
AFLCR 65-42 *25 JAN 79*
AFLCR 65-46 *25 NOV 77*
AFLCR 66-4 *24 JAN 75*
AFLCR 66-5 *7 NOV 75*
AFLCR 66-9 *26 OCT 78*
AFLCR 66-26 *13 MAR 72*
AFLCR 66-27 *30 MAY 78*
AFLCR 66-28 *28 MAY 79*
AFLCR 66-29 *13 SEP 76*
AFLCR 66-31 *4 SEP 74*
AFLCR 66-33 *17 MAY 76*
AFLCR 66-34 *30 AUG 77*
AFLCR 66-36 *(SEE NAVMATINST 4710.1 28 JAN 77*
AFLCR 66-39 *21 DEC 78*
AFLCR 66-40 *6 FEB 79*
AFLCR 66-46 *27 DEC 78*
AFLCR 66-53 *27 DEC 77*
AFLCR 66-60 *30 JUN 78*
AFLCR 66-61 *31 JUL 78*
AFLCR 66-62 *31 JUL 78*
AFLCR 66-67 *6 DEC 78*
AFLCR 66-308 *14 OCT 77*
AFLCR 67-1 *4 APR 78*
AFLCR 67-5 *23 JUN 75*
AFLCR 67-43 *6 AUG 62 **
AFLCR 70-4 *23 AUG 74*
AFLCR 70-11 *30 SEP 77*
AFLCR 70-17 *15 DEC 77*
AFLCR 71-4 *2 JUN 77*
AFLCR 71-12 **
AFLCR 73-3 DARCOMR 715-6 NAVMATINST 11260.1A MCO 4200.25A DLAR 4145.34 *OCT78*
AFLCR 74-1 *9 APR 76*
AFLCR 74-3 *2 AUG 78*
AFLCR 74-5 *17 MAY 78*
AFLCR 74-12 *17 OCT 77*
AFLCR 74-13 *1 OCT 76*
AFLCR 78-1 *9 SEP 71*
AFLCR 78-2 *30 AUG 78*
AFLCR 78-3 *14 FEB 75*
AFLCR 78-4 *30 SEP 77*
AFLCR 80-2 *26 FEB 77*
AFLCR 80-3 *1 DEC 77*
AFLCR 80-3 CH 1 *31 MAR 78*
AFLCR 80-4 *4 JUN 75*
AFLCR 80-5 *7 AUG 72*
AFLCR 80-6 *9 FEB 76*
AFLCR 80-12 *3 JAN 75*
AFLCR 84-1 *3 MAR 72*
AFLCR 87-1 *23 DEC 76*
AFLCR 100-1 *20 JUL 76*

AFLCR 127-11 *25 OCT 74*
AFLCR 171-2 *14 OCT 77*
AFLCR 171-7 *15 JAN 76*
AFLCR 171-8 *22 APR 77*
AFLCR 171-12 *5 JUN 78*
AFLCR 171-15 *1 AUG 77*
AFLCR 171-24 *26 APR 77*
AFLCR 171-26 *15 DEC 75*
AFLCR 171-30 *12 JAN 78*
AFLCR 171-51 *3 FEB 78*
AFLCR 171-58 *13 OCT 78*
AFLCR 171-86 *16 FEB 79*
AFLCR 171-91 ATCH 7 *23 JUN 75*
AFLCR 171-94 *25 AUG 78*
AFLCR 171-110 *7 JUN 77*
AFLCR 171-116 *14 SEP 76*
AFLCR 171-120 *5 AUG 77*
AFLCR 171-343 *12 SEP 75* *
AFLCR 171-380 **
AFLCR 177-3 *5 MAY 78*
AFLCR 177-4 *19 APR 77*
AFLCR 177-105 *31 MAR 78*
AFLCR 178-1 *4 MAR 77*
AFLCR 300-22 **
AFLCR 300-23 **
AFLCR 310-1 *15 DEC 78*
AFLCR 375-2 *26 FEB 65* *
AFLCR 375-4 *6 OCT 70*
AFLCR 400-1 *10 FEB 78*
AFLCR 400-5 *14 JUN 79*
AFLCR 400-9 ATCH 1 *14 DEC 76*
AFLCR 400-16 ATCH 2 *17 AUG 78*
AFLCR 400-12 *20 MAR 75*
AFLCR 400-14 *24 AUG 78*
AFLCR 400-15 *31 OCT 69*
AFLCR 400-16 *18 JAN 74*
AFLCR 400-17 *8 JAN 75*
AFLCR 400-20 *3 OCT 73*
AFLCR 400-21 DARCOMR 700-89 NAVMATINST 4790.23A MCO P4610.22A ATCH *6 MAR 78*
AFLCR 400-22 *22 JUL 75*
AFLCR 400-23 *10 JAN 73*
AFLCR 800-16 **
AFLCR 800-18 **
AFLCR/AFSCR 57-7 *30 SEP 75*
AFLCR/AFSCR 67-12 *5 SEP 75*
AFLCR/AFSCR 71-2 DARCOMR 700-17 NAVMATINST 4000.2 MCO 4000.34 DLAR 4145.32 *78*
AFLCR/AFSCR 80-28 *10 MAR 78*
AFLCR/AFSCR 127-101 *23 DEC 76*
AFLCR/AFSCR 178-7 *5 AUG 75*
AFM 1-1 *14 FEB 79*
AFM 11-1 *2 JAN 76*
AFM 57-1 *13 APR 76*
AFM 65-110 *1 APR 80*
AFM 65-562 C4 ATCH 5 *1 MAY 77*
AFM 66-1 *10 FEB 70* *
AFM 66-12 *16 NOV 71* *
AFM 66-17 *6 APR 61* *
AFM 66-18 *26 FEB 73*
AFM 66-261 *1 AUG 78*
AFM 67-1, VOL I, PART ONE *25 AUG 75*
AFM 67-1, VOL II, PART TWO, *1 JUN 79*
AFM 67-3 *28 JUN 55* *
AFM 67-25 *26 APR 61* *
AFM 75-1 *30 NOV 70*
AFM 75-10 **
AFM 77-1 *12 MAY 67*
AFM 78-4 *1 JUN 61*
AFM 85-26 *10 MAY 65* *
AFM 100-2, VOL I, ATCH 4, *7 MAY 76*
AFM 127-100 Attachment 1 *16 MAR 72* *
AFM 127-201 *23 OCT 73*
AFM 170-7 **
AFM 171-109, VOL II *24 MAY 74*
AFM 171-300 *1 OCT 76*
AFM 172-1, VOL I, ATCH 1 *15 MAR 74*
AFM 172-1, VOL III, ATCH 1, *22 NOV 76*
AFM 177-300 *19 OCT 76*
AFM 177-300 C 2 *1 SEP 77*
AFM 400-1, VOL I, ATCH 1, *21 JUN 76*
AFM 400-1, VOL II, *18 DEC 78*
AFM 400-2 *1 NOV 68*
AFM 400-46 *18 MAR 65*
AFP 70-1-3 *25 FEB 70*
AFP 71-4 *24 JUN 68*
AFP 71-15 *30 SEP 76*
AFPK 24-101.25 **
AFR 11-4 *19 JUN 74*
AFR 23-2 *24 FEB 78*
AFR 26-12 *9 FEB 67* *
AFR 27-1 *2 OCT 71*
AFR 27-5 *6 MAY 66*
AFR 27-9 *19 APR 73*
AFR 27-10 *28 MAY 68* *
AFR 55-22 AR 95-20 NAVAIRINST 3710.1B DLAR 8210.1 *8 OCT 71*
AFR 57-1 *12 JUN 79*
AFR 57-4 *15 DEC 77*
AFR 57-6 *31 MAR 69*
AFR 60-1 AFSC SUPP 1 *23 AUG 76*
AFR 65-110 ATCH 2 *9 SEP 77*
AFR 65-1 *17 OCT 75*
AFR 65-2 *2 JUL 73*

AFR 65-3 APPENDIX A *1 JUL 74*
AFR 65-7 *13 OCT 71*
AFR 65-662 *1 JUL 76*
AFR 66-3 *8 NOV 76*
AFR 66-6 *25 MAR 74*
AFR 66-7 *1 AUG 73*
AFR 66-11 *8 MAY 75*
AFR 66-12 *2 JUL 76*
AFR 66-14 ATCH 1 *15 NOV 78*
AFR 66-17 *6 APR 61* *
AFR 66-19 AR 310-70 NAVMATINST 5600.11A MCO 5215.16 DSAR 4151.9 *6DEC76*
AFR 66-1 *2 JAN 80*
AFR 66-20 *29 JAN 73* *
AFR 66-21 *8 MAR 71* *
AFR 66-28 *1 AUG 73*
AFR 66-29 *26 AUG 69* *
AFR 66-30 *10 JAN 77*
AFR 66-38 *5 FEB 71*
AFR 66-39 *14 JUL 77*
AFR 66-45 *(SEE AR 700-82 22 JUN 71)*
AFR 66-50 *24 SEP 69*
AFR 67-1 *16 JUN 75*
AFR 67-4 AR 700-96 NAVMATINST 4000.35 MCO 4235.22 *15 MAR 74*
AFR 67-7 *(SEE DSAR 4140.60 31 MAR 76)*
AFR 67-16 *(SEE DSAR 4140.55 APR 76)*
AFR 67-21 *11 JUL 75*
AFR 67-22 *(SEE DSAR 4140.61 6 MAY 74)*
AFR 67-25 *31 DEC 75*
AFR 67-27 *19 JUL 78*
AFR 67-28 *30 SEP 77*
AFR 67-36 *(SEE DSAR 4140.56 29 APR 75)*
AFR 67-39 *14 FEB 79*
AFR 67-40 *(SEE DSAR 4140.35 30 JAN 73)*
AFR 67-47 *17 FEB 70*
AFR 67-57 *13 DEC 79*
AFR 67-73 *(SEE DSAR 4145 26 JUL 70)*
AFR 67-80 *(SEE DLAR 4185.1 2 SEP 77)*
AFR 67-96 *(SEE AR 710-26 JAN 74)*
AFR 67-97 ATCH 1 *7 OCT 74*
AFR 67-125 *(SEE DSAR 4235.18 25 FEB 75)*
AFR 69-8 ATCH 1 *1 NOV 74*
AFR 70-9 *25 SEP 79*
AFR 70-15 *16 APR 76*
AFR 70-17 *(SEE DSAR 4115.3 17 SEP 70)*
AFR 71-2 *26 AUG 75*
AFR 71-6 *(SEE AR 700-15 20 JUN 75)*
AFR 71-9 *4 APR 77*
AFR 71-12 *16 AUG 79*
AFR 71-13 *(SEE AR 700-58 31 OCT 74)*
AFR 72-5 *18 OCT 74*
AFR 72-9 *9 NOV 71*
AFR 72-11 *(SEE DSAR 4130.4 6 APR 70)*
AFR 72-12 *9 DEC 68*
AFR 74-2 *10 OCT 79*
AFR 74-5 *(SEE DSAR 4155.3 19 AUG 74)*
AFR 74-6 *(SEE DLAR 4155.24 11 NOV 76)*
AFR 74-10 *3 APR 74*
AFR 74-12 *(SEE DSAR 4125 1 27 MAY 69)*
AFR 74-15 *(SEE DSAM 8200.1 30 AUG 76)*
AFR 75-10 *(SEE AR 55-9 28 NOV 75)*
AFR 75-15 *6 JUN 79*
AFR 75-30 *6 OCT 70*
AFR 75-37 *(SEE AR 55-23 26 AUG 74)*
AFR 75-39 *(SEE AR 55-36 28 FEB 77)*
AFR 75-41 *(SEE AR 55-358 SEP 75)*
AFR 75-88 *(SEE AR 55-80 3 JAN 78)*
AFR 76-4 **
AFR 76-7 *6 OCT 67*
AFR 76-15 *25 MAR 74*
AFR 76-16 *15 MAR 71*
AFR 76-33 **
AFR 76-38 AR 59-8 OPNAVINST 4630.18D MCO 4630.6C DSAR 4540.9 *13 AUG 76*
AFR 77-6 *16 JUL 69* *
AFR 78-13 *12 DEC 75*
AFR 78-13 ATCH 3 *12 MAY 77*
AFR 78-22 *26 JUL 76*
AFR 80-5 *9 AUG 78*
AFR 80-8 *(SEE AR 70-59 2 NOV 77)*
AFR 80-10 *15 MAY 80*
AFR 80-14, ATCH 1 *19 JUL 76*
AFR 80-18 *(SEE AR 70-44 1 SEP 78)*
AFR 80-29 **
AFR 80-38 AFSC SUPP 1 *12 JUL 74*
AFR 80-39 *(SEE DLAR 4185 10 5 MAY 77)*
AFR 80-40 *2 MAR 70*
AFR 80-41 *2 MAR 70* *
AFR 80-53 AFSC SUPP 1 *29 JUN 78*
AFR 84-2 *20 MAY 69* *
AFR 85-6 *20 AUG 69* *
AFR 88-9 *3 MAY 62* *
AFR 100-18 CH 2 ATCH 4 *13 OCT 78*
AFR 122-1 *20 MAR 80*
AFR 124-10 *(SEE DLAR 5705.2 23 JAN 79)*
AFR 127-8 *19 APR 76*
AFR 127-12 AFSC SUPP 1 *28 APR 77*
AFR 127-100 ATCH 1 *31 MAR 78*
AFR 144-1 ATCH 6 *15 AUG 77*
AFR 163-14 *(SEE DSAR 4155.26 APR 75)*
AFR 167-1 *31 MAY 77*
AFR 167-9 *(SEE DSAR 4145.21 10 NOV 70)*
AFR 170-13 *21 NOV 79*

AFR 172-5 *1 NOV 73*
AFR 172-14 *6 JUL 78*
AFR 173-1 ATCH 1 *10 OCT 75*
AFR 173-4 *16 OCT 72*
AFR 212-1 *6 FEB 70* *
AFR 300-4 *1 DEC 66*
AFR 310-1 *30 JUN 69*
AFR 310-1 C 1 *14 JUN 71*
AFR 320-2 *16 OCT 70* *
AFR 320-5 **
AFR 375-1 *6 MAR 70* *
AFR 375-2 *6 MAR 70* *
AFR 400-10 *10 FEB 75*
AFR 400-11 *6 JUN 75*
AFR 400-1 **
AFR 400-2 *5 FEB 71* *
AFR 400-3 ATCH 1 *18 MAY 78*
AFR 400-20 *8 OCT 76*
AFR 400-22 *(SEE DSAR 8200.5 22 MAY 72)*
AFR 400-26 *10 MAR 78*
AFR 400-44 *10 FEB 78*
AFR 800-4 *10 MAR 75*
AFR 800-5 *6 JUN 80*
AFR 800-6 *7 SEP 76*
AFR 800-8 *27 JUL 72*
AFR 800-8 AFSC/AFLC SUPP 1 *24 NOV 75*
AFR 800-12 *20 MAY 74*
AFR 80-26 *17 FEB 78*
AFSCM 23-43 *28 MAY 69* *
AFSCM 27-1 *15 DEC 66* *
AFSCM 55-425 *31 DEC 75*
AFSCM 57-2 **
AFSCM 65-2 *26 MAY 65* *
AFSCM 70-1 *7 JUN 72*
AFSCM 75-1 *24 OCT 66*
AFSCM 77-265 **
AFSCM 78-1 *17 APR 67* *
AFSCM 78-325 *14 FEB 75*
AFSCM 80-4 *1 AUG 70*
AFSCM 84-2 *
AFSCM 84-3 *14 MAY 71*
AFSCM 127-1 *1 JAN 67*
AFSCM 171-390 VOL I *15 JAN 70*
AFSCM 171-480 VOL I *1 MAY 79*
AFSCM 173-2 *31 JUL 68*
AFSCM 177-265 *1 NOV 77*
AFSCM 177-365
AFSCM 177-3
AFSCM 310-2 *14 MAY 71*
AFSCM 373-3
AFSCM 375-1 *1 JUN 64*
AFSCM 375-3 *15 JUN 61*
AFSCM 375-4 *18 SEP 65* *
AFSCM 375-5 *10 MAR 66* *
AFSCP 55-4 *14 JUL 75*
AFSCP 80-1 *17 JAN 67* *
AFSCP 177-3 *31 MAR 76*
AFSCP/AFLCP 173-5 DARCOM-P 715-5 NAVMATINST P5240 DSAH 8315.2 *1 OCT 76*
AFSCR 8-4 *7 AUG 75*
AFSCR 11-1 *22 JUN 79*
AFSCR 23-30 **
AFSCR 23-37 **
AFSCR 23-43 *28 MAY 69* *
AFSCR 27-1 *6 JUN 77*
AFSCR 27-4 *18 OCT 79*
AFSCR 27-5 *12 AUG 75*
AFSCR 27-6 ATCH 1 *20 SEP 74*
AFSCR 27-9 *12 MAY 78*
AFSCR 27-16 *28 MAR 75*
AFSCR 50-5 *7 OCT 76*
AFSCR 57-2 **
AFSCR 60-1 *6 SEP 77*
AFSCR 60-2 *2 NOV 76*
AFSCR 65-2 *17 APR 78*
AFSCR 66-6 *11 AUG 75*
AFSCR 66-7 *9 MAY 78*
AFSCR 66-9 *29 NOV 78*
AFSCR 66-36 *(SEE NAVMATINST 4710 1 28 JAN 77)*
AFSCR 67-6 *28 OCT 77*
AFSCR 67-7 CH 1 *22 FEB 77*
AFSCR 67-8 ATCH 1 *3 APR 78*
AFSCR 70-2 *16 FEB 79*
AFSCR 70-3 *27 MAR 78*
AFSCR 70-9 *4 OCT 76*
AFSCR 70-13 *2 NOV 76*
AFSCR 72-2
AFSCR 74-1 *8 NOV 78*
AFSCR 76-1 *10 MAY 76*
AFSCR 76-2 *6 DEC 77*
AFSCR 78-4 *2 JUN 66*
AFSCR 78-5 *12 JUL 71*
AFSCR 80-1 *2 SEP 76*
AFSCR 80-8 *22 DEC 77*
AFSCR 80-9 *14 JAN 76*
AFSCR 80-11 *17 MAY 76*
AFSCR 80-12 *22 SEP 77*
AFSCR 80-13 *31 OCT 75*
AFSCR 80-14 *26 FEB 75*
AFSCR 80-14 CH 1 *6 FEB 76*
AFSCR 80-19 *31 MAR 76*
AFSCR 80-21 *22 DEC 75*
AFSCR 80-22 *1 NOV 74*
AFSCR 80-23 *21 FEB 79*

AFSCR 80-25 *24 JUN 77*
AFSCR 80-26 *27 AUG 73*
AFSCR 80-30 *14 APR 76*
AFSCR 80-33 *17 DEC 76*
AFSCR 80-36 *12 JUL 76*
AFSCR 80-37 *25 JUN 73*
AFSCR 84-1 *29 JUN 77*
AFSCR 84-7 *23 MAY 79*
AFSCR 136-3 *17 JUN 77*
AFSCR 170-5 *4 APR 73* *
AFSCR 170-9 ATCH 3 *9 NOV 77*
AFSCR 172-2 *15 JUN 77*
AFSCR 172-2 CH 1 *27 JUL 77*
AFSCR 172-9 *8 FEB 78*
AFSCR 177-1 *11 FEB 74*
AFSCR 177-2 *20 AUG 75*
AFSCR 177-4 *17 FEB 78*
AFSCR 178-3 *7 MAY 79*
AFSCR 178-4 **
AFSCR 178-5 **
AFSCR 200-3 *20 MAY 76*
AFSCR 200-5 *25 JUN 79*
AFSCR 310-1 *11 MAR 74*
AFSCR 320-1 *30 SEP 77*
AFSCR 375-1 *13 NOV 69* *
AFSCR 375-2 *1 OCT 69* *
AFSCR 375-3 *7 NOV 69* *
AFSCR 375-4 *18 SEP 65* *
AFSCR 676-9 **
AFSCR 800-1 *22 JUN 76*
AFSCR 800-10 *20 FEB 79*
AFSCR 800-13 *16 DEC 74*
AFSCR 800-18 *20 SEP 74*
AFSCR 800-22 *21 MAY 74*
AFSCR 800-23 *30 DEC 77*
AFSC/AFLCR 6-1 *18 APR 78*
AFSC/AFLCR 8-1 *15 MAY 75*
AFSC/AFLCR 8-6 *1 OCT 75*
AFSC/AFLCR 55-5 *10 JUL 75*
AFSC/AFLCR 57-8 *30 APR 76*
AFSC/AFLCR 57-49 *15 NOV 76*
AFSC/AFLCR 66-24 *30 MAR 78*
AFSC/AFLCR 66-71 *30 JUN 77*
AFSC/AFLCR 67-20 *11 MAR 77*
AFSC/AFLCR 80-17 *15 JUL 77*
AFSC/AFLCR 80-31 AMCR 70-54 NAVMATINST 10580.1A *19 JUN 72*
AFSC/AFLCR 310-2 *31 JAN 69*
AFSC/AFLCR 800-5 *14 MAY 71*
AFSC/AFLCR 800-11 *28 MAR 73*
AFSC/AFLCR 800-12 *22 FEB 78*
AFSC/AFLCR 800-29 *20 DEC 77*
AMCP 715-3 *OCT 80*
AMCR 11-4 **
AMCR 11-16 *AUG 77*
AMCR 11-27 *MAY 77*
AMCR 11-37 **
AMCR 37-9 *JAN 69*
AR 20-5 *20 DEC 73*
AR 30-12 *(SEE DSAR 4155.3 19 AUG 74)*
AR 31-44 **
AR 32-4 *(SEE DSAR 4235.18 25 FEB 75)*
AR 37-15 **
AR 37-17 **
AR 37-18 **
AR 37-27 *5 DEC 72*
AR 37-55 *30 JUN 72*
AR 37-200 *1 MAR 79*
AR 40-660 *(SEE DSAR 4155.26 APR 75)*
AR 50-30 **
AR 55-9 NAVSUPINST 4600.79 AFR 75-10 MCO 4610.31 *28 NOV 75*
AR 55-15 **
AR 55-23 OPNAVINST 4600.17C AFR 75-37 MCO 4621.2B DLAR 4500.26 *26AUG74*
AR 55-27 *15 JUL 79*
AR 55-28 *5 JUL 73*
AR 55-30 *15 JAN 80*
AR 55-34 *20 JUN 69*
AR 55-35 **
AR 55-36 OPNAVINST 4600.18B AFR 75-39 MCO 4600.19B DSAR 3005.4 *28 FEB77*
AR 55-38 *4 AUG 77*
AR 55-55 **
AR 55-80 OPNAVINST 11210.1A AFR 75-88 MCO 11210.2B DLAR 4500.19 *3 JAN78*
AR 55-355 *15 MAR 69*
AR 55-358 NAVSUP PUB 445 AFR 75-41 MCO P4600.9A DLAH 4510.2 *SEPT 75*
AR 55-650 *5 MAY 66*
AR 58-1 *15 DEC 79*
AR 59-8 *(SEE AFR 76-38 13 AUG 76)*
AR 66-1 **
AR 67-45 **
AR 70-9 *3 OCT 68*
AR 70-10 *29 AUG 75*
AR 70-11 *15 JUL 68*
AR 70-17 *11 NOV 76*
AR 70-21 *(SEE DLAR 4185.1 5 MAY 77)*
AR 70-29 *(SEE DSAR 4125.1 27 MAY 69)*
AR 70-31 *9 SEP 66*
AR 70-35 *15 JAN 70*
AR 70-44 OPNAVINST 4600.22B AFR 80-18 MCO 4610.14C DLAR 4500.25 *18EP78*

AR 70-59 OPNAVINST 3900.27 AFR 80-8 MCO 3920.5 *2 NOV 77*

AR 75-15 *1 NOV 78*

AR 95-20 *(SEE AFR 55-22 8 OCT 71)*

AR 195-8 *(SEE DLAR 5705.2 23 JAN 79)*

AR 210-20 *26 JAN 76*

AR 210-22 **

AR 310-19 *(SEE AFR 66-19 6 DEC 76)*

AR 310-25 *15 SEP 75*

AR 310-44 **

AR 310-70 *6 DEC 76*

AR 320-5 **

AR 352-4 *(SEE DSAR 4140.61 6 MAY 74)*

AR 380-130 **

AR 400-11 **

AR 400-45 **

AR 415-11 *29 MAR 55*

AR 415-15 *4 DEC 75*

AR 415-16 *8 AUG 75*

AR 420-30 **

AR 420-38 **

AR 420-73 **

AR 420-83 *12 JAN 76*

AR 700-1 *7 JUN 77*

AR 700-101 CH 12 AFR 400-50 CH 12 DSAR 4120.7 *15 MAY 74*

AR 700-12 **

AR 700-13 *12 FEB 76*

AR 700-15 NAVSUPINST 4030.28A AFR 71-6 MCO 4030.33A DSAR 4145.7 *20JUN75*

AR 700-18 *21 SEP 73*

AR 700-31 *(SEE DLAR 4185.1 2 SEP 77)*

AR 700-51 *28 FEB 73*

AR 700-58 NAVSUPINST 4030.29 AFR 71-13 MCO P4030.29A DSAR 4145.8 *31OCT74*

AR 700-61 **

AR 700-69 **

AR 700-82 OPNAVINST 4410.2 AFR 66-45 MCO 4400.120 DSAR 4100.6 *22JUN71*

AR 700-96 *(SEE AFR 67-4 15 MAR 74)*

AR 701-5 **

AR 702-4 *(SEE DSAM 8200.1 30 AUG 76)*

AR 702-7 *(SEE DLAR 4155.24 11 NOV 76)*

AR 705-5 *

AR 705-8

AR 705-11

AR 705-15

AR 705-24 *15 MAY 78*

AR 705-25

AR 705-50

AR 705-55

AR 708-3 *(SEE DSAR 4140.56 29 APR 75)*

AR 708-4 *(SEE DSAR 4130.4 6 APR 70)*

AR 708-11 **

AR 708-12 **

AR 710-25 *(SEE DSAR 4140.35 30 JAN 73)*

AR 710-26 NAVSUP PUB 452 REV AFR 67-96 MCO P4400.51A DSAR 4140.47 *JAN74*

AR 710-50 **

AR 710-60 *9 JAN 73*

AR 715-8 *(SEE DSAR 4115.3 17 SEP 70)*

AR 715-19 NAVSUP PUB 479 AFR 70-20 MCO 4215.50 DSAR 4115.6 *OCT 69*

AR 715-22 *MAR 69*

AR 715-23 *(SEE DSAR 8200.5 22 MAY 72)*

AR 720-25 **

AR 725-50 *28 JUN 74*

AR 725-65 **

AR 735-7 **

AR 735-35 **

AR 735-110 *(SEE DSAM 4140.2 13 JAN 69)*

AR 740-12 **

AR 740-30 *(SEE DSAR 4145.26 JUL 70)*

AR 750-1 *1 APR 78*

AR 750-2 **

AR 750-4 *2 JUN 76*

AR 750-25 *25 JUN 71*

AR 750-26 *(SEE DLAM 4155.4 6 DEC 78)*

AR 750-29 **

AR 750-32 *1 DEC 78*

AR 750-50 **

AR 750-57 **

AR 755-1 **

AR 755-15 **

AR 780-5 **

AR 780-45 **

AR 780-62 **

AR 795-8 *(SEE DSAR 4140.60 31 MAR 76)*

AR G35-11-2 *(SEE DSAR 4140.55 APR 76)*

ASO 3216A **

ASOFIELDINST 4440.8B **

ASOINST 4010.3 **

ASOINST 4200.7 **

ASOINST 4200.8 *

ASOINST 4200.15 **

ASOINST 4235.13 *

ASOINST 4400.3

ASOINST 4401

ASOINST 4423.1

ASOINST 4423.5 *

ASOINST 4423.22

ASOINST 4440.25

ASOINST 4710.8

ASOINST 4710.11

ASOINST 5041.2 **
ASOINST P4200.24 **
ASOINST P4200.27 **
ASOINST P4400.24 **
ASOINST P4440.53 **
ASOINST P4440.60 **
ASOINST P4820.4 **
ASOINST P13000.2 **
ASPM No. 2 **
ASPR 1-1402 *1 JUL 76*
ASPR 1-201.26 *1 JUL 76*
ASPR 4-302.1 *1 JUL 76*
ASPR 10-101.9 *1 JUL 76*
ASPR 14-601.7 *1 JUL 76*
ASR 700-87 **
ASR 705-50 **
BDSA NPA Reg. 2 **
BUSANDAINST (NAVSUP) 4040.1 *10 SEP 75*
BUSANDAINST 4400.56 **
BUSANDAINST 4408.1 **
BUSANDAINST 4420.15 **
BUSANDAINST 4421.12 **
BUSANDAINST 4440.29 **
BUSANDAINST 4440.38 **
BUSANDAINST 4440.39 **
BUSANDAINST 4440.105 **
BUSANDAINST 4440.111 **
BUSANDAINST 4858.1 **
BUSHIPSINST 4441.81B **
BUSHIPSINST 4860.21 **
BUWEPSINST 4040.1 **
BUWEPSINST 4200.7 **
BUWEPSINST 4330.12 **
BUWEPSINST 4420.1 **
BUWEPSINST 4423.3 **
BUWEPSINST 5200.25 **
BUWEPSINST 10550.14 **
BUWEPSINST 13052.1 **
BUWEPSINST 13100.4 **
BUWEPSINST 13100.7 **
BUWEPSINST 13850.1
BUWEPSINST (NAVSEA) 4000.3 *28 AUG 75*
BUWEPSINST (NAVSEA) 4350.2A *5 JUN 79*
BUWEPSINST (NAVSEA) 4423.2 *12 JAN 78*
BUWEPSINST (NAVSEA) 4440.14 *1 MAR 77*
BUWEPSINST (NAVSEA) 4700.2 *18 NOV 75*
DAC 76-6 *31 JAN 77*
DAC 76-7 *27 MAY 77*
DAC 76-9 *30 AUG 77*
DAC 76-15 *1 JUN 78*
DAC 76-17 *1 SEP 78*
DAC 76-18 *12 MAR 79*

DAR 1-201.12 **
DAR 1-201.13 **
DAR 1-201.15 **
DAR 1-201.18 **
DAR 1-201.19 **
DAR 1-1401 **
DAR 1-1402 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 1-1901 **
DAR 3-408 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 3-409.1 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 3-410.2 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 4-101.2 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 4-409.3 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 6-1103 *31 OCT 80*
DAR 8-101.2 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 8-101.3 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 8-101.7 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 8-101.9 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 8-101.11 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 8-101.12 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 8-101.17 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 8-101.20 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 8-101.25 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 8-101.27 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 8-101.28 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 10-101.2 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 10-101.3 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 10-101.5 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 10-101.8 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 10-101.9 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 10-101.10 *17 SEP 79*
DAR 10-101.11 *17 SEP 79*
DAR 13-101.11 *1 SEP 78*
DAR 13-101.12 *1 SEP 78*
DAR 13-101.13 *1 SEP 78*
DAR 13-101.1 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 13-101.5 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 13-101.6 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 13-101.7 *1 SEP 78*
DAR 13-101.9 *1 SEP 78*
DAR 14-001.1 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 14-001.3 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 14-001.5 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 14-001.6 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 15-205.1 *1 SEP 78*
DAR 15-205.2 *30 AUG 77*
DAR 15-205.3 *30 AUG 77*
DAR 15-205.4 *30 AUG 77*
DAR 15-205.5 *30 AUG 77*
DAR 18-101.1 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 18-101.2 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 18-506 *1 JUL 76*

DAR 18-506.1 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 18-506.2 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 18-506.3 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 18-506.4 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 18-506.6 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 18-601 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 22-202 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 22-401 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 24-101.15 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 24-101.16 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 24-101.17 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 24-101.20 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 24-101.23 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 24-101.32 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 24-101.3 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 24-101.6 *1 JUL 76*
DAR 24-101.8 *1 JUL 76*
DAR B-102.13 **
DAR B-102.14 **
DAR B-102.17 **
DAR B-102.19 **
DAR B-102.9 **
DAR B-120.12 **
DAR B-311 *1 JUL 76*
DAR C-105 *1 JUL 76*
DAR C-120.4 **
DARCOMR 715-5
(SEE AFSCP/AFLCP 173-5 1 OCT 76)
DARCOMR 715-6 *(SEE AFLCR 73-3 OCT 78)*
DARCOMR 700-17 *(SEE AFLC/AFSCR 71-2 1978)*
DARCOMR 700-99 *(SEE AFLCR 400-21 6 MAR 78)*
DARCOMR 715-6 **
DISR 20-15 *(SEE DLAR 5705.2 23 JAN 79)*
DLAH 4510.2 *(SEE AR 55-358 SEP 75)*
DLAH 5025.2 AFR 67-14 *6 JUL 79*
DLAM 4155.4 AR 750-26 NAVSUP PUB 5011 MCO P4870.45B *6 DEC 78*
DLAR 4145.7 *(SEE AR 700-15 CH-4 1979)*
DLAR 4145.32 *(SEE AFLC/AFSCR 71-2 1978)*
DLAR 4145.34 *(SEE AFLCR 73-3 OCT 78)*
DLAR 4155.24 AR 702-7 NAVMATINST 4855.8B AFR 74-6 MCO 4855.5B *11 NOV 76*
DLAR 4185.1 AFR 67-80 AR 700-31 NAVMATINST 4000.25A MCO 4000.46 *2 SEP 77*
DLAR 4185.10 AR 70-21 NAVMATINST 3900.15 AFR 80-39 MCO 5512.9 *5 MAY 77*
DLAR 4500.19 *(SEE AR 55-80 3 JAN 78)*
DLAR 4500.25 *(SEE AR 70-44 1 SEP 78)*
DLAR 4500.26 *SEE AR 55-23 26 AUG 74)*
DLAR 5705.2 AR 195-8 SECNAVINST 5520.5 AFR 124-10
DISR 20-15 *23 JAN 79*
DLAR 8210.1 *SEE AFR 55-22 1 OCT 71*

DODD 1100.9 *8 SEP 71*
DODD 4105.62 *6 JAN 76*
DODD 4155.18 *22 MAR 69*
DODD 4505.6 *14 AUG 67*
DODD 5000.9 *28 FEB 78*
DODD 7045.1 *7 APR 64*
DODI 1130.2 *18 JUN 79*
DODI 3100.1 *28 APR 61*
DODI 3200.9 *1 JUL 65*
DODI 3210.1 *26 OCT 61*
DODI 3232.1 *3 NOV 55*
DODI 3232.2 *23 FEB 56*
DODI 3232.4 *2 APR 56*
DODI 4000.1 **
DODI 4000.19-M *7 NOV 78*
DODI 4000.20 *11 DEC 62*
DODI 4000.21 **
DODI 4000.4 *16 NOV 60*
DODI 4005.1 *28 JUL 72*
DODI 4005.2 **
DODI 4100.14 *21 NOV 75*
DODI 4100.31 *2 SEP 60*
DODI 4100.32 *17 JAN 61*
DODI 4100.35 *1 OCT 70*
DODI 4100.36 *8 JUL 64*
DODI 4100.37 *7 JUN 74*
DODI 4105.59 *20 AUG 70*
DODI 4105.63-M *DEC 77*
DODI 4120.3 *23 APR 65*
DODI 4120.3-M *JAN 72*
DODI 4120.11 *14 DEC 73*
DODI 4120.13 *30 APR 70*
DODI 4120.21 *9 APR 77*
DODI 4120.22 *20 JUN 77*
DODI 4140.1 *AUG 76*
DODI 4140.17-M *AUG 76*
DODI 4140.18 *1 FEB 71*
DODI 4140.2 *4 DEC 74*
DODI 4140.3 **
DODI 4140.4 *3 SEP 54*
DODI 4140.5 **
DODI 4140.9 *
DODI 4140.20 *26 AUG 63*
DODI 4140.25 *22 DEC 72*
DODI 4140.25-M *DEC 78*
DODI 4140.26 *10 JUL 79*
DODI 4140.26-M VOL I *APR 75*
DODI 4140.27 *8 FEB 74*
DODI 4140.27-M *28 JUN 79*
DODI 4140.32-M *MAR 75*
DODI 4140.34-M *SEP 75*
DODI 4140.35 *12 JUN 73*

DODI 4140.36 *21 JAN 69*
DODI 4140.39 *17 JUL 70*
DODI 4145.20 *29 NOV 61*
DODI 4145.23 **
DODI 4150.2 *28 APR 55*
DODI 4151.1 *20 JUN 70*
DODI 4151.2 *3 OCT 60*
DODI 4151.7 *26 MAR 75*
DODI 4160.21-M CH 11 *JUN 73*
DODI 4200.15 *14 JUL 72*
DODI 4200.37 **
DODI 4225.1 **
DODI 4240.9 **
DODI 4500.17 *16 JAN 69*
DODI 4500.32-R *1 AUG 79*
DODI 4515.2 **
DODI 5000.1 *18 JAN 77*
DODI 5000.8 *15 JUN 61*
DODI 5000.12 *27 APR 65*
DODI 5000.14 **
DODI 5000.19 *12 MAR 76*
DODI 5010.8 *12 MAY 76*
DODI 5010.11 **
DODI 5010.12 *5 DEC 68*
DODI 5010.13 *28 DEC 64*
DODI 5010.14 *4 MAY 65*
DODI 5010.19 *1 MAY 79*
DODI 5010.20 *31 JUL 68*
DODI 5030.41 *1 JUN 77*
DODI 5030.45 *14 DEC 73*
DODI 5100.28 **
DODI 5105.38-M *1 AUG 78*
DODI 5110.19 **
DODI 5150.38-M **
DODI 5154.14 **
DODI 5155.11 **
DODI 5160.2 *17 OCT 73*
DODI 5160.10 *24 MAR 67*
DODI 5160.12 *10 AUG 60*
DODI 5200.20 *24 SEP 70*
DODI 5700.20 *24 SEP 70*
DODI 7000.12 *17 JUL 74*
DODI 7000.1 *22 AUG 66*
DODI 7000.2 *10 JUN 77*
DODI 7000.3 *4 APR 79*
DODI 7000.5 *5 JUN 72*
DODI 7000.6 *6 JUN 68*
DODI 7000.7 *6 JUN 68*
DODI 7040.2 *15 JAN 68*
DODI 7041.3 *28 OCT 77*
DODI 7045.7 *20 OCT 83*
DODI 7200.1

DODI 7220.21 *1 MAY 73*
DODI 7250.10 *10 JAN 80*
DODI 7700.12 *27 NOV 68*
DODI 7720.5 **
DODI 7720.6 *19 MAY 67*
DODI 7730.25 *1 FEB 72*
DODM 4140.22 *JAN 77*
DODM 4140.52 *APR 76*
DODM 5220.22-R *APR 80*
DODM 7200.10 *MAY 77*
DPC 76-6 *31 JAN 77*
DPC 76-7 *29 APR 77*
DPC 76-8 *15 JUN 77*
DPC 76-9 *30 AUG 77*
DSAH 8315.2 *(SEE AFSCP/AFLCP 173-5 1 OCT 76)*
DSAM 4105.2 *MAR 69*
DSAM 4120.3-M *1 AUG 78*
DSAM 4140.1 *18 OCT 72*
DSAM 4140.2 AR 735-110 NAVSUP PUB 5003 MCO P4400 CH 12 *13 JAN 69*
DSAM 4140.4 **
DSAM 4160.1 *6 JUN 66*
DSAM 5130.1 *26 OCT 71*
DSAM 8135.1 *31 OCT 78*
DSAM 8200.1 AR 702-4 NAVMATINST 4355.69A AFR 74-15 MCO P4855.4A *30AUG76*
DSAR 3005.4 *(SEE AR 55-36 28 FEB 77)*
DSAR 4100.6 *(SEE AR 700-82 22 JUN 71)*
DSAR 4115.3 AR 715-8 NAVSUPINST 4215.5B AFR 70-17 MCO 4215.48B *17SEP70*
DSAR 4115.6 *(SEE AR 715-19 OCT 69)*
DSAR 4120.7 *15 APR 68*
DSAR 4125.1 AR 70-29 NAVSUPINST 4454.2 AFR 74-12 MCO 4855.3 *27 MAY 69*
DSAR 4130.4 AR 706-4 NAVSUPINST 4120.36 AFR 72-11 MCO 4410.16 *6APR76*
DSAR 4139.*
DSAR 4140.35 AR 710-25 AFR 67-40 NAVSUPINST 4423.16B MCO 4423.9B *30 JAN 73*
DSAR 4140.47 *(SEE AR 710-26 JAN 74)*
DSAR 4140.55 AR G35-11-2 NAVSUPINST 4440.127D AFR 67-16 MCO 4430.3D *APR 76*
DSAR 4140.56 AR 706-3 NAVSUPINST 4410.45D AFR 67-36 MCO 4410.15D *29 APR 75*
DSAR 4140.60 AR 795-8 NAVSUPINST 4920.9A AFR 67-7 MCO 4140.1A *31MAR76*
DSAR 4140.61 AR 352-4 NAVSUPINST 4400.80 AFR 67-22 *6 MAY 71*
DSAR 4145.7 *SEE AR 700-15 26 JUN 73*
DSAR 4145.8 *SEE AR 700-58 31 OCT 72*
DSAR 4145.11 AR 740-7 NAVSUPINST 4440.146 *8 DEC 72*

DSAR 4145.21 TB MED 284 NAVSUPINST 4610.31 AFR 167-9 *10 NOV 70*
DSAR 4145.26 AR 740-30 NAVSUPINST 4450.19 AFR 67-73 MCO 4450.9A *JUL 70*
DSAR 4151.9 *(SEE AFR 66-19 6 DEC 76)*
DSAR 4155.3 AR 30-12 NAVSUPINST 4355.2B AFR 74-5 MCO 10110.21C *19AUG74*
DSAR 4155.26 AR 40-660 NAVSUPINST 10110.8 AFR 163-14 MCO 10110.38 *APR 75*
DSAR 4235.18 AR 32-4 AFR 67-125 NAVSUPINST 4400.70B MCO 4400.187 *25 FEB 75*
DSAR 4500.3 **
DSAR 4500.20 *21 FEB 75*
DSAR 4540.9 *(SEE AFR 76-38 13 AUG 76)*
DSAR 8200.5 AR 715-23 NAVMATINST 4355.63A AFR 400-22 *22 MAY 72*
FASOINST 4000.7 **
FASOINST 4000.8 **
FASOINST 4000.10 **
FASOINST 4010.5 **
FASOINST 4440.15 **
FASOINST 4215.3 **
FASOINST 4225.1 **
FASOINST 4230.1 **
FASOINST 4400.80 **
FASOINST 4412.3 **
FASOINST 4440.8 **
FASOINST 4440.15 **
FASOINST 4441.9 **
FASOINST 4500.25 **
FASOINST 4700.22 **
FASOINST 4700.25 **
FASOINST 4700.27 **
FASOINST 4710.15 **
FASOINST 13000.1 **
FASOINST 13110.1 **
FASOINST (OPNAV) 4000.1 *11 MAR 71*
FASOINST P5600.2E **
FED MAN M-291 **
FED MAN M-291A **
FSC 2840 **
FSC 7410 **
FSC 7440 **
HOI 27-1
JCS PUB 1 DICTIONARY OF MILITARY AND ASSOCIATED TERMS *3 SEP 74*
MCO 10110.21C *(SEE DSAR 4155.3 19 AUG 74)*
MCO 10110.38 *SEE DSAR 4155.26 APR 75)*
MCO 11210.2B *(SEE AR 55-80 3 JAN 78)*
MCO 3020.5 *(SEE AR 70-59 2 NOV 77)*
MCO 4000.46 *(SEE DLAR 4185.1 2 SEP 77)*
MCO 4030.33A *(SEE AR 700-15 20 JUN 75)*
MCO 4030.34 *(SEE AFLC/AFSCR 71-2 1978)*
MCO 4140.1A (DSAR 4140.60 *31 MAR 76)*
MCO 4200.25A *(SEE AFLCR 73-3 OCT 78)*
MCO 4215.48B *(SEE DSAR 4115.3 17 SEP 70)*
MCO 4215.50 *(SEE AR 715-19 OCT 69)*
MCO 4225.22 *(SEE AFR 67-4 15 MAR 74)*
MCO 4400.120 *(SEE AR 700-82 22 JUN 71)*
MCO 4400.187 *(SEE DSAR 4235.18 25 FEB 75)*
MCO 4410.15D *(SEE DSAR 4140.56 29 APR 75)*
MCO 4410.16 *(SEE DSAR 4130.4 6 APR 70)*
MCO 4423.9B (DSAR 4140.35 *30 JAN 73)*
MCO 4430.3D *(SEE DSAR 4140.55 APR 76)*
MCO 4450.9A *(SEE DSAR 4145.26 JUL 70)*
MCO 4600.19B *(SEE AR 55-36 28 FEB 77)*
MCO 4610.14C *(SEE AR 70-44 1 SEP 78)*
MCO 4610.31 *(SEE AR 55-9 28 NOV 75)*
MCO 4621.2B *(SEE AR 55-23 26 AUG 74)*
MCO 4630.6C *(SEE AFR 76-38 13 AUG 76)*
MCO 4855.3 *(SEE DSAR 4125.1 27 MAY 69)*
MCO 4855.5B *(SEE DLAR 4155.24 11 NOV 76)*
MCO 5215.16 *(SEE AFR 66-19 6 DEC 76)*
MCO 5512.9 *(SEE DLAR 4185.10 5 MAY 77)*
MCO P4030.29A *(SEE AR 700-58 31 OCT 74)*
MCO P4400 CH 12 *(SEE DSAM 4140.2 13 JAN 69)*
MCO P4400.101 **
MCO P4400.51A *(SEE AR 710-26 JAN 74)*
MCO P4410.22A ATCH 6 *(SEE AFLCR 400-21 6 MAR 78)*
MCO P4600.9A *(SEE AR 55-358 SEP 75)*
MCO P4855.4A *(SEE DSAM 8200.1 30 AUG 76)*
MCO P4870.45B *(SEE DLAM 4155.4 6 DEC 78)*
MIL-M-8910 **
MIL-P-27733 **
MIL-STD-17 *23 FEB 65*
MIL-STD-24A **
MIL-STD-28 **
MIL-STD-30 **
MIL-STD-105 *20 MAR 64*
MIL-STD-109 *4 APR 69*
MIL-STD-129C *3 JAN 78*
MIL-STD-130A *5 AUG 77*
MIL-STD-130B *5 AUG 77*
MIL-STD-196 *14 NOV 72*
MIL-STD-280 *7 JUL 69*
MIL-STD-421 **
MIL-STD-471 *8 DEC 78*
MIL-STD-721B *25 AUG 66*
MIL-STD-778 **
MIL-STD-1520 *21 MAR 75*
MIL-STD-804 *15 AUG 66*
NAVAIRINST 3710.1B *(SEE AFR 55-22 8 OCT 71)*
NAVAIRINST 4440.9B *19 OCT 78*

NAVAIRINST 4700-2 **

NAVEXOS P-2426B **

NAVMATINST 3900.8B **

NAVMATINST 3900.15
(SEE DLAR 4185.10 5 MAY 77)

NAVMATINST 3910.4 **

NAVMATINST 4000.20B *26 JAN 76*

NAVMATINST 4000.25A
(SEE DLAR 4185.1 2 SEP 77)

NAVMATINST 4000.35 *(SEE AFR 67-4 15 MAR 74)*

NAVMATINST 4030.8 *(SEE AFLC/AFSCR 71-2 1978)*

NAVMATINST 4200.31A **

NAVMATINST 4200.33A *MAR 69*

NAVMATINST 4200.34A **

NAVMATINST 4350.10C *7 JUL 75*

NAVMATINST 4355.63A
(SEE DSAR 8200.5 22 MAY 72)

NAVMATINST 4355.69A
(SEE DSAM 8200.1 30 AUG 76)

NAVMATINST 4710.1 AFLCR 66-36 AFSCR 66-36
DARCOMR 700-10 *28 JAN 77*

NAVMATINST 4790.23A
(SEE AFLCR 400-21 6 MAR 78)

NAVMATINST 4850.89A **

NAVMATINST 4850.89B **

NAVMATINST 4855.8B
(SEE DLAR 4155.24 11 NOV 76)

NAVMATINST 4900.9 *12 MAY 67*

NAVMATINST 5000.5 **

NAVMATINST 5000.5A **

NAVMATINST 5000.6 **

NAVMATINST 5600.11A *(SEE AFR 66-19 6 DEC 76)*

NAVMATINST 8020.1A **

NAVMATINST 8027.1 AFLC/AFSC 136-5 DARCOM-R 75-2
15 NOV 77

NAVMATINST 11260.1A *(SEE AFLCR 73-3 OCT 78)*

NAVMATINST P5240
(SEE AFSCP/AFLCP 173-5 1 OCT 76

NAVORDOP 2165 *

NAVSUP MANUAL 21051 *

NAVSUP MANUAL 24250 *

NAVSUP MANUAL 26040

NAVSUP PUB 284

NAVSUP PUB 437

NAVSUP PUB 445 *(SEE AR 55-358 SEP 75)*

NAVSUP PUB 452 REV *(SEE AR 710-26 JAN 74)*

NAVSUP PUB 479 *(SEE AR 715-19 OCT 69)*

NAVSUP PUB 5003 *(SEE DSAM 4140.2 13 JAN 69)*

NAVSUP PUB 5011 *(SEE DLAM 4155.4 6 DEC 78)*

NAVSUPINST 4030.28A *(SEE AR 700-15 20 JUN 75)*

NAVSUPINST 4030.29 *(SEE AR 700-58 31 OCT 74)*

NAVSUPINST 4120.36 *SEE DSAR 4140.4 6 APR 70)*

NAVSUPINST 4215.5B
(SEE DSAR 4114.3 17 SEP 70)

NAVSUPINST 4355.2B
(SEE DSAR 4155.3 19 AUG 74)

NAVSUPINST 4400.70B
(SEE DSAR 4235.18 25 FEB 75)

NAVSUPINST 4400.80
(SEE DSAR 4140.61 6 MAY 74)

NAVSUPINST 4410.45D
(SEE DSAR 4140.56 29 APR 75)

NAVSUPINST 4423.10B
(SEE DSAR 4140.35 30 JAN 73)

NAVSUPINST 4423.14A *21 APR 72*

NAVSUPINST 4440.99C *22 NOV 67*

NAVSUPINST 4440.127D *(SEE DSAR 4140.55 APR 76)*

NAVSUPINST 4441.17 **

NAVSUPINST 4456.19A *(SEE DSAR 4145.26 JUL 70)*

NAVSUPINST 4454.2 *(SEE DSAR 4125.1 27 MAY 69)*

NAVSUPINST 4600.79 *(SEE AR 55-9 28 NOV 75)*

NAVSUPINST 4610.31
(SEE DSAR 4145.21 10 NOV 70)

NAVSUPINST 4920.9A
(SEE DSAR 4140.60 31 MAR 76)

NAVSUPINST 10110.8 *(SEE DSAR 4155.26 APR 75)*

ONMINST 4030.1 **

ONMINST 5000.3 **

ONMINST 5000.8 **

OPNAVINST 43 **

OPNAVINST 43P2 **

OPNAVINST 03110.11 **

OPNAVINST 09670.2 *31 AUG 73*

OPNAVINST 10380.1 **

OPNAVINST 11210.1A *(SEE AR 55-80 3 JUN 78)*

OPNAVINST 1540.2C *15 JUN 73*

OPNAVINST 2305.13A *8 APR 77*

OPNAVINST 3900.27 *(SEE AR 70-59 2 NOV 77)*

OPNAVINST 3900.8B **

OPNAVINST 3900.8C **

OPNAVINST 4000.47 **

OPNAVINST 4410.2 *(SEE AR 700-82 22 JUN 71)*

OPNAVINST 4600.17C *(SEE AR 55-23 26 AUG 74)*

OPNAVINST 4600.18B *(SEE AR 55-36 28 FEB 77)*

OPNAVINST 4600.22B *(SEE AR 70-44 1 SEP 78)*

OPNAVINST 4630.18D *(SEE AFR 76-38 13 AUG 76)*

OPNAVINST 4700.17A

OPNAVINST 4720.2 *9 JUL 73*

OPNAVINST 4900.8C

OPNAVINST 5000.19C

OPNAVINST 5000.19E

OPNAVINST 5442.2 *31 AUG 73*

OPNAVINST 5442.2A *31 AUG 73*

OPNAVINST 5510.3

OPNAVINST 11010.1 *1 OCT 79*
OPNAVINST P5442.2A **
SECNAVINST 4400.11 **
SECNAVINST 4423.2A **
SECNAVINST 4423.8 **
SECNAVINST 4814.1 **
SECNAVINST 5010.15 **
SECNAVINST 5215.1C *14 APR 70*
SECNAVINST 5439.72 **
SECNAVINST 5450.4B **
SECNAVINST 5520.5 *(SEE DLAR 5705.2 23 JAN 79)*
TACM 400-1 **
TB MED 284 *(SEE DSAR 4145.21 10 NOV 70)*
T.O. 00-20-1 *1 JAN 79*
T.O. 00-20-3 *1 OCT 78*
T.O. 00-25-115 *1 SEP 79*
T.O. 00-25-4 *1 OCT 78*
T.O. 00-35D-54 *1 JAN 77*
T.O. 1-1-686 *1 AUG 74*
T.O. 42A-1-1 *15 MAY 75*
TM 10-750-2 **
TM 38-260 **
TM 38-570-1 **
TM 38-715 **
TM 38-750 **
TM 38-750-1 **
TM 38-750-2 **

* OUT OF PRINT REFERENCE

** Original document authority pre-dates January 1970 and is no longer available. These terms or definitions are included in this publication for historical purposes and because of their occasional use in verbal or written communication.

*USGPO: 1981 — 757-079/1520

SUPPLEMENTARY

INFORMATION

AD-A100655

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
AIR FORCE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (ATC)
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO 45433

13 July 1981

Defense Technical Information Center
Cameron Station
Alexandria, VA 22314

In early June, 1981 we forwarded three copies of the Compendium of Authenticated Logistics Terms, Definitions and Acronyms (~~AFIT-100091~~) AD-A100655 to your agency. A recent review reveals that page numbered "vii" is not totally correct.

Please use the attached copy of page "vii" in future reproductions of the publications.

Thank you for your continued support.

Richard M Davis

RICHARD M. DAVIS
Head, Dept of Communication
and Humanities
School of Systems and Logistics

1 Atch
Page vii



EDITORIAL STAFF

EDITOR IN CHIEF

Colonel John A. McCann, USAF (Ret.)

ASSOCIATE EDITOR IN CHIEF

Mr. Ernest R. Keucher

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Maj Max E. Furrer, USAF
Lt John W. Hensley, USN
Dr. Herbert G. Hoehl
Mr. Ernest R. Keucher
Maj Joel B. Knowles, USAF
Maj James T. Lindsey, USAF
Lt Col Jack L. McChesney, USAF
Maj Thomas E. Peoples, USA
Lt Col William C. Pursch, USA
Mr. Lewis J. Williams

ASSISTANT EDITORS

Mr. Warren S. Barnes
Lt Col Ronald D. Blackledge, USAF
Maj Thomas L. Bowman, USAF
Capt Lloyd L. Carter, USAF
Maj William G. Cembor, USA
Maj George T. Crum, USAF
Mr. Jeffrey C. Daneman
Dr. John W. Demidovich
Lt Col Ronald J. Dierker, USAF
Capt Douglas W. Edgar, USAF
Capt Larry W. Emmelhainz, USAF
Lt Col Loren E. Exley, USAF
Capt George M. Farnell, USAF
Maj John R. Folkeson, USAF
Lt Col Glaston J. Ford, USA
Mr. Charles R. Feeley
Mr. Jack R. Hale
Maj Thomas C. Harrington, USAF
Mr. Charles C. Jackson
Capt Roland D. Kankey, USAF
Lt Col Arthur T. King, USAF
Lt Col Wayne D. Kirk, USAF
Lt Col Ronald E. Knipfer, USAF
Maj Joel B. Knowles, USAF
Capt Steven C. Lathrop, USAF
Lt Col William C. Letzkus, USAF
Mr. B. Joseph May
Mr. Dyke McCarty
Dr. Leslie M. Norton
Capt Elaine R. Pyant, USAF
Lt Michael Roberts, USAF
LCDR David L. Rutherford, USN
Capt Thomas A. Sandman, USAF
Dr. Samuel F. Stebelton
Maj Matthew D. Shields, USAF
Lt Col Alan R. Stout, USAF
Maj William F. Stevens, USAF
Maj Harold K. Smith, USAF
Dr. Richard T. Taliaferro
Mr. Roy Wood, Jr.
Maj Leslie J. Zambo, USAF

CONTRIBUTING SPECIALISTS

Mr. Richard J. Balk
Mr. J. David Bigl
Lt Edmund L. Laugel, USAF
Mr. Donald E. Murray
Mr. David W. Thomson
Mr. Raymond E. Wheaton
Capt Larry L. Whiting, USAF
Mrs. Nancy I. Wiviott
Mrs. Patricia E. Knopp

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANTS

Ruth Alexander
Millie Carman
Virginia Crawford
Vickie Davis
Linda Dow
Brenda Hensley
Jean Kricker
Peggy Limbach
Kim Mann
Renita Rapp
Waneta Tarlton
Julie Williams
Ginny Zahara