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APPENDIX F

TERMS AND ACRONYMS

AN ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS WITH DEFINITIONS GERMANE TO THE NAVAL AIR WARFARE CENTER TRAINING SYSTEMS DIVISION GUIDE (NAWCTSD P-530)

The definitions contained herein are excerpts from authoritative Navy and DOD documents. They may vary with definitions contained in other documents.

ACCOUNTABLE ACTIVITY.

The activity designated to submit Plant Property Reports for Shore (Field) activities. Fiscal officers of accountable activities listed in NAVCOMPT Manual, Chapter II, Volume 5, have responsibility for submission of required financial reports and will ensure plant property is identified and reported.

ACQUISITION CATEGORIES (ACATs).

The ACAT system (Figure A-3) is the Navy's primary means of achieving controlled decentralization of Research and Development Activity (RDA) management (DODINST 5000.2M, Defense Acquisition Management Documentation and Reports). ACAT I is the highest. The lower the ACAT in the ACAT hierarchy, the lower the decision making level and, in general, the less extensive the documentation requirements. All programs in ACATs I through IV require Operational Test and Evaluation (OTE) by Commander Operational Test and Evaluation Force (COMOPTEVFOR), the Navy's independent OTE agency. VCNO will publish a consolidated listing of all ACAT assignments at six month intervals, or more frequently if required.

ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND DATA REQUIREMENTS CONTROL LIST (AMSDL).

The AMSDL, DOD 5010.12-L, lists documents and catalogs all source documents and data item descriptions approved by the Department of Defense (DOD) clearance officer for contract application.

ACQUISITION PHASE.

The acquisition phase of a training device is that period of the device's life cycle that encompasses the processes of contract definition, design, development, and production.

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ACQUISITION PROCESS.

The acquisition process for a training device encompasses concept formulation, validation, contract definition, design development, and production.

ACQUISITION STREAMLINING.

Any action that results in more efficient and effective use of resources to develop, produce, and deploy quality defense systems and products. This includes ensuring that only cost effective requirements are included, at the most appropriate time, in system and equipment solicitations and contracts.

AIR TACTICS TRAINER.

A trainer that simulates the aircraft electronic and avionic operational systems, and the environmental effects which are encountered. It is used for air crew training in the tactical application of the operational systems.

AIR TASK.

The principal Naval Air Systems Command Headquarters (NAVAIR HQ) document for assigning work to field activities. The Air Task formalizes agreements between NAVAIR HQ and the field activity on the technical work to be performed and funded in a given fiscal year. More detailed assignments are made and funded for performance of specific tasks within the scope of a previously assigned Air Task by means of a work unit assignment (WUA).

ALLOWANCE PARTS LIST (APL).

The APL is a technical and supply document prepared for an equipment and component provisioned by the program support inventory control point (PSICP). It provides repair parts data and stock number cross reference information to technicians and supply personnel.

APPROVAL CODE.

This is a code for use by operation personnel in determining the appropriate approval authority for Cognizance Symbol 2"0" training equipment requisitions and dispositions. Approval codes are: 1 - Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air) authority delegated to NAWCTSD by same; 2 - Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air); 3 - Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command; 4 - Chief of Naval Education and Training; 5 - Commanding General of the Marine Corps; 6 - U.S. Naval Academy; 7 - Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; 8 - Commander, Naval Reserve Forces; 9 - Commander, Ocean Command; 10 - Other.

AUDIOVISUAL SERVICES.

Those functions performed in the production, utilization, distribution, and storage of audiovisual materials such as storyboarding, scription, photography, sound or television recording, film processing, film or tape editing, animation, graphic arts, audiovisual media depository and record center operations, reproduction and distribution of products, loan of audiovisual products or equipment, and presentation of television, audio, still, or motion picture information.

AUTHORIZED DATA LIST (ADL).

A manual of approved NAWCTSD-unique or DOD Data Item Descriptions most frequently used in selecting technical data requirements for contractual application.

BASELINE FIELD (MASTER) COPY.

The field (master) copy is the configuration-managed reference copy document (or set of documents) retained by the In-Service Engineering Office (ISEO). It is official NAWCTSD configuration documentation. The field (master) copy is an "off-site" version of the master copy. The master copy will be maintained at a centralized site in NAWCTSD Orlando for local use by Orlando-based codes.

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BASIC DESIGN ENGINEERING COGNIZANCE.

The responsibility assigned and authorization delegated to an organization or individual which can be assumed and exercised as necessary to cause required engineering and procurement support functions to be performed.

BUILT-IN TEST EQUIPMENT (BITE).

Any device which is a part of the equipment or system and is used for the express purpose of testing that equipment or system. BITE is an identifiable unit of the equipment or system.

CANNIBALIZATION.

The removal of serviceable material from one equipment for installation in another equipment to restore the latter to a serviceable condition.

CATALOGING.

Cataloging comprises the naming, describing, and stock numbering of items of supply and publishing of such identification and stock numbers in one or more supply publications.

COGNIZANCE SYMBOL 2"0" TRAINING EQUIPMENT.

Training device and training aid end items which have been specifically developed, procured, cataloged, and distributed by NAWCTSD to fulfill a training requirement established by a training agency. This category also includes training equipment (other than operational equipment) procured by Systems Commanders and Chief of Bureaus and Offices and subsequently transferred to the NAWCTSD for cataloging, maintenance, and support. In addition to end item training equipment, Cognizance Symbol 2"0" includes those related training device components, accessories, modification kits and related material, tool dies, jigs, and fixtures requiring issue or procurement determination by a training equipment specialist or engineer. Inventory management of Cogni-

zance Symbol 2"0" training equipment is the responsibility of the NAWCTSD.

The following material is excluded from Cognizance Symbol 2"0": 16mm and 35mm training films and library books, training type aircraft, operational equipment used for training, general purpose sound motion picture projectors which are not an integral part of a training device, and repair parts used in training devices which are assigned to the cognizance of another inventory control point.

COGNIZANCE SYMBOLS.

Alphabetical or alphanumeric codes prefixed to National Stock Numbers to identify and designate the Bureau, Office, or Inventory Control Point which exercises supply management over specified categories of material.

COGNIZANT COMMANDER.

Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic (cognizant Commander of all Marine Corps Bases and Marine Corps Stations on the East coast, except MCCDC). Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific (cognizant Commander of all Marine Corps Bases and Marine Corps Stations on the West Coast and in the Pacific area).

COGNIZANT FIELD ACTIVITY (CFA).

The field activity delegated the responsibility and authority to perform all or a portion of the in-service engineering functions for major weapon systems or classes of equipment. NAVAIRSYSCOMINST 5400.14C provides further details of CFA responsibilities. The NAWCTSD is the CFA for Cognizance Symbol 2"0" training systems and equipment.

COGNIZANT SPONSOR.

Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (DCNO) or Deputy Major Staff Office (DMSO) responsible for a specific warfare area of operational readiness that a training device supports. Examples include: Undersea (N87), Surface (N86), and Aviation (N88).

COLD START.

The term "cold start" refers to that process by which a trainer hardware with one or more embedded computers without software is transformed in an orderly manner to a complete trainer with a full complement of executable software. The process may be described as follows: The source program or files (i.e., macros, diagnostics, data files, etc.) is compiled, linked, and loaded (other operations may be necessary) into the training device computers, generally by using commercially available software. The proper operation of the training device is then verified utilizing the installed software to ensure that design specification and planned operational requirements have been achieved.

COMMERCIAL COMPUTER DOCUMENTATION SET (CCDS).

For a specific training device type, the CCDS consists of all off-the-shelf commercial computer manuals (e.g., operation, programming, maintenance, and reference manuals as applicable). The CCDS includes documentation for all peripheral equipment delivered under the contract. The manuals cover all options and modifications provided for the equipment.

COMMERCIAL OFF-THE-SHELF (COTS) EQUIPMENT.

Equipment, or a subassembly thereof, for use in the training devices that comply with either of the following criteria:

- a. Unmodified equipment produced by an established commercial manufacturer, used for other than govern-

ment purposes, and sold to the general public in substantial quantities (parties other than the government and affiliates of the vendor) during the course of conducting normal business operations. Quantities are considered substantial if all the criteria established by Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 15.804-3(f)(2) are met.

b. Unmodified equipment produced by an established manufacturer and sold to a significant number of customers and installed in training devices with a field mean time between failures (MTBF) consistent with systems requirements may be prequalified as equivalent to off-the-shelf equipment. In order for the manufacturer's product to be considered for prequalification as equivalent to COTS equipment, he must establish that this product is either:

- (1) Manufactured on a continuous production line with an established production quality record, or
- (2) Manufactured in production lots, under lot and configuration controls, using an established manufacturing facility with a documented production quality record.

COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (CSE).

This equipment is comprised of only those general purpose items supplying or measuring broad parameters or physical properties that are known to be established in the using service's inventory (e.g., ground electrical pneumatic and hydraulic power units, towing, hoisting and fueling devices, signal generation devices, voltage, amperage, and phase measuring devices, etc.). The application of the support equipment (SE) items to other articles, systems, or components does not in itself categorize the items as CSE.

COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING (CAD/CAM).

An integrated collection of modern automated vector design and engineering tools. Use of CAD/CAM will develop a set of integrated core capabilities common to all installations augmented by more specialized functions to meet the needs of different user communities such as ship design, electronics design, and aircraft design. DODINST 5000.2, Part 6, Section N, para. 3, specifically requires use of CALS and CAD/CAM/CAE.

COMPUTER RESOURCES LIFE-CYCLE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CRLCMP).

The Navy's plan for developing and supporting computer resources, including software, throughout the system life cycle (refer to DODINST 5000.2). The CRLCMP is a living document that is prepared by the development agency and maintained throughout the operational life of the system. The CRLCMP development is initiated prior to Milestone I, updated and coordinated by Milestone II, and completed prior to the end of engineering and manufacturing development. The CRLCMP will be reviewed at least annually and updated as required.

COMPUTER SOFTWARE SUPPORT.

Engineering change support as related to simulator digital computer software including: Modifications to computer software as necessary to meet training or logistic support requirements; design and development of new computer software as required; baseline management of computer software involving the identification, collection, storage, reproduction, and distribution of computer programs and associated documentation essential to daily operations; computer program housekeeping including assemble/compile operations and those design, development, and modification functions concerned with the clarity and efficiency of computer programs.

CONCEPT FORMULATION.

The principal objective of concept formulation is to provide the technical, economical, and military basis for a conditional decision to initiate engineering development.

CONFIGURATION.

The functional and/or physical characteristics of hardware/computer programs as set forth in technical documentation and achieved in a product.

CONFIGURATION AUDITS.

Audits that 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.} The two types of configuration audits are:

a. Functional Configuration Audit (FCA).

The formal examination of functional characteristics test data results for a Configuration Item (CI). Deficiencies are tracked to resolution in order to status account differences from required performance.

b. Physical Configuration Audit (PCA).

The formal examination of the as-built configuration documentation against the CI in order to establish the CI's initial product baseline configuration identification.

CONFIGURATION BASELINE.

A configuration identification document or set of such documents formally designated and fixed at a specific time describing the configuration item. The product baseline, plus approved changes, constitutes the current configuration identification.

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CONFIGURATION ITEM (CI).

An aggregation of hardware/computer programs or any of their discrete portions which satisfies an end use function and is designated by the government to be a configuration item. Any item required for logistic support and/or designated for separate procurement is a part of the configuration. CI documents are those specification items whose functions and performance parameters define (specify) and control overall end use functions and performance. The largest possible CI for a trainer is the entire trainer unit, and the smallest CI is an individual part. Examples are: computers, tape recorders, instructor consoles, test equipment, maintenance handbooks, maintenance drawings, and repair parts listings.

CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT.

A discipline applying technical and administrative direction and surveillance to identify and document the functional and physical characteristics of a configuration; control and document changes to those characteristics; audit, record, and report change processing and implementation status.

CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SYSTEM (CMSS).

A computerized configuration status accounting system operated by the NAWCTSD for the purpose of tracking all trainer engineer changes. The system monitors training device changes to provide information to ensure timely NAWCTSD actions/responses regarding the change and can provide configuration status reports for each device for which engineering changes have been requested.

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.

CONSTRUCTIVE CHANGE.

An agreement that is not binding solely because the government representative who made it lacked the authority to enter into that agreement on behalf of the government. The change clause, and other appropriate clauses of the contract, can be used by the Contracting Officer to effect legal binding changes to the contract. The disputes clause allows the contractor to claim reimbursement against any impact on the contract. The contractor is able to process a claim against the government as a result of unauthorized or constructive changes. Common examples are: Acceleration: when the government forces the contractor to deliver ahead of schedule; Government Furnished Property: government equipment or data causes an adverse effect on contractor performance; Method of Work: when the government forces the contractor to use a specific design approach or fabrication method not defined in the specification or engineering change proposal; Contract Interpretation: when the government makes an incorrect interpretation of the contract or specification.

CONSULTANT SERVICES (CS).

These are services acquired from non-governmental sources to support the mission of the activity. Budgeting, contractual, and programmatic decision making are expressly prohibited from contracting out.

CONTINUOUS ACQUISITION AND LIFE-CYCLE SUPPORT (CALs).

CALS is a Navy initiative designed to create, within the DOD and industry, an integrated system of systems that can create, transform, store, transmit, and use technical information as it evolves through the design, manufacture, and support of defense weapon systems and equipment. Such a system of systems will enable DOD to

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design more reliable weapon systems more quickly and less expensively; to manage their evolving configuration in near-real-time; and to plan, acquire, and deliver their essential follow-on logistic support more promptly, economically, accurately, and effectively. Representative systems that would fall under the CALS umbrella initiative are the following: Automated Document Management and Publishing System (ADMAPS), Joint Engineering Data Management Information Control System (JEDMICS), Computer Aided Design (CAD)/Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAM)/Computer Aided Engineering (CAE) systems.

CONTRACT ADVISORY AND ASSISTANCE SERVICES (CAAS) {FORMERLY CALLED CONTRACT SUPPORT SERVICES (CSS)}. Any Actions.

These are services acquired from non-governmental sources to support the mission of the activity. Budgeting, contractual, and programmatic decision making are expressly prohibited from contracting out.

CONTRACT DATA REQUIREMENTS LIST (CDRL).

A list of data requirements that is authorized for a specific acquisition and is made a part of the contract. This list is prepared on DD Form 1423 and includes all forms of data (e.g., reports, lists, computer software, etc.). The CDRL is an exhibit to the contract and not an attachment to any other exhibit.

CONTRACT FIELD SERVICES (CFS).

Those engineering and technical services provided to the government by the prime manufacturer's employees or by a contract with commercial sources, which will be those required to operate and maintain the system during the initial support period to achieve availability parameters specified for that system.

CONTRACTING OFFICER'S REPRESENTATIVE (COR).

The individual authorized to issue and administer task order contracts which provide for the assignment of work or tasks to the contractor by issuance of task orders within the scope, level-of-effort, and funding of the contract.

CONTRACTOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF SIMULATORS (COMS).

A program to provide commercial contractor personnel who possess requisite skill levels to operate and maintain training systems in direct support of training activities.

CUSTODY AND INVENTORY RECORD/INVENTORY SHORTAGE RECORD OF ACCOUNTABLE ITEMS.

A permanent detailed equipment inventory and service record maintained under the supervision of the device office in charge. They are initially filled out and completed by the device prime contractor and delivered to the device custodian. These records are designed for use from official acceptance of a device until its disposal, for periodic inventory checks, and as an instrument of transfer/receipt when involving training devices qualifying as Class 3 plant property.

DATA ITEM DESCRIPTION (DID).

A completed form that defines the data required of a contractor and is specified on a DD Form 1664. This form specifically defines the data content, format, preparation instructions, and intended use. Classification of DIDs is as follows:

a. Type I DID.

A Type I DID describes data preparation instructions applicable to data requirements associated with a source document.

b. Type II DID.

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A Type II DID describes data preparation instructions applicable to data requirements not associated with a source document.

c. Type III DID.

A Type III DID is prepared for one-time use in a single acquisition. A Type III DID may or may not be associated with a source document. Any further requirement for data described by a Type III DID requires conversion to a Type I or Type II DID before its reuse in subsequent acquisitions.

DATA MANAGEMENT.

The discipline which embraces the identification, coordination, collation, validation, integration, and control of data requirements, planning for the timely and economical acquisition of data; ensuring the adequacy of acquired data for their intended use; and management of data assets after receipt. This discipline also includes supervision of the distribution of data required under the contract and monitoring storage, retrieval, and disposal of these data.

DATA SCRUB.

A meeting of all the project team members to determine/review the essential data item requirements for a given contract.

DEFENSE UTILIZATION PROGRAM.

Selected excess/obsolete Cognizance Symbol 2"0" items are screened with other services for possible utilization prior to authorizing disposal. These procedures are required to meet DOD objectives of utilizing existing material assets to the fullest extent possible and to prevent concurrent acquisition and disposal of items within DOD. The report of Utilization Transfers of Supply System Stocks is prepared and submitted quarterly to the Commander, Defense Property Disposal Service.

DEMILITARIZATION.

As it applies to training devices, it is the sequence of actions wherein NAWCTSD is required to specify the key point to be demilitarized when issuing disposal instructions for classified items and for other training equipment having a specified military application. A special review of applicable items is conducted with cognizant technical personnel when it is determined necessary to provide demilitarization instructions.

DEPOT LEVEL REPAIR (DLR).

Maintenance done on material requiring major rework or a complete rebuild of parts, assemblies, subassemblies, and end items, including the manufacture, modification, testing, and reclamation of parts as required. "O" level maintenance serves to support lower levels of maintenance by providing technical assistance and performing that maintenance beyond the responsibility of "O" and "I" level maintenance. "D" level maintenance provides stocks of serviceable equipment by using more extensive facilities for repair than are available in lower level maintenance activities.

DESIGN FOR TESTABILITY.

Design for testability is defined as those design features which allow the status (operational, inoperable, or degraded) of an equipment to be determined in a timely fashion. Examples of testability design considerations are: improved test point access, external clock control, and improved partitioning of complex digital boards into manageable segments.

DESIGN INTERFACE.

The relationship of logistics-related design parameters, such as reliability and maintainability, to readiness and support resource requirements. These logistics-related design parameters are expressed in operational terms rather than as inherent values and specifically relate to

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system readiness objectives and support costs of the material system.

DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS PAPER (DOP).

A document prepared by a Systems Command for CNO in which alternative approaches to achieve a capability are presented. The DOP is submitted in response to a technical objectives review (TOR). The DOP provides CNO the technical information on which to base a decision for further development and contains cost-versus-time and cost-versus-performance tradeoffs for the technical approach presented. An appraisal of the technical risk of reliability, maintainability, and support requirements as they would apply to systems similar to that being considered is also included in the DOP.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS (DP).

Proposals that respond to the operational requirement (OR). The DP will be submitted in accordance with the schedule and special instructions (e.g., reliability and maintainability, manpower, and software requirements contained in the promulgating letter forwarding the OR). DPs are prepared by the Systems Commands or Bureaus and present alternatives and tradeoffs to achieve a particular range of capabilities in response to the OR.

DEVELOPMENTAL TESTING, PHASE II (DT-II).

DT-II is that developmental test and evaluation conducted during the full-scale developmental phase to demonstrate that engineering is reasonably complete, that all significant design problems have been identified, and solutions to these problems are in hand, and that the design meets its required specifications in all areas (such as performance, reliability, and maintainability) within the range of environmental parameters prescribed for operational employment of the system. All test and evaluation may be further divided into subphases; e.g., DT-IIA, DT-IIB, etc. DT-IIA consists of testing component subsystem and system (if required) at the contrac-

tor's plant. DT-IIB consists of on-site testing following installation and checkout. If more than two phases of testing are required, then DT-IIC, DT-IID, etc., can be used.

DEVICE CUSTODIANS.

There are two categories of device custodians as follows:

- a. Controlling custodians are the major commands (e.g., COMNAVAIRLANT, COMNAVAIRPAC, and CNET) exercising administrative control over the assignment and use of Cogn 2"0" training devices within their cognizant geographic/organizational boundaries.
- b. Reporting custodians are the activities having physical custody of the training device being reported. The title relates to the lowest echelon of a command assigned possession of, and responsibilities for, a training device as designated by the controlling custodian. Annually, NAWCTSD will provide device custodians with a listing of Cognizance Symbol 2"0" items recorded as being in their custody. Reporting custodians, as agents of the controlling custodians, are required to verify and validate the data shown on the listing concerning location, serial number, plant property identification number, condition, and unit price to ensure currency of central financial and inventory accounting records. In those cases where the reporting custodian and the fiscal office are in separate organization elements, the reporting custodian should ensure that a copy of the appropriate plant property account communication documents is sent to the fiscal officer of the Accountable Activity.

ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC).

The ability of electrical/electronic equipment, systems and subsystems, to operate in their intended operational environments without suffering or causing unacceptable degradation because of electromagnetic radiation or

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response. It does not involve a separate branch of engineering but directs attention to improvement of electrical and electronic engineering knowledge and techniques to include all aspects of electromagnetic effects.

ELECTROMAGNETIC ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS (E3).

The impact of the electromagnetic environment upon the operational capability of equipment, systems, and platforms. It encompasses all electromagnetic environmental disciplines, including electromagnetic compatibility/electromagnetic interference (EMC/EMI), electromagnetic vulnerability (EMV), electromagnetic pulse (EMP), electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM), and hazards of electromagnetic radiation (RADHAZ) to personnel, ordnance, and volatile materials.

ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERFERENCE (EMI).

Any electromagnetic disturbance which interrupts, obstructs, or otherwise degrades or limits the effective performance of electronics/electrical equipment. It can be induced intentionally, as in some forms of electronic warfare, or unintentionally, as a result of spurious emissions and responses, intermodulation products, etc. Additionally, EMI may be caused by atmospheric phenomena, power line fluctuations, poor grounding such as lightning and precipitation-static and man-made electrical equipment such as vehicles and nearby ship radar systems.

ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE (EMP).

A large impulse-type of electromagnetic field generated by a nuclear explosion or by non-nuclear means.

EMBEDDED COMPUTER RESOURCES.

The totality of operational and support software/firmware, embedded computers, data storage and display devices, interface standards, programming languages, support facilities ashore, training facilities, training sup-

port personnel, and personnel whose primary specialized educational experience and/or training is directed toward operation or maintenance of embedded computers (SECNAVINST 5200.32 applies). Specifically excluded are general purpose, commercially available automatic data processing assets as defined and administered under SECNAVINST 5230.4.

EMBEDDED TRAINING.

Training capabilities which are built into, or added on to, operational equipment and hardware.

END ITEM.

A final combination of end products, competent parts or materials which is ready for its intended use; e.g., ship, tank, mobile machine shop, aircraft, receiver, rifle, recorder, or ground support equipment.

ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (ETS).

Those services which provide advice, instruction, and training in the installation, operation, and maintenance of weapons, equipment and systems used by DOD components. These services are provided by qualified DOD military and civilian personnel and by employees of commercial or industrial companies. For Navy equipment, if ETS is provided by Navy civilian or military ETS specialists, it is called NETS. If the services are provided by contractor personnel, it is called CETS and is covered under the policies for Contract Advisory and Assistance Services (CAAS).

ENGINEERING CHANGE SUPPORT (ECS).

This is the totality of efforts, materials, processes, systems, plans, resources, and all such items/actions related to the engineering changes (modifications) to any equipment. ECS not only involves the modification of equipment, but also the related configuration management activities and related changes of equipment documentation, logistics, and maintenance support

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concepts/materials. Engineering changes can be effected via a contract modification signed by the Procurement Contracting Officer and contract changes will involve consideration.

ENGINEERING CHANGE SUPPORT (ECS) MODEL MANAGER.

For Surface ship trainers only, this is a Naval Education and Training Command activity, designated by the Chief of Naval Education and Training, that is responsible for reviewing weapon system/platform changes for applicability and specific training systems impact assessment.

EQUIPMENT FACILITY REQUIREMENT (EFR) PLAN.

An EFR plan is a data package that delineates the complete facility and logistics requirements in support of training equipment installation. It identifies all applicable elements of the training program so that timely planning, programming, and budgeting actions can be initiated by the Training Support Agency (TSA) and Training Agency (TA). It is an integral part of the training equipment acquisition system and it enables the TA and TSA to track an equipment's installation from initial concept through final acceptance. It shall provide for executing the installation and turnover of Navy training equipment and logistic support materials, including curriculum, from the TSA to the TA.

EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION.

As it applies to facilities terminology, of those modifications to a real property facility that are required solely for the operation and direct support of the training equipment. Those modifications are further classified as construction and non-construction modifications. The determination of whether installation of specific equipment modifications are construction or non-construction is made by offices of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

EXCESS PROPERTY.

The quantity of property in possession of any component of DOD which exceeds the quantity required or authorized for retention by the component.

EXPENSE OPERATING TARGETS (OPTARS).

OPTARS are controlling financial management documents which disseminate funding authority to NAWCTSD's cost center managers. OPTARS are utilized to transmit our Expense Operating Budget O&M,N funds for salaries, centrally managed program (SOM program and submarine tasking) and mission support (travel, supplies, printing, etc.)

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT PLAN.

The controlling management document which defines the use of existing facilities, alteration of facilities, new construction, and Public Works support needed for operation of a new system or equipment. The document summarizes the facilities support planning and critical actions, timing, and funding needed to have facilities support available for system introduction and maintenance.

FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS.

The facilities required by a shore (field) activity to perform its mission, tasks, and functions and to support assigned forces. Under a conditional acceptance, the training agent (TA) accepts the training program conditionally upon completion of outstanding deficiencies. Two conditions must be met prior to conditional acceptance. The TA must be able to meet all training objectives and must have the ability to maintain the equipment in an operating condition. Upon final acceptance, the TA accepts the training program, signifying that there are no outstanding deficiencies.

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FACILITY.

The permanent or semi-permanent real property assets required to support the material system, including conducting studies to define types of facilities or facility improvements, locations, space needs, environmental requirements, and equipment.

FIRM WARE.

As it applies to Cognizance Symbol 2"0" devices, firmw are is defined as softw are programs or data tables which are loaded into Programmable Read-Only Memory (PROM) and/or Erasable-Prom (E-PROM), accessed by a processor. It is used to emulate weapons delivery softw are, control special interface drivers (e.g., 1553 Data Bus Interfaces) and display processors. For the purpose of device CRLCMPs, firmw are will be maintained the same as softw are where possible.

FLEET PROJECT TEAM (FPT).

A group of knowledgeable representatives from the fleet or other user and interested non-user activities, consisting of qualified military and/or civilian personnel, designated by cognizant commands. The FPT will assist and advise the training device development and acquisition activity in development, acquisition, and acceptance of specifically assigned devices.

FLEET READINESS AVIATION MAINTENANCE PROGRAM (FRAMP).

This training program provides training to satisfy the maintenance requirements of fleet units and includes NAVAIR maintenance training group detachments, readiness squadrons, and other appropriate training agents.

FOLLOW-ON TRAINING DEVICES.

Follow-on units can only be programmed in years subsequent to the successful design demonstration of the "new start" (prototype). This successful demonstration,

as determined by the CNO resource sponsor, may take place on the prototype Ready for Training (RFT) date or at an earlier event (e.g., design approval).

FRONT END ANALYSIS (FEA).

FEA, as it pertains to training and training equipment, can be defined as the systematic investigation of training needs and deficiencies in order to define and validate specific problems, and identify remedial actions which can be taken to alleviate the shortcomings. (See Training System Requirements Analysis.)

FUNCTIONAL AREA (NAVAIR).

A functional area is a technical /professional specialty grouping of general supporting disciplines and related methods. These supporting disciplines and specialties: (a) are performed by personnel who require similar skills, expertise, and training for a given functional area; and (b) employ specialized tools, methods, information, procedures, engineering/scientific or related technical data, and/or standards. These tools, methods, standards, etc., are applied in the development and in-service support of the products which NAVAIR delivers for use to the fleet. Examples of a functional area are: reliability engineering, quality assurance/control, system safety, technological forecasting, etc.

GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED BASELINE (GFB).

A list of standard parts which have been screened by the Military Parts Advisory Control Groups (MPACGs) and are pre-approved by the government for use in training systems. There are at least two kinds of GFBs that can be obtained from the MPACGs: one for electrical/electronic parts, and one for mechanical parts.

GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED EQUIPMENT (GFE).

This equipment (material, parts, training equipment, data, computer software, test equipment, special tooling, and industrial facilities, etc.) which is owned by, or

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directly acquired by, the government and subsequently delivered or otherwise made available for use by a contractor under the terms of a contract. Examples of GFE supplied under NAWCTSD Device Acquisition contracts are: unmodified systems, subsystems or assemblies from Naval weapons systems/operation platforms, off-the-shelf commercial equipment procured through other contractors, standard Navy test/support equipment, and other training devices that are already in service.

GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED INFORMATION.

Information which is to be furnished by the government to a contractor.

GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED MATERIAL.

Means 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.

GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED PROPERTY (GFP).

Material, parts, training equipment, data, computer software, special tooling, and industrial facilities which are owned or directly acquired by the government and subsequently made available to a contractor for use under the terms of a contract. Special categories are Government-Furnished Materials and Government-Furnished Equipment.

HARDMAN PROGRAM.

This program is a multifaceted approach for determining the Weapon Systems Acquisition Process (WSAP) Manpower Personnel and Training (MPT) requirements. A description is contained in the following series of HARDMAN publications: Navy Program Manager's HARD-

MAN Guide to Early MPT Planning; HARDMAN Methodology, Equipment/System/Subsystem (ESS); HARDMAN Methodology (Aviation); HARDMAN Methodology (Total Ship); and MPT Data Sources Directory (Analyst Guide).

INHERENT AVAILABILITY (IA).

It is a measure of an item's performance predicted on the inherent design factors of reliability and maintainability. IA is used primarily as a design tradeoff tool for optimizing the relationship between Mean-Time-Between-Failure (MTBF) and Mean-Time-To-Repair (MTTR), to meet the required performance of an item. It is the "built-in" portion of the combination of factors which determine the training device's specified Operational Availability (OA).

INITIAL OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY (IOC).

The first attainment of the capability to effectively employ a weapon, item of equipment, or system of approved specific characteristics, and which is manned or operated by an adequately trained, equipped, and supported military unit or force. (The training device equivalent to IOC is the Navy Support Date (NSD).)

INITIAL OUTFITTING LIST (IOL).

The IOL is a technical/supply document prepared for an equipment/component provisioned by the Aviation Supply Office, Program Support Inventory Control Point. It provides allowance quantities, allowance data, and stock number cross-reference information to technicians and supply personnel.

INITIAL SUPPORT PERIOD.

That period which commences with the Ready for Training (RFT) date and continues through the Navy Support Date for the training system. During this period, the prime system manufacturer furnishes selected items of logistic and material support under the development contract.

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IN-SERVICE ENGINEER (ISE).

A NAWCTSD In-Service Engineering Office specialist who provides Cognizance Symbol 2"0" training equipment technical, engineering, and logistics support through direct responses to equipment users/custodians and through performance of assigned NAWCTSD device life-cycle support program tasks and functions, as delineated by NAVTRASYSCENINST 4350.5A.

IN-SERVICE ENGINEERING.

The totality of maintenance engineering and basic design engineering functions, including procurement support, which are required to be performed for in-service equipment in order that the equipment may continue to operate properly and perform required functions throughout its service life.

IN-SERVICE ENGINEERING OFFICE (ISEO).

This is a NAWCTSD field office established at a major concentration of training device complexes or centrally located within the area of several training device custodians to implement NAWCTSD on-site engineering and technical support programs for Cog 2"0" training equipment.

INSTALLATION AND SUPPORT.

Installation site and, as applicable, the description of existing or complex systems into which the new device is to be integrated. These existing systems are to include maintenance capabilities, existing test equipment, etc.

INSTRUCTIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT (ISD).

A systematic process for training system development that stresses personnel training in only those knowledges, skills, and behaviors required for a given job. It provides a step-by-step process for translating behavioral requirements into training materials.

INSTRUCTOR/OPERATOR STATION.

That portion of the trainer that provides the information and controls necessary for the instructors and operators.

INTEGRATED LOGISTIC SUPPORT PLAN (ILSP).

This is government's detailed ILS management plan for a specific acquisition program. It provides a comprehensive plan for implementing the logistic concepts, techniques, and policies necessary to assure the effective economical support of the system/equipment during its life cycle. It is a dynamic document which continually grows with the increased availability of information and provides for integration of logistic elements into program planning, development, test and evaluation, production, and operational processes.

INTEGRATED LOGISTICS SUPPORT (ILS).

This is a disciplined, unified, and iterative approach to the management and technical activities necessary to: integrate support considerations into system and equipment design; develop support requirements that are related consistently to readiness objectives, to design, and to each other; acquire the required support; and provide the required support during the operational phase at the most economical cost.

INTEGRATED LOGISTICS SUPPORT MANAGER (ILSM).

The individual responsible for: effective definition and execution of an ILS program for a training device system acquisition; interpreting the operational parameters or the training system for the purpose of establishing ILS concepts and requirements, parameters, and constraints to be included in appropriate basic planning documents, requests for proposals, contracts, and ILS plans; accomplishing integration of logistic support actions directly or by assigning responsibility for accomplishment to individual element managers within or external to the organization.

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INTEGRATED SUPPORT PLAN (ISP).

The Integrated Support Plan describes the contractor's plans for the management, control, execution, interface, and integration of all aspects of the contractor's Integrated Logistics Support (ILS) program.

INTERIM SUPPORT.

Interim support consists of a contractor-selected range and quantity of support equipment (tools and test equipment) and spares/repair parts (both common and peculiar items) furnished to ensure initial support for a training device for a specified period of time, until normal Navy supply system support is available as a result of scheduled provisioning actions. Interim Support commences with the device Ready for Training date and is terminated on the specified Navy Support Date for the training device.

INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE.

That level of maintenance which is the responsibility of and performed by designated maintenance activities for direct support of user organizations. It consists of calibration; alignment; repair or replacement of damaged or unserviceable parts, components of assemblies; the manufacture of critical non-available parts; fault isolation of major assemblies removed from the operation system; removal/replacement of faulty assemblies/subassemblies; performance of verification testing to ensure proper unit operation; and providing technical assistance to using organizations. Intermediate Maintenance is normally accomplished in fixed or mobile shops, tenders, shore based repair facilities, or by mobile teams.

INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY (IMA).

Any activity (ship or station) tasked with providing Intermediate (I) level maintenance support. The IMA consists of Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department (AIMD), Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activities (SIMAs), the Supply Department, the Weapons Depart-

ment, the Public Works Department (ashore), and the Engineering Department (afloat).

INVENTORY CONTROL POINT (ICP).

The organizational element within a distribution system which is assigned responsibility for the system-wide control of material.

INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST (IMS).

Within the NAWCTSD, the IMS is a person who is responsible for assigning the device designator, the device stock number, and supplying the device nameplates. Additionally, the IMS established the requirement for and reviews and approves the training equipment summary which ultimately appears in the Directory of Cognizance Symbol 2"0" equipment.

INVENTORY MANAGER.

The person or persons at an ICP who is/are assigned the primary responsibility for the inventory management of a group of items for a particular service or for the Defense Department as a whole.

LEAD FIELD ACTIVITY/R&D CENTER (NAVAIR).

A NAVAIR field activity or Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR) Research and Development (R&D) Center for technical support of NAVAIRHQ's programs and functions. It has a continuing responsibility for primary technical support of a major product area (at the lowest level of the "product system level" displayed at the top of each life-cycle corporate management chart) or a functional area (as displayed on a functional area listing). A lead field activity/R&D Center receives direction from and is directly responsible to the NAVAIR in carrying out its lead responsibilities.

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LIFE-CYCLE COST.

The sum total of the direct, indirect, recurring, non-recurring, and other related costs incurred, or estimated to be incurred in the design, development, production, operations, maintenance, and support of a major system over its anticipated useful life span.

LOCAL CHANGE CONTROL BOARD (LCCB).

An on-site modification review committee, chaired by the In-Service Engineer and consisting of representatives from the ISEO and users/custodians established to exercise configuration control of trainer software on a local basis.

3 User/custodian representation on the committee will be requested by the chairperson. The LCCB is referred to as a Trainer Change Review Board in the trainer Software Life-Cycle Management Plan (SLCMP) or Computer Resource Life-Cycle Management Plan (CRLCMP), whichever is applicable.

LOGISTIC ELEMENT MANAGER (LEM).

A designated representative responsible for the management of a specific logistic support element; i.e., personnel and supply support, support and test equipment, facilities, maintenance planning, etc. A logistic element manager has the ultimate objective of acquiring and distributing, on a timely basis, adequate quantities of specific support items.

LOGISTIC MANAGEMENT (LM).

That activity which develops concepts, criteria, and technical requirements for logistic support during the acquisition phase of the system/equipment life cycle, to ensure timely, adequate, and economical support of systems and equipment. Maintenance Engineering (ME) is an integral part of the LM function and provides the basis for a properly supported system. During the operational phase, logistics management implements ac-

tion to provide timely, adequate, and economic support of in-service equipment.

LOGISTIC SUPPORT ANALYSIS (LSA).

The selective application of scientific and engineering efforts undertaken during the acquisition process, as part of the system engineering process, to assist in: causing support considerations to influence design, defining support requirements that are related optimally to design and to each other, acquiring the required support, and providing the required support during the operational phase at the most economical cost.

LOGISTIC SUPPORT CHANGE.

Any device change to improve its Operational Availability (OA) or safety. Types of modifications that affect OA include those that improve maintainability, reliability, and supportability.

LOGISTICS REQUIREMENTS FUNDING PLAN (LRFP).

A plan which identifies the resources needed to design required supportability characteristics into weapons systems/equipments as well as those to plan, develop, acquire, and evaluate the support. The LRFP shall be developed at the inception of the program and concurrent with other program planning documents which define resource requirements. The plan shall be maintained and updated for as long as SYSCOMs or PMs or their subordinate activities are responsible for any support of the system or equipment. The plan consists of the following: COVER SHEET - highlighting responsible codes for program management and logistics; NARRATIVE - which includes a program description, procurement/delivery schedule, transition data, and OA; INDIVIDUAL ELEMENT SHEET - reflecting the nine summary level logistics elements sub-elements. (Sheets detail appropriation, subhead, resource sponsor, and requirements vs. funding for seven years.)

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LOGISTICS SUPPORT ELEMENT.

Items or efforts that combine to provide the support necessary for operational availability of the equipment. Examples of logistic support elements include technical data, repair parts, support and test equipment, personnel, and training.

LOGISTICS SUPPORT STATUS CODE.

A support code assigned by the Systems Command to a system/equipment to indicate the type, degree, and method of support to be provided by the program support Inventory Control Point.

LONG LEAD TIME ITEMS.

Those configuration items which, because of their complexity of design, complicated manufacturing processes, or limited production may cause production or procurement cycles which preclude timely and adequate delivery, if not ordered in advance of normal provisioning.

MAINTAINABILITY.

A characteristic of design and installation which is expressed as the probability that an item will be retained in, or restored to, a specified condition within a given period of time when the maintenance is performed following prescribed procedures and resources.

MAINTENANCE AND MATERIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (3M).

Major military training systems are reported under the 3M system. The 3M system in the Navy established the policy and procedures for the conduct of maintenance, the documentation, processing, analysis, and application of 3M data for improvement of material readiness and management of Navy resources.

The application of 3M can result in improvements in hardware, readiness, maintenance, material support,

scheduling, utilization, reliability, maintainability, operational availability, and standardization. The Maintenance Data System (MDS) is an integral part of the 3M system.

MAINTENANCE CODES.

Maintenance codes are 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, or to condemn items.

MAINTENANCE CONCEPT.

The planned or envisioned methods that will be employed to sustain systems/equipment at a defined level of readiness or in a specified condition, in support of operational requirements.

MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING (ME).

The engineering discipline which develops concepts, criteria, and technical requirements during the acquisition phase of the system/equipment life cycle, to be applied and maintained in a current status during the operational phase to assure timely, adequate, and economical maintenance support of systems and equipments.

MAINTENANCE PLAN.

This is a portrayal of (decision pertinent to) detailed maintenance requirements, including the relationship of specific corrective and preventive maintenance tasks to the applicable level of maintenance and designation of resource requirements together with their estimated rates of consumption. One key to the development of a comprehensive maintenance plan is the establishment of a coordinated centralized technical logistics data base.

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MAINTENANCE PLANNING.

The process conducted to evolve and establish maintenance concepts and requirements for the lifetime of a material system.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENT (MRD).

The document that specifies the conditions required to test and fault isolate a unit being tested. The MRD also contains essential logistical summary data required to perform a cost tradeoff analysis for repair vs. throw away decisions or level-of-repair determinations.

MAJOR PRODUCT AREA (NAVAIR).

A major product area is a group of physical systems, subsystems, or components (hardware and/or software) that perform the same generic function and that NAVAIR delivers for use by the operational fleet. Major product area examples include propulsion and power systems, Aviation support equipment, target systems, armament systems, training systems, etc.

MATERIAL CONTROL CODE.

The material control code is assigned by NAWCTSD to specify the category of repairable/non-repairable items.

MATERIAL SUPPORT DATE.

This is the date that the Navy assumes full responsibility for all spares and repair parts support of a training device at fleet operational sites.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (MILCON).

The construction process by which buildings and related facilities are programmed, planned, budgeted, and approved by Congress. Such expenditures are approved as separate line items and generally exceed \$350,000 in acquisition cost. If military construction is required to support the device, additional years may have to be added to the overall military construction/device plan-

ning cycle. This generally requires five years planning between program objective memorandum (POM) input and the beneficial occupancy date. Furthermore, if the military construction is estimated at \$4M or greater, an additional year must be added to the cycle.

MISSION CRITICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES (MCCR).

Research, Development and Acquisition Process (RDA) Mission Critical Computer Resources (MCCR) include computer resources acquired for use as integral parts of weapons; command and control; communications; intelligence; and other tactical or strategic systems aboard ships, aircraft and shore facilities, and their support systems.

The terms computer resources and RDA MCCR are used interchangeably. The term computer resources includes: programming languages, interface standards, signal processors, etc. The term also includes all computer resources associated with specific program Developmental Test and Evaluation (DT&E); Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E), and post-deployment software, including weapon system trainer devices, Automated Test Equipment (ATE), land-based test sites and system integration and test environments. (OPNAVINST 5200.28 applies.)

MISSION SPONSOR.

This is the Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Center (Code C 465), Quantico, VA 22134-5050, a Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (DCNO) or Deputy Major Staff Office (DMSO) responsible for developing the overall goals, objectives, material, qualification, and resource requirements for a specified mission support area.

MODIFICATION ENGINEERING EVALUATION AND SUBTASK ORDER (MEESTO).

This is a modification program document that contains a cognizant ISEO engineering evaluation and Cost and

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Lead Time Estimate which, when reviewed, approved and funded, can serve as the agreement between the cognizant ISEO and the PE as the tasking document for modification accomplishment. (Form NTSCORL 4720/15 is the standard form used.)

NAVY AVIATION TRAINING PROGRAM.

All training required to train Navy and Marine Corps personnel (military and civilian) to operate, maintain, and support aircraft weapon systems.

NAVY DECISION COORDINATING PAPER (NDCP).

These are documents which support, authorize, and promulgate the SECNAV and CNO decisions to initiate development programs and establish appropriate advanced engineering development line items. Approved NDCPs authorize program starts and subsume associated operational requirements and development plans.

NAVY PROGRAM OBJECTIVES.

The Program Objectives represent the approved Department of Navy (DON) force level objectives, projected for eight years commencing two years after the fiscal year in which approved, and resource levels for five years commencing two years after the fiscal year in which approved (personnel, procurement, research and development, and support systems).

NAVY STOCK COORDINATION PROGRAM.

NAWCTSD conducts reviews of Cognizance Symbol 2"0" training equipment to provide item management coding data to justify retention and/or to identify stable, reprocurable items susceptible to transfer to a Navy inventory control point as Navy Stock Account material. The Stock Coordination Item Management Coding Report is prepared and submitted on a request to the Commander Naval Supply Systems Command.

NAVY SUPPORT DATE (NSD).

The date on which the last of the following training device system acquisition milestones is completed:

- a. The system has been contractually accepted by the NAWCTSD.
- b. The intended Navy user/custodian accepts custody of it and assumes assigned responsibilities for its use, operation, and support.

NAVY TRAINING PLAN (NTP).

The principal document for defining manpower, personnel, and training requirements for new/modified developments including the resources (billets, training material, military construction) necessary to support the training program. The NTP is a life-cycle document which first identifies the resources required to maintain an effective training program through the life cycle of the new/modified development. It controls the planning and implementing activities for meeting the MPT requirements of the new/modified development and to produce trained personnel required to install, operate, maintain, or otherwise use the new development being introduced into the Navy.

NAVY TRAINING PLAN CONFERENCE (NTPC).

The principal training planning conference normally scheduled for the purpose of validating the manpower, personnel, and training support requirements for new/modified developments. The degree of participation and formality depends on the magnitude of the new/modified development or extent of modification.

NON-DEVELOPMENTAL ITEM (NDI).

Hardware or software which is already developed and available and is capable of fulfilling an operational requirement either as is or with modification, thereby minimizing or eliminating the need for costly, time-con-

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suming, government-sponsored research and development programs. COTS equipment and NDI are not synonymous. COTS equipment is only one type of NDI. The four types are:

- a. **TYPE 1.** Any item available in the commercial marketplace.
- b. **TYPE 2.** Any previously developed item in use by a Federal, State, or local agency of the U.S. or a foreign government with which the U.S. has a mutual defense cooperation.
- c. **TYPE 3.** Any type 1 or type 2 item described above, that requires only minor modification to meet the requirements of the contract.
- d. **TYPE 4.** Any item being produced that does not meet the requirements of types 1, 2, or 3, above solely because the item is not yet in use or available in the Commercial Marketplace.

NON-STANDARD GROUND TRAINING DEVICES/SYSTEMS (MARINE CORPS (GROUND) DEFINITION).

Those devices/systems developed and/or acquired independently of and not directly associated with specific acquisition programs for major weapon systems or end items. Requirements for these devices are forwarded to the Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (Code C 465).

NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICE.

A training simulator or device not supporting a single, specific parent defense system. (Marine Corps ground warfare activities should refer to the definition of Non-Standard Ground Training Devices/Systems.)

OBSOLESCENT.

As it applies to training devices, the term classifying systems/equipments with operational capabilities/characteristics for which no further U.S. Navy training requirements exist.

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING (OJT).

This is training performed in the operational environment at the organizational or intermediate unit assigned.

OPERATIONAL AVAILABILITY (OA).

OA is the primary measure of material readiness of Navy weapon systems and equipment. Operational Availability represents the expected percentage of time that a weapon system or individual equipment will be ready to perform satisfactorily in an operating environment. Thus, OA can be stated as uptime divided by total time, excluding periods of operational inactivity (construction, conversion, and overhaul). More precisely, a definition consistent with MIL-STD-7213 is the probability that an item will be capable of performing its specified function when called for at any random point in time.

OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS.

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

OPERATIONAL EQUIPMENT.

Equipment designed for use in tactical applications as distinguished from that designed for training purposes.

OPERATIONAL EVALUATION.

The test and analysis of a specific end item or system, insofar as practicable under service operating conditions, in order to determine if quantity production is warranted considering the increase in military effectiveness to be

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gained and its effectiveness as compared with currently available items or systems, consideration being given to: (a) personnel capabilities to maintain and operate the equipment; (b) size, weight, and location considerations; and (c) enemy capabilities in the field. Operational evaluation is the analysis and interpretation of data from an operational view point, for the purpose of predicting the operational effectiveness and operational suitability of a system.

OPERATIONAL PHASE.

This part of the training system's life cycle is the period during which the military operates the system for its intended use. This phase begins with initial deliveries to the user community and extends until the system is retired from the operating inventory.

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. For purposes of this guide, operational readiness is a measure of material condition, not the total status of a ship or other platform. Thus, the term excludes such areas as training, manning status, supply requisition status, etc. (For a training device, it is synonymous with the term Operational Availability as defined in OPNAVINST 3000.2.)

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT (OR).

An OR is a statement of objectives for future operational capabilities needed in a major warfare or support area to meet the estimated threat. An OR will contain preliminary thresholds addressing cost, schedule, operational effectiveness, and suitability, and identify the expected operational scenario (system utilization, mission frequency and duration, mission environment, etc.) and will define initial operating capability (IOC).

OPERATIONAL SUITABILITY.

The degree to which an operationally effective system can be satisfactorily placed in field use, with consideration being given to availability, compatibility, transportability, interoperability, reliability, maintainability, safety, human factors, electromagnetic compatibility, and logistics supportability.

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT PHASE.

The equipment operating period that starts with the Navy Support Date (NSD) and ends with the storage/disposition of the equipment.

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION (OT&E).

Test and evaluation conducted to estimate a system's operational effectiveness and operational suitability as well as the need for any modifications. It is accomplished by operational and support personnel of the types and qualifications expected to use and maintain the system when deployed and is conducted in as realistic an operational environment as possible.

OPERATOR TRAINER.

A trainer on which individuals learn the methods and procedures necessary to operate a specific equipment (e.g., radar trainer, operational flight trainer).

ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL MAINTENANCE.

That level of maintenance which is the responsibility of, and performed by, a user organization on its assigned equipment. It consists of inspection, servicing, lubrication, adjusting, removing, and replacing assemblies/subassemblies or components (piece parts) determined to be faulty through use of: prescribed diagnostic procedures, built-in test features system test programs and/or specified test sets, general purpose or peculiar test equipment.

PART-TASK TRAINERS.

Trainers designed to teach a specific segment of a job. Examples can include cockpit procedures and gunnery trainers. Such trainers need only simulate those cues and responses associated with the job segment.

PECULIAR SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (PSE).

An item of support equipment that must be designed and developed in conjunction with the development of an end article and that does not meet the criteria of common support equipment.

PHASED PROVISIONING.

The provisioning procedure utilized when procurement of any part of the initially computed provisioning quantity is deferred and the contractor is required to accelerate manufacture of selected items in the end item production program so as to create a production buffer stock from which the selected items can be ordered in significantly reduced lead times and replenished in time to meet the need date in the end item production program.

POST-CONFERENCE PROVISIONING LIST.

A magnetic tape listing of all provisioning data elements generated during the provisioning conference.

POST-PRODUCTION SUPPORT (PPS).

Systems management and support activities necessary to ensure continued attainment of system readiness objectives with economical logistic support after cessation of production of the end item (weapon system or equipment).

POST-PRODUCTION SUPPORT PLAN (PPSP).

A plan that identifies the logistic support resources required to support a system/equipment for its remaining life following closure of the production lines along with methods to satisfy the requirements.

PRELIMINARY OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY (POC).

A weapons system/operating platform acquisition process term which means 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 the achievement of an Initial Operational Capability (IOC).

**PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY (PDA)
{Synonymous with Development Agency}.**

The agency assigned by the CNO to undertake the management and technical responsibility for prosecution of a development effort, including timely budgeting for the allocating of resources within the approved plan.

PRIORITIZATION.

The process of determining rank-ordered importance of training requirements through consideration of differences in criticality, difficulty, and frequency. This user-conducted process provides a basis for later tradeoffs in system design.

PROCUREMENT LEAD TIME (PCLT).

The sum of Administrative Lead Time (ALT) and Production Lead Time (PLT) as defined in DODINST 4140.24.

PRODUCT CONFIGURATION IDENTIFICATION.

This is the current approved technical documentation which defines the configuration of a configured item during development, production and operation, and which prescribes: All necessary physical characteristics designed for production acceptance testing; and the production acceptance tests.

PRODUCT SUPPORT (PS).

In-Service Engineering/Support functions that are an aggregate of functions applied to operating systems and equipments which encompasses all efforts to support and maintain the intended mission capability; to maintain

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inherent design capabilities of the systems and equipments at the minimum expenditure of resources; to preserve the planned operational life; and to achieve readiness goals. This effort is accomplished through the application of design, maintenance, and logistics principles.

PROGRAM DECISION AUTHORITY.

That individual responsible for approving program milestones for conducting program reviews and for authorizing release or withholding funding support depending upon program progress. This individual authority to arbitrate program matters, recommend changes, and recommend if a higher acquisition category will be assigned.

PROGRAM DIRECTOR.

Person responsible for management of all coordinating actions, including exchange of financial, schedule, and technical information, between the Program Managers office and other sponsor's offices to ensure the effective integration of all applicable system components and total system performance and effectiveness.

PROGRAM SPONSOR.

A Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (DCNO) or Deputy Major Staff Officer (DMSO) who, by organizational charter, is responsible for determining program progress, readiness, and military worth for a given system, function, or task.

PROGRAM SUPPORT.

Total materials support for a system/equipment throughout its operational life. Program support also includes the responsibility to ensure that all items required for the operation and maintenance of a system/equipment are accepted for supply support by an appropriate inventory manager.

PROGRAM SUPPORT DATA.

Support information relative to effective logistics support of a system/equipment throughout its operational life including but not limited to number of equipments and utilization hours per day/days per week.

PROJECT MANAGER.

Person responsible for development, planning, analysis, and execution of projects across the full system life cycle, to satisfy customer requirements. Responsible for planning and management of the resources needed to produce, on schedule, the required number of end items that meet specified quality, performance and cost. Responsible for management of the development of new or improved weapon system capability. Responsible for development, analysis, monitoring and tracking of the required documentation to fulfill the requirements of DODINST 5000.1 & 2 and SECNAVINST 5000.2A.

PROTOTYPE TRAINER APPRAISAL.

The determination, by competent authority using established procedures and methods, of whether or not the prototype trainer meets the Training System Functional Description (TSFD).

PROVISIONING.

The process of determining initial support requirements for an end item. Provisioning includes the identification of items (i.e., spares/repair parts and support and test equipment), the establishment of data for catalog, technical manual and allowance list preparation, requirements determination, and the issuance of supply support requests.

PROVISIONING CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the government's provisioning team and contractor's representatives for the purpose of estab-

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lishing the government's maintenance requirements for the end items on contract.

PROVISIONING PARTS LIST.

A listing which includes the end item and reflects all assemblies, subassemblies, and detail parts that can be removed without destruction of the part to which they are attached.

PROVISIONING PERFORMANCE SCHEDULE.

Checklist of events including schedules in the provisioning process that is used to monitor such events.

PROVISIONING SCREENING.

The identification of existing National Stock Numbers in the provisioning of technical documentation by matching parts numbers against the Defense Logistics Services Center Master Cross-Reference File.

QUICK RESPONSE MODIFICATION (QRM). Class 1.

A modification that could be performed by a NAWCTSD/PAC using no more than 1000 man hours of in-house effort. QRMs are modifications that fall into one of three categories: (a) Training characteristics changes that are urgently needed to maintain concurrency with the weapon system and avoid negative training. These include changes to the weapon system environment and tactics; (b) Trainee and support personnel safety; and (c) Trainer support cost effectiveness. This category includes improvements to increase trainer availability and reduce required support man hours; funding through improvements in trainer maintainability, reliability, and supportability. ("Supportability" is mentioned separately here because it also focuses on anticipating and avoiding problems due to trainer subsystem and parts obsolescence/non-availability.)

Class 2. Similar in category to Class 1 QRMs, but is a very low level of effort/low cost modification that could

quickly be developed and installed by the NAWCTSD ISEO using current year funding, and that could be removed by the same workforce within 48 hours if "after the fact" review by the Training Equipment Changes Control Board (TECCB) should result in disapproval.

READY FOR TRAINING (RFT).

The date that a new or rehabilitated training facility will be available for training purposes. All aspects of the facility must be ready including building completion, devices or equipment installation and checkout, instructors, furnishing installation etc. This is the ultimate planning data for training facilities.

RECOVERABILITY CODES.

Codes that assigned items during the provisioning process to indicate to maintenance and supply personnel the reclamation or disposition action required for items which are removed and replaced during maintenance.

RELATED WEAPON SYSTEMS CHANGES.

Related weapons system changes are changes, either proposed or approved, for an operational weapons system; e.g., aircraft, ships, missiles. These changes relate to training equipment designed and developed in support of the operational weapons systems. Examples are: Weapons Systems Engineering Change Proposals (WS ECPs); Aerospace Equipment Technical Directives, Air Frame Changes (AFC).

RELIABILITY.

Probability that material will perform its intended functions for a specified period of time under stated conditions.

RELIABILITY CENTERED MAINTENANCE (RCM).

A systematic approach for identifying preventive maintenance tasks for an end item in accordance with a

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specified set of procedures and for establishing intervals between maintenance tasks.

REPAIRABLE ITEMS LIST.

A listing of the prime contractor and vendor items which are economically and practically repairable according to guidelines furnished by the requiring activity.

REPORTING CUSTODIAN.

Reporting custodian is the activity having physical custody of the training device being reported. It relates to the lowest echelon of a command assigned responsibilities for a training device as designated by the controlling custodian.

REQUEST FOR CONTRACTUAL PROCUREMENT (RCP).

A request between Navy components for contractual procurement only. The contractual action is limited to that specified in the request. When it becomes necessary to issue an Order for Work or Services for collateral services incident to the performance of the contract, the grantor of the RCP must issue the required Order for Work or Services and amend the RCP to the reduced amount. Similarly, should it become necessary to contract through a procurement office in another geographic area (e.g., the purchase of spare/support parts in order to save money), the grantor of the RCP must reduce the initial RCP and issue a second RCP to the other procuring agency. An RCP is never a Reimbursable Order. It is always processed by the receiving activity on a Direct Citation of Funds basis. When a copy of the signed contract is received, the issuing activity will record the obligation. When final contractual action has been completed, the performing (receiving) activity submits a "final" report showing the available revision amount. This is not necessarily the true balance since, in accordance with Direct Citation of Funds record keeping procedures, disbursement data will not be available. The Authorization Accounting Activity of the RCP grantor

receives the official obligation and disbursement documents.

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP).

A request for a manufacturer or business firm to submit a proposal, supported by a cost breakdown. It provides a description of the items or services to be procured. It will include specifications, quantities, time and place of delivery, method of shipment, packaging, instruction manual requirements, and a list of material to be furnished.

RETROFIT (RETROACTIVE REFIT).

A retrofit is a modification of a configuration item to incorporate changes made in a later production of similar type.

SHELF LIFE CODE.

The shelf life code denotes shelf life span of material from the date of manufacture to the date of testing for continued usefulness or disposition.

SIMILAR DEVICES.

Training equipment which is identified by the same basic device number but which may have a different suffix (i.e., 2C11, 2C11A).

SIMULATOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (SOM) PROGRAM.

The term used to identify and describe a program dedicated to the Operation and Maintenance, Navy (O&M,N) funding support of Cognizance Symbol 2"0" training equipment. The SOM Program is comprised of six categories: Organizational and Intermediate Maintenance, Logistics Support Modifications, Reinstallation/Miscellaneous Support; Depot Level Maintenance/Overhaul, Publications Update/Retraining, and Depot Level Repair. (See Section V-B of this guide.)

SOFTWARE LIFE CYCLE MANAGEMENT PLAN (SLCMP).

A Navy prepared plan which defines the software tasks, procedures and functions to be performed throughout the life cycle of a weapon system/ subsystem, and identifies the responsibilities and scope of participation of all activities involved in the software life-cycle management process. SLCMPs are predecessors of the Computer Resources Life-Cycle Management Plans (CRLCMPs) and are no longer developed for new device acquisitions. For those cases where major modifications are made to an in-service device for which a SLCMP already exists and the modifications cause changes in the software support concept or resource needs, either the SLCMP may require revision (usually in the appendix), or a CRLCMP will be developed to replace it, dependent upon the scope of changes required. (The NAWCTSD Project Engineer will make this decision.)

SOFTWARE SYSTEMS SUPPORT ACTIVITY (SSSA).

A Navy field activity designated to assist NAVAIRSYSCOM with the design, development, systems engineering, test, verification, validation, integration, production support, acceptance, quality assurance, fleet introduction, configuration management, distribution, control, modification, update, and fleet support of airborne computer/processor software and related hardware applicable to NAVAIRSYSCOM weapon system/subsystems.

SOURCE DOCUMENT.

A document listed in the AMSDL and Department of Defense Index of Specifications and Standards (DODISS) that is applied in a solicitation or contract and establishes a data requirement which requires a DID to define the preparation requirements for data content and format.

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.

SPONSOR AGENCY.

A headquarters, bureau or office, such as several of the cognizant Deputy Chiefs of Naval Operations, the Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Center (Code C 465), Quantico, VA 22134-5050; the Chief of Naval Education and Training; Commanders in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet and U.S. Pacific Fleet; and Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, which controls the acquisition, reprourement, allocation, and utilization of Cognizance Symbol 2"0" training equipment.

SPONSOR DESIGN REVIEW.

A review convened and chaired by the program sponsor during the engineering development phase. Membership of the design review board will be established by the program sponsor with the review presented by the developing authority supported by the development training system's contractor. Successful completion of the design review will be acknowledged by the program sponsor, in letter form. (Depending on the ACAT level, the sponsor may or may not be allowed to authorize production.)

STANDARD GROUND TRAINING DEVICES/SYSTEMS (MARINE CORPS GROUND DEFINITION).

Those devices/systems developed during the acquisition of major systems, end items, or weapons for which Marine Corps Order P5000.10, Systems Acquisition Management Manual, is applicable.

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STANDARD UNIT PRICE.

A uniform price for any item of material established by a designated authority (e.g., inventory manager) based upon current cost at the time it was established (DOD Directive 5000.8). The standard unit price for Cognizance Symbol 2"0" training equipment includes total acquisition costs (e.g., documentation, special equipment procured with the device's Government Furnished Material). Contract costs for documentation and other software are normally prorated to the number of end items produced under the contract.

STIMULATOR.

A training device designed for interconnection with operational equipment used as Technical Training Equipment and which will create synthetically in the operational equipment, conditions that replicate to some degree those created in the operational environment. All, or only portions, of an operational system may be stimulated dependent on training needs and technical tradeoffs to achieve the desired training capability.

STOCK PURIFICATION PROGRAM.

The objective of this program is to identify items in long supply which are excess to Navy requirements. The NAWCTSD establishes disposal goals for disposition of excess material identified by the annual stratification of assets and other requirements review .

STRATIFICATION.

The process of relating the inventory on hand and 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.

SUBJECT MATTER EXPERT (SME).

An individual with in-depth knowledge in specific job or task requirements. These individuals provide knowledge of tasks and training requirements to the teams.

SUBMARINE TRAINING/TRAINER WORKING GROUP (STTWG).

The Submarine Training/Trainer Working Group (STTWG) was established by the CNO (N879) in order to achieve an efficient and effective training system through the systematic identification and thorough front end analysis of the submarine force training needs. The membership consists of representatives from the TY-COMS, each of the training facilities, CNET, CNTECTRA, and the technical agents who are responsible for the tactical or associated training systems. STTWG operating procedures are governed by OPNAVINST 3502.2.

SUPPLY SUPPORT.

Those activities and efforts planned and performed to cause timely provisioning, distribution, and inventory replenishment of spares, repair parts, supplies, and repair of repairables for a predetermined state of supply readiness.

SUPPORT CODE.

A code that is assigned by the NAWCTSD to indicate the type, degree, and method of repair parts support provided.

SUPPORT EQUIPMENT (SE).

All equipment required on the ground to make an aeronautical system, command control system, support system, subsystem, or end item of equipment (SE for SE) operational in its intended environment. This includes all equipment required to install, launch, arrest (except Navy shipboard and shore based launching and arresting equipment), guide, control, direct, inspect, test, adjust,

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calibrate, appraise, gauge, measure, assemble, disassemble, handle, transport, safeguard, store, actuate, service, repair, overhaul, maintain, or operate the system, end item, or component. This definition applies regardless of the method of development, funding, or procurement. SE may be categorized as common (general purpose) and peculiar (special purpose); within these categories may exist developmental (no government-approved specification/drawing) and standard (with government-approved specification/drawing).

SUPPORT FIELD ACTIVITY/R&D CENTER (NAVAIR).

NAVAIRHQ or other Navy field activities or Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR) Research & Development (R&D) Centers that have continuing technical support responsibility for a major product area at the lowest level of the hardware system level displayed at the top of each life cycle corporate management chart or a functional area (as displayed on a functional area listing). The supporting field activity/R&D Center may receive direction and resources either directly from the NAVAIR functional manager specialist or from the lead field activity/R&D Center.

SUPPORT ITEMS.

Items subordinate to, or associated with, an end item (e.g., spares, repair parts, tools, test equipment, support equipment, and sundry materials) that are required to operate, service, repair, or overhaul an end item.

SUPPORTABILITY.

The degree to which system design characteristics and planned logistics resources, including manpower, meet system peacetime readiness and wartime utilization requirements.

SURFACE WARFARE TRAINER GROUP (SWTG).

A two-level management group established to provide support and management in areas of Surface warfare

training requirements. The SWTG major objectives and functions are presented in OPNAVINST 1500.52.

SYSTEM.

A system is 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.

A combination of two or more interrelated equipments arranged in a functional package to perform an operational function or to satisfy a requirement, e.g., ship system, weapon system, communication system, navigation system, fire control system, aircraft system, etc.

SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS.

A measure of the extent to which a system can be expected to complete its assigned mission within an established timeframe under stated environmental conditions.

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS.

Performance characteristics of the system in each training mode of operation, including permissible tolerances or performance degradation, permissible downtime for repair or calibration in certain functions, alternative (backup) training modes of operation, and definition of critical failure (e.g., mission abort or safety violations).

SYSTEM READINESS OBJECTIVE.

A criterion for assessing the ability of a system to undertake and sustain a specified set of missions at planned peacetime and wartime utilization rates. System readiness measures (RM) take explicit account of the effects of system design, RM, the characteristics and

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performance of the support system, and the quantity and location of support resources. Examples of system readiness measures are combat sortie rate over time, peacetime mission capable rate, operational availability, and asset ready rate.

SYSTEMS COMMAND TRAINING COORDINATOR (STC).

For Surface (SEA) Warfare Weapon System/Operating Platform (WS/OP) Acquisitions, the STC is the organization (or person) within the Systems Command which/who monitors all acquisitions and modification programs within that Systems Command to ensure necessary manpower, personnel, and training actions and milestones are being accomplished for the applicable WS/OP.

TACTICS TRAINER.

A trainer that provides a simulated tactical environment in which the skills and techniques of operational crews are developed or renewed. The trainer, containing various trainee stations, is designed to integrate the skills of the individual crew members into a tactical team capable of transferring these skills to the operational situations. The individual trainee stations are designed to provide equipment responses and indications equivalent to those in the tactical situation, utilizing operational or simulated equipments. The device includes instructor/operator station(s) for establishment and control of problem parameters, introduction of malfunctions, and monitoring/recording of trainee performance.

TAILORING.

The process by which the individual requirements (sections, paragraphs, or sentences) of the selected specifications, standards, and/or DIDs are evaluated to determine the extent of suitable application for each acquisition. The tailoring of these requirements is accomplished on the CDRL, where necessary, to assure

that each tailored document invoked states only the minimum needs of the government.

TASK.

A task is the lowest level of behavior in a job that describes the performance of a meaningful function in the job under consideration.

TEAM TRAINER.

An operator trainer which takes personnel trained and qualified in their individual skill specialties and trains them together to perform as a team (e.g., an aircraft weapon system trainer).

TECHNICAL ACTIVITY.

The activity having design control of the end item. Also, the activity which provides technical and maintenance decisions, direction, and data for the end item being supported. In the case of Cognizant Symbol 2"0" training device systems/equipments/simulators, the NAWCTSD is the assigned technical activity.

TECHNICAL DATA.

Recorded information regardless of form or characteristic of a scientific or a technical nature. It may: document research, experimental, development, or engineering work; or be usable or used to define a design or process or to procure, produce, support, maintain, or operate material. The data may be graphic or pictorial delineations in media such as drawings or photographs; 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 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. Technical data does not include financial, administrative, cost and pricing, management

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data, or other information incidental to contract administration.

TECHNICAL DATA MANAGER.

Administers the command's technical data management program, establishes criteria, and initiates action for the acquisition, acceptance, and revision of technical data as part of the device integrated logistics support program.

TECHNICAL DATA SUPPORT PACKAGE (TDSP).

The TDSP is a complete package designed to provide all the documentation needed by the instructors, maintainers, and software analysts to meet the requirements stated in the government's operational and maintenance concepts for the specific training device. The TDSP not only provides maintenance and operational data for the simulator unique systems, it further provides a highly transferable system of self-paced training programs for use in qualifying personnel to instruct on, operate, and maintain the training device and associated software. The TDSP is composed of engineering, technical documentation, and training documentation.

TECHNICAL MANUAL (TM).

A publication or other form of documentation containing a description of equipment, weapons, or weapon systems, with instructions for effective use. The instructions include one or more of the following sections as required: instructions covering initial preparation for use, operational instructions, maintenance instructions, overhaul instructions, related technical information or procedures of an administrative nature, and parts list or parts breakdown.

TECHNICAL MANUAL CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS (TMCR).

The TMCR tasks the contractor with the development of the maintainer technical documentation portion of the Technical Data Support Package (TDSP). The maintainer technical documentation consists of the Operation and Maintenance Manual, the Planned Maintenance System (PMS) documentation, and the Commercial Documentation, and shall reflect the accepted baseline configuration of the device.

TECHNICAL TRAINING.

Training in specific skills and knowledges essential to performance of those tasks and duties related to a technical specialty.

TECHNICAL TRAINING AUDIT (TTA).

An audit conducted by a NAVSEA team as part of a program designed to ensure that courses under NAVSEA's cognizance utilize Technical Training Equipment (TTE), training devices, and data that are technically current, accurate, and adequate. To achieve this, on-site technical reviews of specific courses are conducted by subject matter experts to identify any possible training deficiencies and to assist in correcting as many as possible while on site. All remaining problems are reported for assignment to specific commands for action. NAWCTSD OPLSMs participate as members of the team if Cognizance Symbol 2"0" equipment is involved.

TECHNICAL TRAINING EQUIPMENT (TTE).

Technical equipment devoted to the training and instruction of Naval personnel, for which the Principal Development Activities (PDAs), PMs, or Systems Commands have responsibility for the design development, modernization, or selection for service or special use. Typically, TTE is weapon system equipment being utilized without modification in a training environment.

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TEMPEST.

An unclassified short name referring to investigations, modifications, and studies of compromising emanations. It is sometimes used synonymously for the term "compromising emanations", e.g., TEMPEST tests, TEMPEST inspection. (The word TEMPEST is not an acronym.)

TRAINER.

In NAWCTSD documents, used interchangeably with the term training device.

TRAINING AGENCY (TA).

Refers to a bureau, command, or headquarters exercising command of, and providing support to, some major increment of the Department of the Navy's formalized training effort (i.e., Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet; Chief of Naval Education and Training; Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Commanding General of the Marine Corps; and Commander, Naval Reserve Force).

TRAINING AID.

Any item which is developed and/or procured with the primary intent that it will assist in training and the process of learning. Some examples are: audiovisual aid, cutaway, dynamic demonstrator, graphic aid, and loop film mockup.

TRAINING DEVICE.

Hardware and software designed or modified exclusively for training purposes involving, to some degree, simulation or stimulation in its construction or operation, so as to demonstrate or illustrate a concept or simulate an operational circumstance of environment. The term device also includes simulators in this definition.

TRAINING DEVICE ACQUISITION PROCESS (TDAP).

The TDAP consists of those phases of a training device's life cycle that precede the device's Navy Support Date. The following phases constitute the TDAP, occurring in chronological order as listed: Concept Formulation, Validation, Contract Definition, Production.

TRAINING DEVICE CUSTODY AND INVENTORY RECORD.

This is an approved list of hardware, software, and pilferable items prepared by the manufacturer in accordance with specific contract data requirements (DD Form 1423). Lists of items to be included on custody and inventory records of selected items for selected training devices currently in the inventory will be provided to reporting custodians.

TRAINING DEVICE DEVELOPMENT AND ACQUISITION ACTIVITY.

The activity (or command) having direct technical and contractual responsibility and authority to develop and/or acquire a specific training device, unless otherwise designated by the cognizant sponsor.

TRAINING DEVICE REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENT (TDRD).

A document which specifies the training device requirement and provides the plan which integrates the specific training device hardware/software system being developed and acquired with the instructional and proficiency training system of which it is a part.

TRAINING DEVICE SYSTEM (TDS).

The TDS includes the training device end item and its supporting logistics, maintenance, instructional development, and facilities.

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TRAINING DEVICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (TDSIP).

The TDSIP consists of two subordinate and interrelated programs: the Device Capability Improvement Program (DCIP), and the Product Support Improvement Program (PSIP).

The DCIP constituent functional activities shall be those which relate to ensuring the maintenance or timely improvement of the device's capability to fulfill its mission to train Navy personnel as required by the Training Device Requirements Document and the Training System Functional Description, and subsequent changes thereto, in the most cost effective manner. The products the DCIP directly support are the personnel who are trained by the training device system.

The PSIP constituent functional activities shall be those which relate to maintaining or achieving timely improvement of the required device Operational Availability (OA) over its planned operational phase of life, in the most cost effective manner. The product the PSIP directly supports is the training device end item.

TRAINING DEVICE VALUE CLASS.

A three-tiered inventory management classification used for identifying NAWCTSD training devices that are plant property equipment. (Investment items which had a value of \$5,000 and over.) The Value Class terminology is preferred over the unofficial "major and minor" device terms. The three tiers of value classifications are as follows: Value Class 1 (dollar value \$5,000 to \$99,999); Value Class 2 (dollar value from \$100,000 to \$499,999); and Value Class 3 (dollar value \$500,000 and over).

TRAINING EQUIPMENT.

The hardware or software in the form of equipment, devices, systems, or subsystems, parts or components (actual, duplicated, simulated, or otherwise represented)

and supporting materials, to be used by trainee/instructor personnel to achieve required skill levels appropriate to the performance of operation, support, and maintenance tasks such as setup, checkout, utilization, repair, servicing, adjustment, and troubleshooting various systems, subsystems, installation, components, and equipment of operational-related end items or ground support equipment applicable thereto.

TRAINING EQUIPMENT CHANGE.

Any change to the configuration of training equipment. Training equipment changes supersede, reprogram, rearrange, and/or remove functional components, equipment or items from the device and include changes to technical and administrative data to maintain baseline configuration identification as required for the intended use.

TRAINING EQUIPMENT CHANGE CONTROL BOARD (TECCB).

The TECCB is composed of NAWCTSD representatives from program/project functional areas for the purpose of reviewing training equipment engineering change proposals, fleet change requests, computer field change orders, and trainer changes resulting from weapons system changes (such as ORDALTs, etc.) and recommended approval or disapproval of each change.

TRAINING EQUIPMENT CHANGE DIRECTIVE (TECD).

A letter-type technical directive issued by the NAWCTSD which contains instructions and information authorizing, directing, and documenting incorporation of an engineering change to a Cognizance Symbol 2"0" training device. All training device changes will require a TECD to document the change.

TRAINING EQUIPMENT CHANGE DIRECTIVE (TECD) NO. 1.

TECD No. 1 is a record purpose document which is generated from all new training device system acquisi-

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tion actions to provide a summary configuration baseline. It contains, as applicable, a definition of the parent system or equipment (including serial number) being simulated, and the baseline version and release date of computer software package(s), hardware drawings, and publication indexes used to operate and maintain the simulator or equipment. Additionally, it contains a listing of all changes incorporated into the training device system between the time of Design Freeze and the official government trainer acceptance date. Changes incorporated subsequent to acceptance are sequentially numbered commencing with TECD No. 2. Follow-on serial numbers of like training equipment are documented similarly by amendment to the TECD No. 1 so as to include specific configuration baseline data for each unit.

TRAINING EQUIPMENT CHANGE REQUEST (TECR).

A document (NAVTRASYSSEN Form 4720/2) which initially addresses a requirement for a change to a training device. (NAVTRASYSSENINST 4720.1 applies.)

TRAINING EQUIPMENT DESIGNATOR.

A training equipment designator is the identifying number assigned by the NAWCTSD to identify a specific training equipment, which includes training devices, training aids, accessories, and special tooling. It is related primarily to the training function and serves to distinguish an item from any other differing in form, fit, or function.

TRAINING OBJECTIVE.

A statement of the ultimate purpose to which the trainee expects to put the skills acquired through the training program. Example: To be able to perform the duties of an apprentice machinist's mate aboard a 1200 psi steam-driven turbine-powered ship.

TRAINING PACKAGE.

A set of instructional literature, aids, and equipments circulated as a unit (package) to provide a training capability on a given subject; a programmed assortment of exercises and instructions consisting of related material. It is usually requested by and conducted aboard ship, and is normally structured into functional categories; e.g., navigation package, damage control package, etc. The exercise and instructions are observed and taught by instructors from a Fleet Training Group; a segment of a school course available as a unit for training of personnel.

TRAINING PLAN CONFERENCE.

A conference convened at the early stage of training system development to instigate preparation of a training plan. The Training Plan Conference is attended by all parties involved in training systems development.

TRAINING SITUATION ANALYSIS .

An analytical procedure for determining the nature of the tasks to be accomplished in work performance and classifying these tasks in a framework of frequency, difficulty, and criticality. The results of the analysis form the basis for recommendations for training device concepts and functional characteristics. (See Training Systems Requirements Analysis (TSRA) definition, which is the term preferred within the NAWCTSD.)

TRAINING SUPPORT AGENCY (TSA).

A bureau, command, office, or headquarters responsible for supporting the training agencies by providing material and other forms of support within the cognizance of the bureau, command, or office involved.

TRAINING SYSTEM.

The curriculum materials, classroom aids, training simulators and devices, technical training equipment (TTE)

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and other equipment used to train active duty and reserve military personnel and selected civilians to operate, maintain, and employ a material system. This includes individual and team training, initial and follow-on training, on-the-job training, proficiency training, and the facilities and logistic support for training simulators, devices, and equipment. The training system is described in the applicable Navy Training Plan (NTP).

TRAINING SYSTEM CHANGE.

Any change to the configuration of a training system. Training system changes supersede, reprogram, rearrange, and/or remove functional components, equipment or items from the device and include changes to teachware as well as technical and administrative data to maintain baseline configuration identification as required for the intended use.

TRAINING SYSTEM FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION (TSFD) [FORMERLY MC].

Those characteristics of a training device upon which depend its ability to perform desired military functions. TSFDs include physical and operational characteristics but not technical characteristics.

TRAINING SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS (TSRA).

The preferred term within NAWCTSD for Training Situation Analysis (TSA) to avoid confusion with the acronym used for Training Support Agency (TSA).

TRANSFER OF TRAINING.

The effect of a specific learning experience on an individual's performance of a task at a later time. Transfer is said to be positive when the learning experience facilitates performance of the task, and negative when it interferes with task performance. It is a function of the amount of insight possessed by the learner, and, in general, the degree of similarity between the learning

situation and the task in terms of content, principles, and techniques.

USER.

The Cog 2"0" training device user is the principal Navy/MARCORPS person/organization for whom the training device has been developed. In some cases, the user is also the reporting custodian. For example, an Airwing may be the reporting custodian and the user, because it is the Airwing's aircrews that are being trained. On the other hand, Fleet Antisubmarine Warfare Training Center Atlantic (FLEASWTRACENLANT) is the device reporting custodian for its devices but the users are the ship's crew that are being trained by using FLEASWTRACENLANT's devices.

VALUE ENGINEERING (VE).

An organized effort directed at analyzing the function of systems, equipment, facilities, services, and supplies for the purpose of achieving essential functions, at the lowest life-cycle cost consistent with required performance, reliability, maintainability, interchangeability, product quality, and safety. (Terms such as value analysis, value control, value improvement, and value management are synonymous.)

VENDOR ITEM.

An item which is used in or attached to the end item produced by the contractor under this contract, and which is procured by the contractor on the open market or from established sources and for which the contractor is not the design activity.

WEAPON SYSTEM MANAGER (WSM).

An individual designated by the Commanding Officer of a Cognizant Field Activity (CFA) to assume responsibility for the management of a weapon system. The WSM receives his/her authority and is ultimately accountable

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to NAVAIR for the discharge of the latter's responsibility for the management of selected weapon systems.

WEAPON SYSTEM (WS)/OPERATING PLATFORM (OP) CHANGE.

An engineering change proposal or other similar change affecting an operational system or the logistic support thereof. Such changes may or may not address training systems used in support of such operational equipment.

WEAPONS SYSTEM ACQUISITION PROCESS (WSAP).

The process by which Naval Weapons Systems and Operating Platforms are conceived, planned, programmed, funded, acquired, delivered, and turned over to intended Naval users to meet operational requirements. A typical WSAP has four distinct phases which occur in the following chronological order: Concept Exploration, Demonstration/Validation, Full-Scale Development, and Production. The WSAP starts at the Program Initiation Milestone point and is completed when the equipment achieves Initial Operating Capability (IOC) status.

WEAPONS SYSTEM TEST AND EVALUATION MASTER PLAN (TEMP).

The TEMP is the controlling management document which defines test and evaluation for each acquisition program in acquisition categories I, II, and III. It is prepared in accordance with OPNAVINST 3960.10, Test and Evaluation, by the developing agency in cooperation with the Commander, Operational Test and Evaluation Force (COMOPTEVFOR) and is approved by the Chief of Naval Operations. It contains the integrated requirements for development, test, and evaluation (DT&E) and operational test and evaluation (OT&E).

WEAPONS SYSTEM TRAINER (WST).

A trainer that provides a synthetic flight and tactics environment in which pilots and flight crews learn,

develop, and improve the techniques associated with their individual tasks in a specific type of aircraft, and operate as a team in the execution of simulated missions, such as an antisubmarine warfare search, radar intercept, and attack. The trainer is an electromechanical system simulating the aircraft flight and engine characteristics and system operation, and providing appropriate instrument indications resulting from operation of controls in the cockpit and flight crew compartments. The device includes an instructor station for establishing problem parameters, introducing malfunctions, and monitoring and recording trainee performance.

WORK ASSIGNMENT (WA).

A program document which identifies a Technical Program work unit and assigns conceptual phase work to action codes, designates an acquisition or project manager, and is used primarily to obtain planning and programming data, i.e., feasibility studies, cost and lead time estimates, evaluation of unsolicited proposals, training requirements, project master plans, engineering investigations of problem areas, or support efforts required to issue and implement a task assignment and directive.

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