

## MAIS Terms of Reference

Term	Definition	Source
Acquisition Operations and Maintenance funds	Acquisition Operations and Maintenance (O&M) funds are the O&M funds counted against acquisition cost. They consist of O&M costs used directly in support of the acquisition process during RDT&E. Support of any legacy systems are not included. Once the system is fully deployed O&M costs are not considered acquisition costs. If any part of the system is deployed for operational use, then the O&M costs to support the fully deployed part are not included as acquisition cost. Any O&M cost expended to attain initial deployment for any part of the system are considered Acquisition O&M costs.	Ron Wilson, PA&E, September 2007 email
Acquisition Program	An Acquisition Program is a directed, funded effort that provides a new, improved, or continuing materiel, weapon or information system or service capability in response to an approved need.	DoDD 5000.1, May 12, 2003
Approved need	The effort has a Initial Capabilities Document, Capabilities Development Document, and/or Capabilities Production Document approved by the Sponsor in accordance with Instruction 3170.01E, "Joint Capabilities Development and Integration System," May 11, 2005.	This term appear to be undefined in DoD 5000. In the absence of an authoritative definition, this interpretations is postulated.

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Automated Information System (AIS)	Automated Information System: A system of computer hardware, computer software, data or telecommunications that performs functions such as collecting, processing, storing, transmitting, and displaying information. Excluded are computer resources, both hardware and software, that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. an integral part of a weapon or weapon system;</li> <li>b. used for highly sensitive classified programs (as determined by the Secretary of Defense);</li> <li>c. used for other highly sensitive information technology programs (as determined by the ASD(NII)/DoD CIO); or</li> <li>d. determined by the USD(AT&amp;L) or designee to be better overseen as a non-AIS program (e.g., a program with a low ratio of RDT&amp;E funding to total program acquisition costs or that requires significant hardware development).</li> </ul>	DoD 5000.02, SD-106 Version, August 2008
Automated Information System (AIS) Program	An AIS program is an acquisition program that acquires an AIS system. An AIS program begins at program initiation (normally Milestone B) and ends when the program achieves Full Operational Capability (FOC).	This term appear to be undefined in DoD 5000. In the absence of an authoritative definition, this interpretations is postulated.
Defense business system	The term `defense business system' means an information system, other than a national security system, operated by, for, or on behalf of the Department of Defense, including financial systems, mixed systems, financial data feeder systems, and information technology and information assurance infrastructure, used to support business activities, such as acquisition, financial management, logistics, strategic planning and budgeting, installations and environment, and human resource management.	10 U.S.C. 2222
Development/ Modernization (Dev/Mod)	See Program Acquisition Cost	

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Directed effort	A directed effort is one that meets the requirements of CJCS Instruction 3170.01E, "Joint Capabilities Development and Integration System," May 11, 2005, and is approved by the Sponsor to provide a new or improved capability in response to a validated need.	This term appear to be undefined in DoD 5000. In the absence of an authoritative definition, this interpretations is postulated.
Full Operational Capability (FOC)	In general, attained when all units and/or organizations in the force structure scheduled to receive a system 1) have received it and 2) have the ability to employ and maintain it. The specifics for any particular system FOC are defined in that system's Capability Development Document and Capability Production Document. This is the AF definition: Full Operational Capability (FOC)--The full attainment of the capability to effectively employ a weapon system, item of equipment, or system of approved specific characteristics, which is manned and operated by a trained, equipped, and supported military unit or force. FOC is not necessarily a date; it defines the criteria necessary to declare full operational capability.	Defense Acquisition Guidebook
Functional Sponsor	Functional sponsor has the same meaning of sponsor as defined in (CJSCI 3170.01F, May 1, 2007.	
Funded effort	A funded effort means that a program has funding budgeted for an approved effort in the current fiscal year and/or in any year of the FYDP. A program that will have funding programmed at a later point would not yet be a funded effort. (This term appears to be undefined in DoD 5000.	This term appear to be undefined in DoD 5000. In the absence of an authoritative definition, this interpretations is postulated
Information System	The term "information system" means a discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information.	40 U.S.C. 3502

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Information System	Set of information resources organized for the collection, storage, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, disposition, display, or transmission of information. Includes automated information system (AIS) applications, enclaves, outsourced IT-based processes, and platform IT interconnections. To execute information systems, the component must support the software applications, the supporting communications and computing infrastructure and the necessary architectures and information security activities.	FMR 18, 2006
Information Technology	<p>(A) The term `information technology', with respect to an executive agency means any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment, that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the executive agency. For purposes of the preceding sentence, equipment is used by an executive agency if the equipment is used by the executive agency directly or is used by a contractor under a contract with the executive agency which (i) requires the use of such equipment, or (ii) requires the use, to a significant extent, of such equipment in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product.</p> <p>(B) The term `information technology' includes computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related resources.</p> <p>(C) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B), the term `information technology' does not include any equipment that is acquired by a Federal contractor incidental to a Federal contract.</p>	Subsection III of Title 40

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<p>Integral part of a weapon system:</p>	<p>This phrase can be traced to the definition of NSS. Interpretation is not straight forward, but steeped in case law. Provided below are three illustrations of “integral to a weapons system”:</p> <p>(1) Physically a part of, dedicated to, or essential in real time to, performance of the mission of weapon systems;                  (2) Used for specialized training, diagnostic testing and maintenance, simulation, or calibration of weapons systems;                  (3) Used for research and development of weapons systems.</p>	<p>AF Acquisition Policy 95A-007, “Reporting of Nunn-Warner Exempted Federal Information Processing (FIP) Resource Acquisitions,” 24 April 1995</p>
<p>Increment</p>	<p>A militarily useful and supportable operational capability that can be effectively developed, produced or acquired, deployed and sustained. Each increment of capability will have its own set of threshold and objective values set by the user. Spiral development is an instance of an incremental development strategy where the end state is unknown. Technology is developed to a desired maturity and injected into the delivery of an increment of capability.</p>	<p>CJSCI 3170.01F, May 1, 2007</p>
<p>Initial Operational Capability</p>	<p>The first attainment of the capability to employ effectively a weapon, item of equipment, or system of approved specific characteristics that is manned or operated by an adequately trained, equipped, and supported military unit or force. (JP 1-02). The entity responsible for declaring IOC is defined in the CDD and CPD.</p>	<p>This term appear to be undefined in DoD 5000. In the absence of an authoritative definition, this interpretations is postulated.</p>
<p>Life cycle cost</p>	<p>Life-cycle costs means the overall estimated cost for a particular program alternative over the time period corresponding to the life of the program, including direct and indirect initial costs plus any periodic or continuing costs of operation and maintenance.</p>	<p>Capital Planning Guide, OMB Circular A-11, Part 7</p>

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<p>Life-Cycle Cost (LCC)</p>	<p>LCC represents the total cost to the government for an IS, weapon system, program and/or initiative over its full life. It includes the cost of requirements analyses, design, development, training, acquisition and/or leasing, operations, support and, where applicable, disposal. LCC encompasses direct and indirect initial costs plus any periodic or continuing sustainment costs, all contract and in-house costs, all cost categories and all related appropriations/funds. LCC may be broken down to describe the cost of delivering a certain capability or useful segment of an IT initiative. LCC normally includes 10 years of sustainment funding following Full Operational Capability.</p>	<p>FMR 18, 2006</p>
<p>Major Automated Information System (MAIS) Program:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A DoD acquisition program for an Automated Information System<sup>3</sup> (either as a product or a service) that is either:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Designated by the MDA as a MAIS; or</li> <li>○ Estimated to exceed:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ \$32 million in fiscal year (FY) 2000 constant dollars for all expenditures, for all increments, regardless of the appropriation or fund source, directly related to the AIS definition, design, development, and deployment, and incurred in any single fiscal year; or</li> <li>▪ \$126 million in FY 2000 constant dollars for all expenditures, for all increments, regardless of the appropriation or fund source, directly related to the AIS definition, design, development, and deployment, and incurred from the beginning of the Materiel Solution Analysis phase through deployment at all sites; or</li> <li>▪ \$378 million in FY 2000 constant dollars for all expenditures, for all increments, regardless of the appropriation or fund source, directly related to the AIS definition, design, development, deployment, operations and maintenance, and incurred from the beginning of the Materiel Solution Analysis phase through sustainment for the estimated useful life of the system.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>10 U.S.C. 2445a, DoDI 5000.2, SD-106, April 2008</p>

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<p>Major Defense Acquisition Program (MDAP)</p>	<p>Dollar value: estimated by the USD(AT&amp;L) to require an eventual total expenditure for research, development, test and evaluation of more than \$365 million in fiscal year (FY) 2000 constant dollars or, for procurement, of more than \$2.190 billion in FY 2000 constant dollars. MDA designation as special interest.</p>	<p>10 U.S.C. 2430 DoDI 5000.2, May 12, 2003</p>
<p>National Security System</p>	<p>“(2)(A) The term ‘national security system’ means any information system (including any telecommunications system) used or operated by an agency or by a contractor of an agency, or other organization on behalf of an agency--</p> <p>(i) the function, operation or use of which—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(I) involves intelligence activities;</li> <li>(II) involves cryptologic activities related to national security;</li> <li>(III) involves the command and control of military forces;</li> <li>(IV) involves equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapons system; or</li> <li>(V) subject to subsection (B), is critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions; or</li> </ul> <p>(ii) is protected at all times by procedures established for information that have been specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive Order or an Act of Congress to be kept classified in the interest of national defense or foreign policy</p> <p>(B) Subparagraph (A)(i)(V) does not include a system that is to be used for routine administrative and business applications (including payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management applications).”</p>	<p>44 U.S.C. 3542(b)(2)</p>

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Operational Commander	An operational commander is the service or agency component commander who exercises the system functionality during IOT&E and has authority and responsibility necessary to determine whether the needed capability has been achieved.	This term appear to be undefined in DoD 5000. In the absence of an authoritative definition, this interpretations is postulated.
Program Acquisition Cost	\$126 million in FY 2000 constant dollars for all expenditures, for all increments, regardless of the appropriation or fund source, directly related to the AIS definition, design, development, and deployment, and incurred from the beginning of the Materiel Solution Analysis phase through deployment at all sites	DoDI 5000.2 SD-106 update April 2008
Sponsor	The DOD component, principal staff assistant or domain owner responsible for all common documentation, periodic reporting and funding actions required to support the capabilities development and acquisition process for a specific capability proposal. (Source: with Instruction 3170.01E, "Joint Capabilities Development and Integration System," May 11, 2005.	This term appear to be undefined in DoD 5000. In the absence of an authoritative definition, this interpretation is postulated.
Weapon	Military munitions, directed energy weapons, electromagnetic railguns, together with firing, launching, and controlling systems including safety critical software. Nuclear weapons and their components, small arms and associate ammunition (.50 caliber or 8 gauge or smaller); intercontinental ballistic missiles, space launch vehicles, and the non-weapon related aspects of vehicles or platforms from which military munitions or directed energy weapons are fired or launched are excluded.:	CJSCI 3170.01F
Weapon(s) system	A combination of one or more weapons with all related equipment, materials, services, personnel, and means of delivery and deployment (if applicable) required for self-sufficiency.	Joint Pub 1-02