

NAVAL AVIATION SYSTEMS TEAM

DATAGRAM



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DATA MANAGEMENT

Welcome Aboard!

The new TEAM Data Management Focal Point is Mary McGlinn who comes to us from the Naval Air Technical Services Facility (NATSF) in Philadelphia. Over the course of her 18 year career with NATSF, Mary managed NAVAIR technical manual programs for the P-3, H-60, and V-22 programs and since 1994 was NATSF Division Head for all helicopter and common avionics programs. Over the last several years, she participated in various forums to define and further the acquisition of digital technical manuals. Mary is located in Bldg 441 and can be reached

at (301)757-9017, DSN 757-9017 or by e:mail at mcglinnmr.jfk@navair.navy.mil.

Digital Data Policy

On July 2, 1997, Deputy Secretary of Defense John White signed the Department's landmark "Policy for the Transition to a Digital Environment for Acquisition Programs." In the memorandum, the Secretary set "a corporate goal of digital operations being the method of choice for all acquisition management and life cycle support information" and stated that "by the end of 2002, the overwhelming majority of DoD acquisition and logistics operations should be based on digital methodologies and products." He further directed DoD Program Managers to establish data management systems and appropriate digital environments that allow every

activity involved with a program throughout its total life-cycle to exchange data digitally.

On July 15, 1997, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition & Technology signed a follow-up memorandum providing additional guidance for this critical initiative. Specifically, “all new programs will include digital operations in their strategic planning” and “all existing programs shall complete a feasibility and cost assessment of moving to digital operations as soon as possible.” Contractors will be encouraged to submit concept papers under the Single Process Initiative to define the digital environment and reduce the possibility of sub-optimized solutions by individual program offices. The guidance also states that the use of data formats defined by independent standards-setting organizations shall take precedence over all other formats.

The full text of these memoranda can be found at
<http://www.acq.osd.mil/api/tpm/ppmode.cs.htm>.

Are DIDs and CDRLs Still Required?

YES! Use of DD Form 1423 Contract Data Requirements List (CDRL) is a requirement cited in the DFARS (refer to DFARS 204.7103-1, 204.7105, 215.873(b) and 227.7103-1). The Acquisition of Technical Data - DFAR 227.7103-1 - states that data items shall be listed as separate contract line items or listed individually on an **exhibit** to the contract. The **TEAM policy** is to list the individual data items on **CDRLs**. CDRLs are assigned exhibit identifiers

and serial numbers as described in DFAR 204.7105(b).

Public laws constrain the collection of information by the Federal Government, including data acquired under DoD contracts. The **Acquisition Management and Data Requirements Control List (AMSDL)**, DOD.5010.12-L, lists the data requirements (source documents and data item descriptions (**DIDs**)) that have been approved for use in defense contracts. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control Number 0704-0188 has been assigned to all data requirements and source documents listed in the AMSDL which is published semi-annually in April and October.

DIDs Available on Infolink!

For those of you with access to Infolink, *good news* - DIDs may now be viewed and printed from Infolink. Just follow these steps:

1. Click Reference Library
2. Choose Standards
3. Choose DODISS for Windows
4. Select DIDs and enter your DID number or key word/phrase. DID Document Summary will display.
5. Scroll down to Outline and click the disc number in blue brackets. Full DID will display for viewing and printing.

When performing a *Search* for DIDs, you have the option of selecting Active and/or Historical (canceled) DIDs.

Remember to check the AMSDL to ensure that you are accessing the latest revision of the DID on Infolink. Also, if you are unable to locate a copy of a

canceled DID, contact our office, AIR-1.3.3, for a copy.

MIL-STD-963B, Data Item Descriptions

MIL-STD-963B, Department of Defense Standard Practice for Data Item Descriptions, dated 31 August 1997 has superseded MIL-STD-963A. This standard establishes uniform procedures for preparation of DIDs, both new and revised. The following are highlights of changes to the standard:

1. DIDs are now classified as either repetitive acquisition use DIDs or one-time DIDs. A distinction is no longer made between DIDs derived from a specification (formerly Type I) or Statement of Work (formerly Type II) source document.
2. The DID form, DD Form 1664, has been canceled. The form has been replaced by a digital template outlining the format of the information. See DID template defined in MIL-STD-963B or refer to OSD CALS Data Management Home Page:
<http://www.acq.osd.mil/cals/dm.html>
3. The definition of a One-Time DID has been expanded from “use associated with a unique data requirement applicable to a single contract” to include “multiple contracts associated with a single acquisition program.”
4. DID preparation instructions contain fewer preparation restrictions, allowing for a “common-sense” approach to preparation.
5. Delegated approval authorities for repetitive use DIDs are identified in the revised standard. For Navy, the Naval Inventory Control Point,

Philadelphia, PA is the approval authority for repetitive use DIDs. .

6. Information concerning DTIC and GIDEP addresses has been clarified.

Did You Know?

Did you know that **canceled** or **superseded DIDs** can be used? Canceled or superseded DIDs that are in use on a current contract may be used on follow-on contracts for the same item when continuity of data format and content is required. (Note: Ensure that any specifications or standards cited in these DIDs are performance based or have appropriate waivers).

One-time DIDs may be developed if an appropriate DID is not contained in the AMSDL, or one contained in the AMSDL can not be revised to address the new requirement. One-time DIDs will be approved for one-time acquisition use, i.e., *for a single contract or for multiple contracts associated with a single acquisition program*. One-time DIDs generated **throughout** the Naval Aviation Systems Team are approved by the Command Data Management Office, AIR-1.3.3.

Tailoring of DIDs may be accomplished to accept contractor format or to reduce the scope through **deletion or selection** of existing requirements in DIDs.

Specifications or standards referenced in DIDs shall be reviewed to determine if they are necessary. If they are not necessary, cite this information in Block 16 of the Contract Data Requirements List (CDRL). In addition, if critical data content or preparation instructions are embedded in a referenced specification or standard, this may be extracted and

placed in Block 16 of the CDRL. This precludes the unnecessary reference to specifications and standards.

Revised Checklist for DID Approval

New or revised DIDs are required to be submitted for coordination and approval with a completed checklist as required by the NAVAIR Standards Improvement Program Plan dated 30 June 95. This *checklist has been recently updated* to reflect MIL-STD-963B. A copy of the revised checklist will be available for download from our Web Site or contact us at mcglinnrmr.jfk@navair.navy.mil. The checklist has multiple uses and is required to be submitted when requesting any DID action , including One-Time DID approvals and DID cancellations.

Reminder!

All new and revised DIDs for the entire Naval Aviation Systems TEAM are required to be forwarded to the NAVAIR Command Data Management Focal Point, AIR-1.3.3. Final approval authority and assignment of data item numbers resides with AIR-1.3.3 for all One-Time DIDs. At the end of each fiscal year AIR-1.3.3 is required to report to OSD the One-Time DIDs which have been approved for use by the NAVAIR TEAM. For repetitive use DIDs prepared by the NAVAIR TEAM, AIR-1.3.3 coordinates OSD review/approval as well as cancellations.

Prototype Web DID Coordination Process

OSD (CALs) and the Data Management Advisory Group (DMAG) are currently testing a prototype web site for the

digital coordination of repetitive use DIDs. The plan is to post proposed DIDs to the Web Site in Portable Document Format (PDF) for review and comment on-line by the service designated Data Management Focal Points. Although DIDs will be posted to the Web in PDF, **AIR-1.3.3 will still need an electronic copy of each proposed new and revised DID in Word format** so that modifications may be made and the AMSC and DID identification numbers entered upon approval.

Web-based CM/DM Document Automated Comment System

A Web-based CM/DM Automated Comment System is ready for use which will permit you to register comments regarding current versions of CM/DM related standards and handbooks. The system will allow you to submit individual or multiple records for review and to review comments submitted by others.

Documents that have been approved at this time to receive comments using this process are:

MIL-STD-2549
MIL-STD-973
MIL-HDBK-61
MIL-STD-963B.

You can find the Automated Comment System at <http://venus.dcnicn.com/custcomm/index.cfm>.

Data Requirements Review Board

The Data Requirements Review Board (DRRB) is a *process required by* DoD 5000.2-R and DoD 5010.12-M to authenticate all data requirements (including corresponding SOW tasking requirements) for any acquisition having an estimated total contract cost of \$5M or more. The DRRB is chaired by the Program Manager or his/her authorized representative. DRRB membership should include a cross-section of functional experts who have direct authority to approve or disapprove the data requirements and associated tasks for their respective functions.

The purpose of the DRRB is to ensure that **only essential and minimum data is required and properly specified** to support program decision-making, manage risk, and support product research, development, production, operation, maintenance, provisioning, training and other related logistics functions over the life cycle of the item.

AIR-1.3.3 provides policy and guidance for DRRBs, and will vice-chair DRRBs at the request of the PM. AIR-1.3.3 will be performing assessment of the DRRB process and requesting copies of latest program DRRB procedures.

For acquisitions having an estimated total contract cost of less than \$5M, programs may perform data reviews on a formal or informal basis.

Instructions for DRRBs are contained in DoD 5010.12-M and NAVAIRINST 4200.21C.

Specs, Standards & Processes Update

Mr. Jeff Allan, AIR-4.1C, recently briefed the Acquisition Operations Council on newly developed TEAM guidelines for using specifications, standards, standard management approaches, manufacturing processes, or detailed reprourement technical data packages (TDPs). The guidelines describe the background, procedures, reporting requirements and responsibilities to be used across the Naval Aviation Systems Team for:

- Determining whether a waiver or approval is required to use a specification, standard, management approach, or manufacturing process in a solicitation or contract;
- Processing requests for waivers or approvals for specifications, standards, management approaches, or manufacturing processes;
- Conducting a business case analysis to assess the potential for converting reprourement TDPs to performance terms, and for requesting approval not to convert the TDP.

Mr. Allan is in the process of coordinating a memorandum (or instruction) to promulgate the new guidance. More on this in the next Datagram.

TMSS Specs & Standards

Detail military specifications and standards for technical manuals have received a DOD-wide exemption from the requirement for a waiver to cite in solicitations or contracts. Technical manual specifications and standards have been exempted because their

requirements address the operation and maintenance of equipment and not the design and manufacture of items. Defense Standards Improvement Council Policy Memo 98-1 announced this new waiver exemption. The full text of the exemption may be found on <http://www.acq.osd.mil/es/std/memo98-1.htm>.

MIL-STD-881B Canceled

MIL-STD-881B, dated 25 March 1993, has been canceled. Guidance on work breakdown structures can be found in **MIL-HDBK-881**, Work Breakdown Structure, dated 2 January 1998. Copies are available from the DoD Single Stock Point. The MIL Handbook may also be downloaded from the Earned Value Management Web site: <http://www.acq.osd.mil/pm/newpolicy/wbs/wbs.html>

Do You Know What a SOO is?

The Statement of Objectives (SOO) is a government prepared document incorporated into the request for proposal (RFP) that states the overall RFP objectives. It is provided in the RFP instead of a government written statement of work (SOW). The SOO can be used to provide the maximum flexibility to each offeror to propose an innovative development approach to satisfy the objectives. Offerors use the RFP, product performance requirements, and the SOO as a basis for preparing their **proposals which will include a SOW and CDRLs**. NOTE: The SOO itself does not become part of the contract; it is replaced by the SOW and CDRL package.

Purpose: The SOO should provide the basic, top level objectives of the acquisition. This approach provides potential offerors the flexibility to develop **cost effective solutions** and the opportunity to propose **innovative alternatives** meeting the stated objectives. It also presents the government with an opportunity to assess the offeror's understanding of all aspects of the effort to be performed.

SOOs contain brief statements and average 2-4 pages in length. Contract Sections L and M should logically follow with instructions to the offerors requesting proposal information supporting the government's objectives, and evaluation criteria that clearly identifies how the offerors' responses will be evaluated. Each part of the RFP must support every other part. The key is to keep the SOO clear and concise and to provide potential offerors with enough information to structure a sound program, designed to be executable and satisfy government objectives.

Training Opportunities

AFIT has announced the development of **SYS 110, Fundamentals of Data Management**. This is a new 5 Day course with the pilot offering scheduled for spring 98. SYS 110 is a DOD course with student participation from each of the military services and DLA.

Course Description: The course addresses the fundamental principles of data management to support the life cycle acquisition, operation, and management of defense systems and the importance of the data management

function in an integrated product team concept. The course will stress the need for data managers to take a proactive role in evaluating data requirements to ensure that data requirements are properly coordinated, accurate, and accessible to support the new integrated management process. The course will provide students with a uniform approach to data management of defense systems during both the acquisition and sustainment phases. Students will be instructed in the appropriate data management tools necessary to minimize and standardize data requirement normally identified in DOD contracts. Emphasis will be placed on understanding and working with DD Form 1423, DIDs, SOO, SOW, contract formatting, data call process, and implementation of quality review processes, and digital exchange and integration of defense system data.

Those wishing to attend this course should initiate an Initial Training Request Form, NDW-NAWCAD 12410/28, and request that the resulting DD Form 1556 be sent to:

AFIT/LSA BLDG# 641
ATTN: Jo Ann Kitchen
2950 P Street
WPAFB, OH 45433-7765

If you have any questions about the AFIT course, contact Jo Ann Kitchen at DSN 785-7777 ext 3123 or COMM (937) 255-7777 ext 3123 or forward email to jakitche@afit.af.mil.

NAWCAD Pax Employment
Development Center is sponsoring
Performance-Based Statement of

Work 14-15 July in the Employee Development Center, Bldg 2189. Course Code 459476 applies.

Course Description: Performance-based contracting has been adopted by the Department of Defense as its standard in its efforts to reform acquisition processes and to comply with federal policy. The course will cover SOW as the foundation for contracts, as well as characteristics and preparation of an effective SOW. This will be a skills-based course and participants will be given ample opportunity to practice the skills taught.

The target audience for this course is anyone who is required to write SOWs. Nominations must be submitted through use of the Initial Training Request Form, NDW-NAWCAD 12410/28.

CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT

What is the OSD CMAG?

This DOD acquisition policy and procedures group has been active for over eight years - chaired by the DUSD CALS office and supported by all the military services, other Government agencies and Industry Configuration/Data Management associations. The Configuration Management Advisory Group (CMAG) meets approximately every two months to assist in the development of configuration management requirements; resolve policy and procedure issues; address problems; and work on new acquisition reform initiatives, training,

etc. This group was responsible for the consolidation effort of eight military standards into MIL-STD-973. It also participated substantially in the development of the industry or non-government standards addressed below. ***Mr. John Jones, AIR-1.3.3, is the designated U.S..NAVY representative to the CMAG.***

Did You Know?

While ***acquisition reform*** has changed configuration management methods and strategies, it ***has not changed the activities*** to be accomplished as part of the ***configuration management process***. In fact, as a result of acquisition reform the following **four Configuration Management documents** were developed:

MIL-STD-2549, Configuration Management Data Requirements, is a new Configuration Management interface standard developed by the OSD CMAG to promote electronic commerce; describe configuration management product data independent of any particular hardware/software system; establish general consensus between the Government and Industry; allow easy file exchange between Government and Industry and provide simple program tailoring instructions and standardized Data Item Packets containing revised DIDs for specifying minimum configuration and data management and product deliverables.

MIL-HDBK-61, Configuration Management Guidance, is a configuration management implementation guide developed by the OSD CMAG to provide guidance to

DOD managers assigned the responsibility for configuration management on how to ensure the application of product and data configuration management to defense materiel items, in each phase of their life cycle, during a period of significant change in acquisition practices.

EIA-IS-649, National Consensus Standard for Configuration Management, is an Electronic Industries Association (EIA) Standard developed at the request of the OSD CMAG to underline sound business practices being used throughout industry and government and present the viewpoint that configuration management practices are employed because they make good business sense rather than because requirements are imposed by an external customer.

ISO-10007, Quality Management Guidelines for Configuration Management, was developed by the International Standards Organization (ISO) to provide guidelines for configuration management and to encourage organizations applying configuration management to improve their performance; align the acquisition approach throughout industry and to improve national and international cooperation.

Acquisition Reform and the Impact to Configuration Management

The acquisition reform environment is significantly different from the one in which the Government imposed its own management requirements on contractors by military standards. However, while acquisition reform has changed

acquisition methods and strategies, the requirement for adequate government configuration management (CM) programs remains.

Program Managers (PMs) *continue to have the responsibility* to ensure that the operating forces are provided with correctly configured hardware/software items, and the information necessary to operate and maintain them effectively. PMs must ensure that CM activities/requirements are consistently applied to all items at a level which is:

- in consonance with the overall acquisition strategy,
- protects the interests of the Government, and
- is flexible enough to accommodate the contractor's methodology.

DOD 5000.2-R, Part 4, states the requirement for “*a configuration management process to control the system products, processes and related documentation*.” The configuration management effort includes identifying, documenting and verifying the functional and physical characteristics of an item; recording the configuration of an item; and controlling changes to an item and its documentation. It shall provide a complete audit trail of decisions and design modifications.” In other words, an adequate CM program must be established to address the four elements of CM consisting of:

- *Configuration Identification*
- *Configuration Audits*
- *Configuration Control and*
- *Configuration Status Accounting.*

Delegation of CM to Defense Contractors

For programs where significant configuration control authority is delegated to contractors, the responsibility of assuring adequate support and interoperability of cognizant military equipment and software still resides with the PM. The PM must still carefully plan and implement a DOD CM strategy that is in concert with the acquisition logistics support and maintenance philosophy of each given material item. Even for Commercial-Off-the Shelf (COTS) systems, Non-developmental items (NDI), and other designated configuration items that may be procured with performance based specifications, CM must be applied at an appropriate level for documenting critical performance attributes (i.e., form, fit, function, and interface requirements) and managing changes to those attributes.

The CM process encompasses, to some degree, every item of hardware and software down to the lowest bolt, nut and screw, or lowest software unit. This does not mean the acquiring activity, the prime contractor, or even subcontractors have visibility or configuration control authority over every part. Rather it means that some organization within either the supply chain or the standardization process has configuration documentation and change control responsibility for each part.

Systems and Configuration Items

CM is applied to defense material, whether hardware or software, that are designated as “**systems**” and “**configuration items.**” “Systems”

generally refers to the level at which major defense acquisitions are defined and managed. "Configuration items" may be individual items or a significant part of a system or higher level configuration item. The concept of configuration items has confused some people into thinking that the level at which configuration items are designated is the point at which CM stops. In reality, the *configuration item level is where CM actually begins!*

CMIS: The Configuration Management Information System NAVAIR Has Been Searching For !

WHAT IS CMIS? The Configuration Management Information System (CMIS) formerly known as the Configuration and Logistics Information Program (CLIP), was originally designed to satisfy the Military Sealift Command's (MSC) need to manage installed configurations and logistics support of its ships. MSC began using the system in production in January 1991. The DOD Corporate Information Management (CIM) initiative selected CMIS as a "Best of Breed" in May 1991 for the Configuration Management (CM) discipline for its functional capabilities, user friendliness, and relatively open system architecture. In May 1992, CMIS was designated one of the DOD "Near Term Initiatives." In December 1992, the Joint Logistics Systems Center (JLSC) selected CMIS as part of the Materiel Management Standard System (MMSS) to standardize business processes for Materiel Management within DOD. In October 1994, the Assistant Secretary of Defense Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence (C3I) memorandum

designated CMIS as one of the DOD migration systems. CMIS is also a centerpiece to the DOD objective to establish an Initial Operating Site (IOS) of Materiel Management systems at Marine Corps Logistics Base (MCLB) - Albany.

WHAT WILL IT DO? CMIS will provide closed-loop Configuration Management (CM) over a product's life-cycle by balancing timely access to accurate information and controlling product modification. CMIS provides the expeditious, reliable, and efficient means of managing your product data - on line and on your desktop.

HOW DOES IT WORK? CMIS uses relational database technology to integrate the requirements of engineering, logistics, and procurement. The use of the common relational database enables organizations to leverage off of existing hardware and software investments. This integration offers a seamless view of the relationship between a part, its documentation, and other associated attributes. Since all product related data is created and maintained throughout the product life-cycle in a single shared location, there is no redundant maintenance of multiple databases.

WHY IS IT NEEDED? The preparation, management and distribution of product data has historically required labor intensive manual methods supported by multiple organizations, using many different infrastructures. CMIS accentuates the sharing of this information electronically on common platforms. CMIS controls the management processes associated

with engineering and logistics information processes used to identify and maintain the technical data required to design, manufacture, test, analyze, overhaul, and repair the configured items which comprise each baseline.

WHAT TYPES OF DATA DOES CMIS MANAGE?

CMIS manages all product structure data, including the interrelationship between assemblies and sub-assemblies, technical documentation, the parts that comprise the item and all changes to approved configurations. CMIS not only tracks the metadata and organizes it so that it is easily accessible to all users, it also provides access to the standard DOD technical data repositories that allow users to view the documents on-line. CMIS records and maintains current and historical documentation and configuration baselines to the lowest level of serial numbered or piece part replacement or maintenance. Complex parent/child relationships associated with multi-level baselines provide organizations with on-line access to single and multi-level document and part structure queries. This information is vital when performing impact analysis of proposed engineering changes and preparing procurement TDPs.

WILL IT SUPPORT THE ECP

PROCESS? CMIS manages the Engineering Change Proposal (ECP) process from creation through distribution, review, comment, and recommendations for approval/disapproval. As ECPs progress through the review and implementation process, the relational database is seamlessly updated to ensure real-time accuracy of production configuration information and status.

CAN IT BE INTEGRATED WITH OTHER GOTS/COTS/NDI SYSTEMS?

CMIS leverages off of existing Government Off-The-Shelf (GOTS), Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS), and Non-Developmental Item (NDI) third party software products to realize Government cost savings. Many seamless integrations and interfaces with GOTS, COTS and NDI are already in place including:

- Integration with the Multi-User ECP Automated Review System (MEARS) for automating the paperless ECP/Change Control Process.
- Integration with TMS/FAX for viewing CALS standard raster format images and documents.
- Interface with the DSREDS repository for automated request and viewing of images.
- Interface with the DOD JEDMICS repository for automated request and viewing of images using JEDMICS Application Program Interface (API), and
- Integration with JCALS tool kits (e.g. workflow management, vector viewing, redline/annotation) for the Bath Iron Works pilot project has been successfully demonstrated with CMIS.

DOES IT HAVE SECURITY

FEATURES? In addition to the security provided by the host operating system(s), CMIS enables the organization's System Administrator to

control user access to table level data. Access levels include the ability to add, delete, and query table level information. When users attempt to perform an action for which they have insufficient privileges, CMIS automatically turns off access to the menu items. Since all transactions to the database are real time, this individual control of users is imperative. When a record is added or updated, CMIS captures the last user identification number and date.

Additional security can be placed on hazardous material technical representatives and technical data package validation personnel. The Oracle relational database also provides limited auditing capabilities that can be tailored to the user requirement.

DOES IT HAVE BACKUP AND RECOVERY CAPABILITY? Backup and recovery procedures are inherent in the Oracle relational database. Oracle provides robust “point-in-time” logging for backup and recovery.

HOW FLEXIBLE IS IT? The aggregation of common data across portable platforms enables CMIS to help reduce your long term organizational acquisition requirements and costs by leveraging existing hardware and software investments. Although the client/server architecture of CMIS is flexible to meet your site configuration, the following configuration requirements are recommended for your installation of CMIS.

Architecture: Client/Server

Graphical User Interface: MS Windows V3.1x, Windows 95, Windows NT V4.0

Network Protocol: TCP/IP

Database: Oracle V7.3.x

Server Platforms: HP 9000 Series 780/800, Sun SPARC, or IBM RS/6000.

Client Hardware: IBM- Compatible PC, Pentium Process, 100 Mhz., 16-32 MB of RAM, 512 KB Cache Memory

Client Software: MS DOS V6.22, MS Windows, Oracle Network Software SQL *Net V2.3, Network Protocol/NFS software compatible with Oracle SQL* Net.

CMIS POCs. For further information on CMIS, contact Rocky Rowland, CMIS Program Manager, AIR-3.6C, at (301)757-8855, or Bill Marchese, CMIS Project Manager, AIR-3.6C, at (301)757-8886.

Decentralization of the NAVAIR Configuration Control Board (CCB) Status Update

In September 1995 the Acquisition Operations Council (AOC) endorsed a POA&M developed by AIR-1.3.3 to decentralized the Command’s centralized Configuration Control Board (CCB). In the following 8 months, AIR-1.3.3 chartered approximately 15 Program Managers to manage decentralized CCBs. In May 1996, at the request of the TYCOMs, the AOC suspended decentralization until the following actions were accomplished:

- Establish a TYCOM data base for collecting/analyzing Engineering Change Proposals (ECPs) and Technical Directive (TD) process metrics.
- Develop an assessment process for collecting/analyzing Decentralized CCB metrics.

- Develop a formal Configuration Management training curriculum for PM/IPT personnel.
- Install new standardized CCB forms on the NAVAIR LAN.
- Develop a new IPT coordination/approval process for Configuration Management Plans.
- Update the NAVAIR Configuration Management Manual, NAVAIRINST 4130.1(D).
- In conjunction with PMA-299, install and test the government owned Multiple ECP Automated Review System (MEARS) for the electronic preparation/review and approval of ECPs, RAMECs, Waivers and Deviations.

In October 1997, the suspension of decentralization was extended pending availability of certain automated tools such as MEARS which are necessary to maintain ECP process standardization and discipline. Although significant progress has been made, PMs not yet chartered by AIR-1.3.3 must continue using the NAVAIR Centralized CCB for approval of ECPs against systems or configuration items having government approved product/operational baselines.

Web Sites of Interest

<http://www.acq.osd.mil/cals/dm.html>
(OSD CALS Data Management)

<http://www.dodssp.ddas.mil/>
(DoD Single Stock Point)

<http://www.abm.rda.hq.navy.mil/sps/>
(Navy Standard Procurement System)

<http://www.acq.osd.mil/ar> (OSD Acquisition Initiatives/Reform)

<http://www.acq-ref.navy.mil> (Navy Acquisition Initiatives and Policies)

<http://www-far.npr.gov/> (Acquisition Reform Network)

<http://www.acq.osd.mil/es/std/stdhome.html> (Defense Standardization Program)

<http://www.acq-ref.navy.mil/turbo/16.htm>
(Configuration Management Acquisition Reform Practices)

http://www.cs.colorado.edu/users/andre/configuration_management.html
(Configuration Management Yellow Pages)

<http://www.acq.osd.mil/cals.cm.html>
(OSD CALS Configuration Management)

<http://www.acq.osd.mil/api/tpm/ppmodo.cs.htm> (IDE Policy and Guidance Documents)

<http://venus.dcnicn.com/custcomm/index.cfm> (CM/DM Document Automated Comment System)

<http://www.acq.osd.mil/es/std/memo98-1.htm> (Technical Manual Specs and Standards Waiver)

<http://www.acq.osd.mil/pm/newpolicy/wbs/wbs.html> (Earned Value Management Web Site - source for MIL-HDBK-881)

AIR-1.3 Web Site Is Coming!

Check out the DATAGRAM on our Web Site which will be functional in the next few months. Look for us under the AIR-1.0 Home Page at <http://www.navair.navy.mil/air10/air10.html>.

The DATAGRAM is also published on the TEAMLINKS BBS as "LATEST MESSAGES."

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