SYSTEMS INTEGRATOR SOURCES SOUGHT

Developed by:
MSG/ESS
Expeditionary Combat Support System (ECSS) Program Office

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Summary

This is a Sources Sought Synopsis (SSS). The NAICS is 541519 ($21.0 million). **THERE IS NO SOLICITATION AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME. REQUESTS FOR A SOLICITATION WILL NOT RECEIVE A RESPONSE.** This SSS is in support of market research being conducted by the Air Force to identify capable potential sources interested in providing systems integration services for the Expeditionary Combat Support System (ECSS) Program (Formerly known as Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and Advanced Planning and Scheduling (APS)).

1. Introduction

The mission of the Expeditionary Combat Support System (ECSS) is to improve weapon systems availability through improving the effectiveness of U.S. Air Force Logistics. The ECSS is composed of a core ERP solution and if deemed necessary, selected COTS applications that will replace over 500 Air Force legacy retail and wholesale logistics and procurement systems. It is a single Air Force wide application suite designed to integrate logistics functions, such as supply, maintenance and repair, distribution, procurement and other key business areas directly relating to logistics. This program is a key enabler to transforming the Logistics Enterprise. The ECSS will require significant Business Process Reengineering (BPR), change management and training to transform the antiquated "Current State" logistics business processes into an enterprise-wide, network-centric set of "Future State" based on commercial best practices and standards. ECSS is the implementation initiative intended to realize the vision defined in US Air Force Logistics Enterprise Architecture (LogEA).

The overall objectives defined in the LogEA Concept of Operations (CONOPS) are summarized as:

- Increasing Weapon System availability by 20%
- Incurring 0% real Operating and Support (O&S) cost growth

Within these overarching strategic business objectives, additional ECSS specific objectives are defined as follows:

Objective 1: Business Process Reengineering and Integration – Support LogEA vision of highly efficient, reengineered Air Force logistics processes by leveraging and exploiting best commercial practices inherent in the government-selected ERP COTS solution.

Objective 2: Legacy Transition and Migration – Transition and migrate Air Force legacy logistics systems to a commercial ERP solution.

Objective 3: Configuration Management Support – Acquire Enterprise Support Services (ESS) to facilitate Configuration Management tasks.

Objective 4: Evolutionary Program Lifecycle – Incrementally implement an ECSS capability for the Air Force logistics enterprise.

Objective 5: Enterprise Integration – Provide an enterprise-level view of logistics data that supports decision-making at all levels.

The purpose of this document is to provide a synopsis of the integration services required for the ECSS Program. Interested parties are asked to respond to the experience and capabilities outlined in Section 6 of this document. This synopsis only addresses integration services. It is anticipated that procurement of the ERP/APS product(s) will being handled separately from the integration services. The specific commercial ERP/APS product(s) to be integrated have not yet been selected.

2. Scope

The ECSS Program Office is seeking an integrated enterprise solution to support the LogEA. This solution may consist of one or more integrated commercial products. When completed, ECSS is envisioned to replace over 500 legacy systems and have over 200,000 concurrent users. The initiative includes the migration of legacy data into a common data environment, integration with other Air Force and DoD systems supporting operations, integration with vendors and suppliers, training of personnel, and compliance with other initiatives such as Global Combat Support System – Air Force (GCSS-AF).

The following sub-sections provide an overview of the major business areas and functions to be supported by ECSS.

2.1 Materiel Management and Contracting

Materiel Management and Contracting begins with a single source of master data. This includes item master data, vendor master data and purchasing information. Purchase requisitions are managed and procurement methods are evaluated. Potential vendors are selected and open solicitation begins for material acquisition. Proposals are evaluated and awards are proposed. Finally, decisions are made and procurement occurs. Other phases in an ERP also support material handling functions, and business processes generally span multiple modules. The functions listed below are representative of the requisitioning, procurement and disposition of materials.

Financial Reporting is included under Materials Management and Contracting for estimation and modeling purposes. It includes financial reporting and related information. Financial statement will be included if the system becomes the book of record. Tracking transactions within the ERP system require some underlying material financial data to be included.

Functionality:

- Managing Inventory
- Warehousing
- Purchasing
- Third-Party Processes (Drop-Ship) (parts of this process also occur in Order Management)
- Stock Transfer
- Master Data in Foreign Trade
- Valuation and Account Assignment
- Inbound and Outbound Shipments
- Structure of the Shipping Document
- Creating and Processing Deliveries
- Goods Receipt Process
- Item Master Data
- Maintaining Prices
- MRP
- Make-to-Stock

- Make-to-Order
- Production Orders and Execution
- Master Data for Purchasing
- Scheduling Agreements
- Vendor Evaluation
- Reservations
- Contract Management
- Service Contracts, Content, and Processing
- Contract Maintenance Materials
- Repair Materials to Support:
    - Breakdown Maintenance
    - Corrective Maintenance
    - Preventive Maintenance
- Batch Status Management
- Availability Check for Batches
- Shelf-Life
- HAZMAT
- Expiration Date

2.2 Facilities Management

Facilities Management module provides vital information regarding the facilities and equipment used within logistics processes across the Air Force. It will focus on enabling the processes used to track, maintain, and value logistics facilities and equipment broadly defined to include buildings, machinery, or tooling.

2.3 Configuration and Bill of Materials (BOMs)

Configuration and BOMs will enable the establishment and management of equipment masters. It will also maintain BOMs, engineering and other related configurations. Design and engineering (CAD) applications will be linked with configuration/BOMs to provide accurate bill-of-materials, routings, revision levels, and effectivity dates.

Functionality:

- Details of BOM Functionality and Usage
- BOM Evaluations
- Closed Variant and Multiple BOMs
- Alternate and Parallel Sequence Routings
- Reference Operation Sets and Scheduling

2.4 Document Management

Document Management will require the identification of every type of document used in current as well as future state processes. Documents are attached to specific equipment, assets, material, and transactions. Data cleansing will standardize formats and methods used to link data. This module will provide the conversion from the legacy systems and will require extensive data conversion. It will also include document maintenance for document searching and retrieval.

2.5 Repair and Maintenance

Repair and Maintenance provides the functionality for controlling and managing unscheduled, scheduled, corrective and preventive maintenance planning and operations. It also provides visibility into maintenance costs, equipment history and maintainability and reliability data. This module typically includes the allocation of parts and labor to a repair order; equipment and facilities repair tasks and operations, and repair personnel capacity and availability. Repair and Maintenance creates maintenance notifications and material orders, and provides technical specifications to operators. Repair and Maintenance sends information to and receives information from the APS, cost, materials, and HR modules.

HR is needed to support the Repair and Maintenance module. Base functionality within Maintenance includes workforce capacity planning and resource scheduling. This is based on job requirements and workload. For example, the capacity of organizational level resources within a given job classification can be mapped to a list of known repair requirements within the confines of the maintenance module. Repair and maintenance base functionality also includes visibility into the number of available maintenance personnel and the number of hours they have available to perform work over a given period of time. The HR module provides visibility into personnel skills, training and qualifications of the maintenance resources. The HR component of an ERP system can determine when personnel will need training to maintain their current skill sets, education, and certifications. HR can also track a resources career planning and progression. Usually, HR modules will include timekeeping for payroll purposes, and expense tracking (e.g. travel, meals and overtime). Maintenance will determine the Mean Time to Repair (MTTR) and Maintenance Man Hours to Repair (MMHTR), whereas HR will determine total time reported for compensation and cost allocation.

Functionality:

- Returns and Repairs Processing
- Order Entry and Returns Delivery
- Repairs Processing
- Preventive Service
- Maintenance Plans
- Refurbishment

Quality Control

Quality Control will provide improved capability for managing quality from a comprehensive lifecycle management perspective. It will allow for proactive management of weapon systems, vehicles, equipment and other major end items. This module will provide users the ability to manage to a plan rather than react solely to requirements as they occur. Data will be collected and reported with the traceability back to the transaction and trending analysis.

2.7 Distribution and Transportation

Distribution and Transportation includes the storage, picking, shipping, and transporting of the materials / assets and the physical control of assets including cycle counting and inventory tracking. Scheduling, warehousing and transportation activities and the creation of all documentation (e.g. shipping and exporting) required to support the physical process is also included.
Addresses partnering and integration with 3PLs or DoD fleet for the shipment of the packages. This will also include basics of shipment cost processing, cost calculation and control, and shipment cost settlement. Distribution and Transportation will consider multi-leg routing, location constraints, and account profiles.

Functionality:

- Matching Supply and Distribution Requirements through Optimal Shipment Routing
- Cost-effective Determination to get the Orders to their Final Destination within Delivery Window
- Status Creation
- Auditing
- Optimized routing
- Location level modeling

2.8 Advanced Planning and Scheduling (APS)

APS develops unconstrained forecast / requirement across the enterprise (maintenance, supply & transportation). Determines constrained execution plans based on customer need (priority / need date) and available resources. Promotes collaboration with the customers and key suppliers to mitigate non-support issues. At subsequent stages, APS will provide plans to be executed in the Repair, Distribution and Transportation, Material Management, and Customer Relations Management processes. Additionally, outputs from the above functional areas are used as inputs into Supply Planning.

Demand Planning will use statistical algorithms to provide the final statistical forecast. Model exceptions will be generated. Then models will be fine-tuned using a variety of parameters (e.g. Serial Correlation, R-squared, Dynamic Mean and Seasonality). Additionally, APS will include new product introductions, phase-in and phase-outs, and product discontinuations. Forecast Performance metrics will be evaluated throughout the Planning Process. Fulfillment and Supply Planning will develop a replenishment plan for a distribution network. Dynamic Deployment functionality will be used to rebalance the inventory. Substitution of items will utilize alternate items to fill orders for items that are temporarily out of stock.

Functionality:

- Forecasting
- Exception Management
- Collaboration

- New Item Introduction
- Phase-In and Phase-Out
- Product Discontinuation
- Time Phased Replenishment Planning
- Statistical Safety Stock Calculation
- Dynamic Deployment
- Substitution
- Available to Promise
- Capable to Promise
- Constrained Planning

2.9 Customer Relationship Management (CRM) / Order Management

Customer Relationship Management (CRM) / Order Management (OM) traces the order fulfillment process from the materiel/asset request to the fulfillment of the order. It begins by managing all aspects of a customer profile. A customer order is received and managed by performing an availability check, reviewing on-hand balances and location of the material. A promise date is confirmed, material is released and inventory balances are updated in the enterprise-wide system. If the material is not available, it may be substituted with a like item or placed on backordered.

Functionality:

- Order Processing
- Inventory Sourcing (in-house production / external procurement)
- Shipping
- Billing
- Controlling Elements of the Delivery
- Creating and Processing Deliveries
- Overview of Process Chain for Sales Order Processing
- Checking Product Availability
- Make-to-Order Processing (execution)
- Returns and Credit Memo Processing
- Partner Determination
- Material Determination
- Material Listing/Exclusion
- Product Selection
- Discounts
- Surcharges
- Promotions and Sales Offers
- Goods Issue Process
- Picking
- Packing

2.10 Decision Support

Decision Support provides the capability to use enterprise-wide information to help make key management decisions. Analysis and reporting will extend to an Executive Dashboard, Balanced Scorecard, or Trend Analysis. Examples of Decision Support include Product Lifecycle Management (PLM), material reliability and usage evaluations for reliability centered maintenance (RCM), logistics network optimization, and financial modeling. This module integrates information across process and functional areas and can include legacy system data. Decision Support includes both data collection / reporting and modeling / optimization / simulation capabilities.

2.11 Budgeting

The purpose of the Budgeting function is to better predict and manage the expenditures associated with procuring, repairing, managing, and distributing material blended with contingency programmatic factors.

Activity levels drive the budget from the plans created in APS as well as historical data. The Budgeting function of the Enterprise Solution will enable projections and 'what-if' scenarios. The respective organizational budgets can be assimilated for the POM process to create the AF Budget.

The Budgeting module includes the functionality for developing budget proposals, for monitoring expenditures, for assessing variances and causes of variances, and for revising budgets based on changes in assumptions.

3. Project Approach

The ECSS program approach is to acquire and integrate a core ERP/APS COTS tools with the reengineered logistics enterprise processes to support dynamic collaborative end-to-end supply chain planning and execution for the Air Force Logistics Enterprise. The government currently envisions an ECSS evolutionary acquisition that employs a time-phased implementation plan consisting of a foundation of functional building blocks and a three step building process, as shown in Figure 3-1. The foundation element will be managed by an Air Force Program Management Office (PMO) supported by subject matter experts and a consulting team responsible for the programmatic implementation of the future state operational and system architectures.

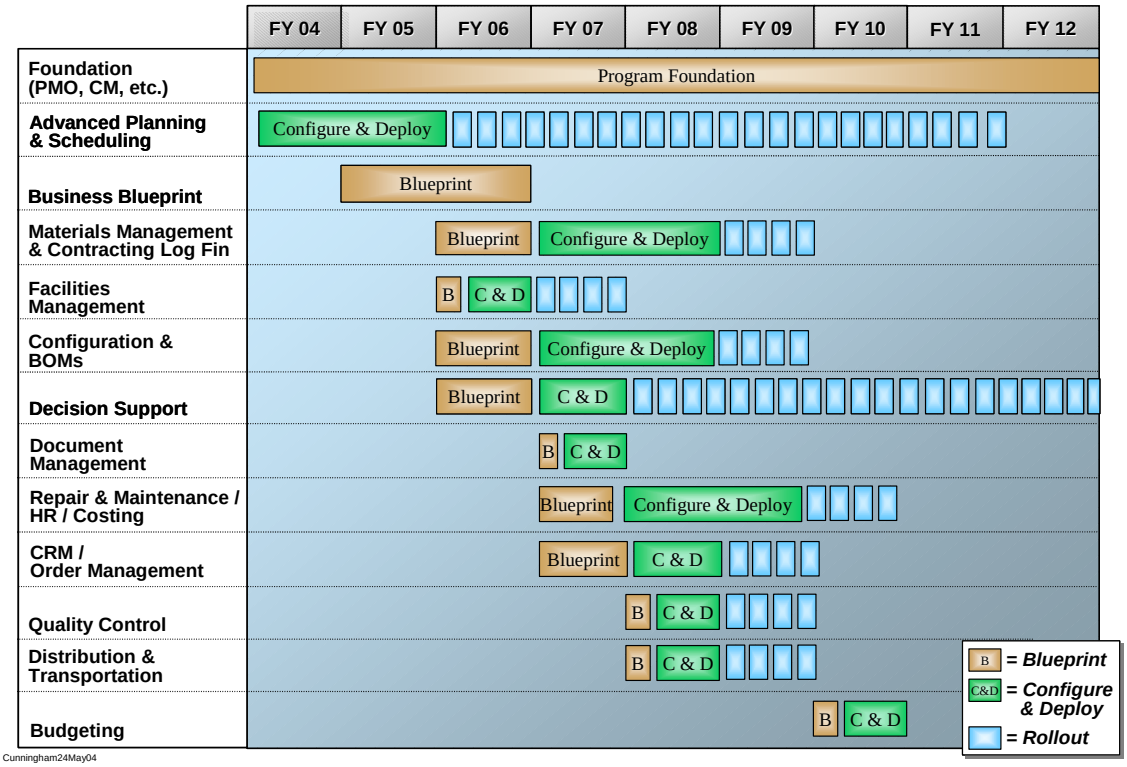

Figure 3-1 Preliminary Transition Plan

The foundation, managed by the PMO, will include change, risk and financial management as well as other specific program management activities. Additionally, the PMO will provide governance over the implementation process.

The PMO will manage the pace of implementation, obtain and retain the support and participation of impacted organizations, and define the implementation methodology and guidelines with the Systems Integrator.

The PMO will conduct the detailed baseline systems assessment and organizational readiness work, including collection of systems inventories, data sharing, interfaces, specific users, infrastructure, organizations, roles, responsibilities, policies and procedures.

The ECSS building blocks are functionally oriented around future state Air Force Logistics processes. Each Building Block involves three steps – **Blueprinting** defines the desired outcome from the Building Block; **Configuration and Deployment** readies the application, the data, business process reengineering, and the people, plus proves the new module in the test environment; **Rollout** fields the new capability across the Logistics Enterprise.

- **Blueprinting** – In this step the Systems Integrator and government team will identify the appropriate business processes and systems affected as each of the building blocks is implemented. Implementation of an Enterprise Solution will require the establishment of standard definitions for specific organization types, processes, systems, interfaces, stakeholders, and procedures. These definitions and assessments will serve as a functional and systems baseline and will facilitate the collection and entering of data into the enterprise solution. As the Materiel Management and Contracting building block is

implemented, for example, definitions and processes related to current state wholesale item management, base level retail operations, equipment management, procurement, etc… will all be reviewed. The goal will be to reach agreement on standardized processes that incorporate best business practices. A thorough gap analysis will be conducted to identify shortfalls between the newly identified processes and the Enterprise Solution. The result of that analysis will be a mitigation strategy that details the steps required to change the process being considered or, where essential, install additional capability via a COTS solution or 'bolt-on'. In addition to the functional assessment, the team will be performing an organizational and technical assessment. The results from the organizational assessment will be the basis for the Change Management Plan. The technical assessment will result in a recommendation for the infrastructure (hardware & network) to support the new solution(s).

- **Configuration & Deployment (C&D)** – During the C & D step, solution(s) will be configured to meet agreed upon standard processes, the configuration and processes will be documented and tested, and the capability will be deployed to the initial locations. Early change management procedures will be executed to prepare the field for the following Roll Out. The initial sites will be the proving ground for the newly deployed functionality. Once the design has been deployed and successfully tested in the field, the remaining sites/systems will be rolled out.

- **Roll Out** – In this step, the replacement of current state systems begins as complete data sets are converted and input into the Enterprise Solution. In this step, critical interfaces will be written between the Enterprise Solution and legacy systems to support coexistence during the transition period. Training and education and other change management events will take place during the Roll out. Roll out is complete when the functional building block is installed, the related processes are supported and stabilized, and help desk support is in place.

4. Assumptions

In concert with the guiding engineering principle, there are several assumptions that are being made for ECSS as the team proceeds with the product and Systems Integrator selections. These assumptions will be further expanded and clarified during the solicitation process. The major assumptions are summarized as follows:

1. Daily operations supporting critical mission requirements must not be impacted during Configuration & Deployment and Roll Out.
2. Rigorous testing of the configured system will be performed by testing specialists identified by the U.S. Air Force. Deployment will not occur until this testing is successfully completed.
3. The systems Integrator will create a common data model that reflects all data needed to support U.S. Air Force Logistics.
4. The final system will consist of a core commercial ERP product, possible additional products, U.S. Air Force legacy systems, other DoD/Federal systems, and external vendor/supplier systems.

5. Commercial standards such as XML, SPEC 2000, etc. will be used to support systems integration and e-commerce.
6. A middleware layer will be implemented to support systems integration and alleviate changes to systems to support this integration.
7. ECSS will be the business execution layer. This layer will feed the Air Force Knowledge System (AFKS) as the longer term data repository supporting analysis and decision support.
8. End user access to ECSS will be via the GCSS-AF portal.
9. The creation of temporary interfaces to support data replication between ECSS and legacy systems will only be provided in exceptional conditions.
10. Transition from the legacy systems to ECSS is one-way. Specifically, no provisions will be made to repopulate a legacy system with ECSS data to allow business functions to be "backed-out" of the ECSS environment.
11. The ECSS environment must support disconnected, deployed operation for some business functions for limited periods of time. Provisions, tools, and procedures must be provided to validate and reintegrate the data from these operations once reconnected.

5. Systems Integrator Scope of Work

The Systems Integrator will work closely with the ECSS Program Office, the ERP and other COTS software product vendors, and some retained Legacy System Program Offices, the user community to configure and implement the system. Specific responsibilities and tasks include:

1. Blueprinting of future business processes, detailing the "To Be" state.
2. Perform a GAP analysis between business needs and the capabilities of the selected ERP and other products.
3. Support the government team in the iterative process of reengineering business processes and maximizing the ECSS capabilities to meet the "To Be" Air Force Logistics business needs.
4. Detailed evaluation of existing U.S. Air Force Logistics applications to determine their future role in the ECSS environment.
5. Identification of which legacy systems will be used in whole or in part in the ECSS environment.
6. Creation of specifications and requirements for any additional COTS products required to support ECSS mission needs.
7. Creation of a comprehensive strategy for the transformation and integration of existing systems into the ECSS environment.
8. Creation of a strategy for decommissioning of legacy systems that will not be used in the final ECSS environment.
9. Creation of detailed technical and operational procedures for decommissioning legacy systems.

10. Creation of a comprehensive integration strategy for the foundation ECSS ERP application, existing Air Force Logistics systems, other DoD/Federal systems, and external vendors and suppliers.
11. Assist with the identification of commercial products to support the integration strategy.
12. Creation and testing of all system interfaces.
13. Assist with sizing of the computing environment hosting the application(s).
14. Evaluation of existing network capacity and security requirements.
15. Identification of data to be migrated to the new system.
16. Creation of data migration functions.
17. Creation of requirements and strategies for data cleansing.
18. Creation of automated methods to cleanse migrated data.
19. Training of personnel to manually cleanse migrated data where needed.
20. Creation of data validation strategies and automated validation functions.
21. Identification of needs for specialized end user devices such as rugged hand held terminals.
22. Creation of requirements and specifications for specialized devices.
23. Assist with identification, evaluation, and selection of vendors to provide specialized devices.
24. Creation of a Change Management Plan.
25. Creation of a comprehensive end user training strategy.
26. Creation of end user training plans and collateral materials.
27. Perform end user training.
28. Identification and quantification of system technical support requirements.
29. Creation of required system documentation.
30. Creation and execution of comprehensive integration test plans.
31. Creation and execution business process scenarios.
32. Creation and execution of final acceptance test plan.
33. Assist with creation of a comprehensive deployment strategy and detailed deployment plan.
34. Provide personnel to support system deployment.

These responsibilities, tasks and deliverables will be further defined during the solicitation process.

6. Vendor Responses

Interested parties should provide a capabilities statement. Responses should include:

1) Company - How long has your company existed in its present form? Include mergers and/or acquisitions over the last five (5) years. (Up to 5 pages)
   a. Is your company based in the U.S. or a nation allied with the U.S.?
   b. Support locations
   c. Provide your Business Size (Parent? Proposing subsidiary?)
   d. Is your company currently an ESI BPA holder? If so provide ESI BPA number.
   e. Is your company a current GSA Schedule holder? If so, please provide your GSA schedule number. Firms should indicate if the service(s)/solution(s) they have in mind for this project is on their GSA schedule.
   f. Provide Organizational Conflict of Interest (OCI) Information. **In order to begin mitigation of possible Organizational Conflict of Interest (OCI) issues, interested firms are requested to provide a list identifying previous government contracts on which they have performed (either as a Prime or Subcontractor) concerning APS, ERP, eLog21, LogEA, and ECSS. Specific areas of concern include, but may not be limited to, architecture, Business Case Analysis' (BCAs), Transformation Plans, Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I), Concept of Operations (CONOPS) etc. Information provided should include the agency, contract number, issuing contracting office, name and phone number of the Contracting Officer, a copy of the contract OCI clause, and any applicable mitigation plan. The pages submitted to satisfy this request will not count against the submitting contractor's total page count limit. (NOTE: Those vendors who have previously responded to the ECSS COTS Sources Sought and/or have previously provided an OCI statement do NOT need to resubmit this information)**

2) Experience Summary (Up to 5 pages)
   a. Provide overview of experience supporting military logistics and supply chain enterprise implementations
   b. Provide overview of experience supporting other DoD/U. S. Air Force projects to include any experience working with DoD or AF OT&E test agencies (i.e. AFOTEC).
   c. Provide overview of experience in end-to-end commercial logistics and supply chain enterprise implementations
   d. Provide overview of experience implementing specific commercial ERP products
   e. Provide details of representative installations and points of contact available to ECSS team
   f. Provide overview of experience working with multi-company teams.

3) Experience with and/or adherence to Federal, DoD, and industry standards and initiatives such as: (Up to 4 pages)
   a. FEA/BMMP
   b. DoDAF/JTA/iTRM, and RICE
   c. BEA/BEA-Log
   d. (GIG, GCCS) and GCSS-AF
   e. AFKS
   e. SCOR
   f. SPEC 2000

4) Provide overview and strategy to implementing a COTS ERP product in a multi-year spiral approach (Up to 20 pages)
   a. Address use of COTS vendor personnel
   b. Explain what technologies, strategies, or philosophies are used
   c. Discuss overall management approach, including early warning metrics
   d. Discuss approach to Risk Management
   e. Discuss approach to business change management
   f. Discuss approach to requirements gathering and business process blueprinting

g. Discuss approach to legacy systems integration
h Discuss approach to end user training
i. Discuss approach to training of technical support personnel
j. Discuss approach to configuration management
k Discuss approach to business process validation
l. Discuss approach to systems integration testing
m. Discuss approach to systems deployment
n. Discuss approaches used to support multi-site deployment
o. Identify critical success factors
p. Discuss timing of USAF BPR vs packaged enabled process redesign

5) Provide overview and strategy to supporting data migration and cleansing (Up to 10 pages)
   a. Explain what technologies, strategies, and philosophies are used
   b. Identify any commercial or custom products used to support data migration and cleansing
   c. Define the overall process for data migration and cleansing
   d. Explain how data validation is performed
   e. Explain how data errors are identified and corrected
   f. Explain how the manpower required to support data migration and cleansing is estimated
   g. Provide a minimum of three case study examples of data migration and cleansing to include the type of data migrated, percent of errors detected, manpower required, and techniques used to support migration, cleansing, and validation.

6) Provide an overview of deliverables to be provided. Address items such as (Up to 5 pages):
   a) Project plans and status reports
   b) Technical documentation on COTS product configuration
   c) Technical documentation on systems integration
   d) Technical documentation on data dictionaries
   e) End user training plans and collateral materials
   f) Technical personnel training plans and collateral materials
   g) Data migration and cleansing plans and procedures
   h) Integration test plans
   i) Configuration management plans
   j) Communications plans
   k) Risk mitigation plans

7) Provide a summary of integrator expectations such as (Up to 5 pages):
   a. Customer provided software and hardware environments
   b. Customer provided technical support personnel
   c. Proximity to and access to end user, project, and management personnel
   d. Needed technical documentation
   e. Test data and supporting environments and personnel
   f. Personnel to support testing

Any information submitted by respondents to this synopsis is strictly voluntary. This synopsis does not constitute a Request for Proposal (RFP), Request for Quote (RFQ), or an Invitation for Bid (IFB), nor does its issuance restrict the Government as to its ultimate acquisition approach. The Government will neither award a contract solely on the basis of this notice, nor pay for any information that is submitted by respondents to the Sources Sought request. Responses should include examples of systems successfully integrated and/or examples of projects/systems where goals similar to those listed above were achieved and should indicate the contractor's interest and contractor qualification information.

Responses are due not later than 3:00 PM EDST, *5 August 2004* and shall be sent electronically to Contracting Officer, Martin Trent, martin.trent@wpafb.af.mil, with a courtesy copy to the Contract Specialist, Robin Tipton, robin.tipton@wpafb.af.mil.

Responses must be submitted in a Microsoft Office Suite (i.e., Word, Excel, PowerPoint, etc) 1998 or higher format, one-sided, 8.5 X 11 inch pages, with the font no smaller than 12 pitch.

Additional program information can be obtained from the Hanscom Electronic Resources Bulletin Board (HERBB) at www.herbb.hanscom.af.mil. Please direct any questions on this announcement to the Contracting Officer or Contract Specialist cited above.

Attachment
Acronym List

APPENDIX A

- ACRONYMS / Definitions -

ACRONYMS / Definitions

Acronym	Definition
AA	Aircraft Availability
ACC	Air Combat Command
AEF	Air Expeditionary Force
AF	Air Force
AF/CIO	Air Force Chief Information Office
AFKS	Air Force Knowledge System
AFMC	Air Force Materiel Command
AFOTEC	Air Force Operational Test & Evaluation Center
AF/PEO	Air Force Program Executive Office
ALC	Air Logistics Center
AMC	Air Mobility Command
APS	Advanced Planning System
BCA	Business Case Analysis
BEA	Business Enterprise Architecture
BMMP	Business Management Modernization Program
BOM	Bill of Materials
BPR	Business Process Reengineering
BSC	Balanced Scorecard
C2	Command and Control
C3I	Command, Control, Communications and Interoperability
C4I	Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence
C4ISR	Command, Control, Communication, Computers Information, Surveillance and Reconnaissance
C&D	Configuration & Deployment
CAD	Computer Aided Design
CAGE	Commercial And Government Entity
CBM+	Condition-Based Maintenance Plus
CDM	Contract Depot Maintenance
CDMAG	Contract Depot Maintenance Activity Group
CIRF	Centralized Intermediate Repair Facilities
CLR	Chief's Logistics Review
CL-PWSS	Closed-Loop Planning for Weapon System Support
COA	Course of Action
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
CONUS	Continental United States
COTS	Commercial-Off-the-Shelf
CRM	Customer Relationship Management
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DMAG	Depot Maintenance Activity Group
DMRT	Depot Maintenance and Reengineering Transformation
DoD	Department of Defense
ELog21	Enterprise Logistics for the 21st Century
EA	Enterprise Architecture
EAI	Enterprise Architecture Integration
EAIC	Enterprise Architecture Integrated Council
ECSS	Expeditionary Combat Support System
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
EDW	Enterprise Data Warehouse
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning

Acronym	Definition
ESI	Enterprise Software Initiative
ESS	Enterprise Support Services
FEA	Functional Economic Analysis
FLE	Federal Logistics Enterprise
FMEA	Financial Management Enterprise Architecture
FOC	Full Operational Capability
FSC	Federal Stock Class
FY	Fiscal Year
FYDP	Future Years Defense Program
GCSS-AF	Global Combat Support System – Air Force
GFM	Government Furnished Material
GIG	Global Information Grid
GSA	General Services Administration
HAF/SAF	Headquarters Air Force / Secretary Air Force
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HR	Human Resources
IL	Installations and Logistics
ILC	Installations & Logistics Communication Operations
ILG	Installations & Logistics Readiness
ILI	Installations & Logistics Innovation and Transformation
ILID	Innovation and Transformation Division
ILIS	Information Technology Division
ILM	Installations & Logistics Maintenance
ILP	Installations & Logistics Resources
IL SPO	Installations & Logistics Special Program Office
IOC	Intermediate Operational Capability (IOC)
IPT	Integrated Project Teams
IPV	Industrial Prime Vendor
IT	Information Technology
iTRM	Information Technology Reference Model
JLB	Joint Logistics Board
JROC	Joint Requirements Oversight Council
JTA-AF	Air Force Joint Technical Architecture
LG	Deputy Chiefs of Staff Logistics
LGN	Logistics Process and Integrations
LogEA	Logistics Enterprise Architecture
MAJCOM	Major Command
MC	Mission Capable
MMHTR	Maintenance Man Hours to Repair
MRP	Material Requirement Planning
MSG	Material Systems Group
MTTR	Mean Time to Repair
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NMCM	Not Mission Capable-Maintenance
NSN	National Stock Number
O&S	Operations and Support
OA	Operational Architecture
OC-ALC	Tinker Air Logistics Center
OCI	Organizational Conflict of Interest
OCONUS	Outside Continental United States
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer

Acronym	Definition
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OO-ALC	Ogden Air Logistics Center
OSC	Operational Support Centers
OSD	Office of Secretary of Defense
OT&E	Operational Test & Evaluation
OUSD (AT&L)	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology & Logistics)
PAA	Primary Aircraft Assigned
PBL	Performance-Based Logistics
PLM	Product Lifecycle Management
PMO	Program Management Office
POC	Proof of Concept
POM	Program Objective Memorandum
PSCM	Purchasing and Supply Chain Management
RCM	Reliability Centered Maintenance
RICE	Reports, Interfaces, Conversions, and Extensions
ROI	Return on Investment
RSS	Regional Supply Squadrons
SA	Systems Architecture
SAF/AQC	Secretary Air Force / Acquisition Contracting
SBSS	Standard Base Supply System
SC	Spares Campaign
SCC	Supply Chain Council
SC-COP	Supply Chain Common Operating Picture
SCME	Supply Chain Manager Evaluator
SCOR	Supply Chain Operational Reference Model
SCP	Supply Chain Portal
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SOW	Statement of Work
SNT	Serial Number Tracking
SRM	Supplier Relationship Management
SSG	Standard Systems Group
TDY	Temporary Duty
TLCSM	Total Life Cycle System Management
TNMCS	Total Not Mission Capable for Supply
TPG	Transformation Planning Guidance
TRANSCOM	Transportation Command
TSPR	Total System Performance Responsibility
TSSR	Total System Support Responsibility
UID	Unique Identifier
UTC	Unit Type Code
VCJCS	Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
VICP	Virtual Inventory Control Point
VMI	Vendor Managed Inventory
V&V	Verification & Validation
WBS	Work Breakdown Structure
WP-AFB	Wright Patterson Air Force Base
WR-ALC	Warner Robins Air Logistics Center
WSA	Weapon System Availability
WS SCM	Weapon System Supply Chain Manager